INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### A LIFE'S EPILOGUE.

I turn the tiny key and scan with care
My reliquary's treasure unbeholden.
I tell their tale, those hoarded locks of hair,
The sheeny black, the silver gray, the golden.

What envy I yon singers, lofty throned,
Who voice each mood in life's eternal poem?
No sweeter love than mine their lips have moaned,
They sang their songs—but I have lived my poem.

—Grant Allen.

## SOUL FRIENDS.

They had been mutually attracted at once. At least, so Sada fondly believed. It was not hard for Sada to believe a thing when she wanted it to be so.

"He isn't at all my ideal man physically," she explained to her cousin Tom. She was telling him, because he was the only person she knew to whom she could talk with absolute freedom. The fact that Tom loved her did not interfere with their friendship. She made a business of forgetting all about Tom's love. She had a happy faculty for forgetting everything she wanted to forget.

"He is little, round shouldered and not the least bit in the world handsome, but, oh, how my soul goes out to him!" she sighed.

"Tom, dear," she went on after a little, touching her cousin's cheek caressingly, "do you believe in reincarnation?"

"I've never thought about it," Tom answered. That touch of Sada's hand had made his heart beat wildly in spite of her frequent assurance that her caresses were only given him in a sisterly way.

"Hendrick and I must have been twins in another life. How else could we have known each other so well from the first?" Sada mused.

"And when are you going to marry him?" asked Tom in a husky voice, which he tried to make sound matter of fact.

Sada looked at him pathetically.

"How can you, Tom? I should think you would know I did not mean anything of that sort. I'm disappointed in you, Tom. Such a thing as marriage has never been mentioned between Hendrick and me and never will be!"

Tom was silent a moment, then inquired in a hesitating way, as if he were not quite sure how she would take his question:

"Did you ever pat his cheek as you did mine a moment ago?"

A rush of color came into Sada's face.

"Of course not," she answered emphatically. "I'm not given to doing such things. Only there is something about your silly old face that tempts me when I am with you, but with Hendrick it is different. It is his soul that I care for."

Tom's first expression of relief was followed by one of mournfulness. What if Sada did speak in this way now? Of course she would be betrothed soon to the man whose soul had attracted hers.

A season passed, during which daily letters were exchanged between the soul friends. As the hour approached for them to meet again Sada could hardly wait for it.

"Tom, dear, I am so happy! I have been counting even the minutes," Sada said, when her faithful cousin put her in the car that was to take her to Summer Vale Springs, the trysting place.

"Aunt Lucy was slightly indisposed yesterday, and I almost killed her with attention for fear she would not be able to travel today," she added. "Now, kiss me, Tom, and hurry away, or you may be carried off when the train starts."

When Tom stood on the platform beside her window, she cried out:

"Smile! How dare you look solemn, you selfish boy, when I'm so happy?"

The journey was very trying. She couldn't read, and there was no Tom to talk to. Aunt Lucy was no company. She was too poor a traveler.

When Summer Vale Springs was reached, the soul brother was at the depot to help Sada off. She gazed jealously into his face, but did not tell him how she had counted the hours.

Then began those delightful talks and walks. So much new music had to be conned, so many new books discussed. One day Sada made an unusually becoming toilet and asked Hendrick cautiously how she looked. He studied her attentively, and she found herself waiting breathlessly for his answer.

That night she wrote to poor, long suffering Tom: "Our friendship—Hendrick's and mine—is more ideal than ever. It is so soul satisfying." And Tom sighed as he said to himself, "She will tell me of her engagement in her next letter."

At the end of the first week Sada said to Hendrick:

"I am making the most of my time—getting all of your life that I can. Soon you will tell your love to one of the many girls who cross your path, and she may object to our friendship." As she listened for his answer her heart almost ceased to beat.

"No," Hendrick said slowly, "I don't think I shall. It is probable that I shall never marry."

That night Sada cried herself to sleep. The next morning she tried to find out why she had cried.

"It is because I am a woman, and women are senseless about some things," she told herself furiously.

A few days later Alice Baudret arrived at the Springs. Hendrick remarked that she was one of the most beautiful girls he had ever seen. A dreadful pain shot through Sada's heart, and she fell into the clutches of the demon jealousy for the first time in her life. She had never liked Alice, voting her "a stupid," but now she cultivated her society assiduously, to the great delight of the fair girl, who had always longed to be more intimate with "clever Miss Sada."

One day Hendrick and Alice were discovered rehearsing a vocal duet from a piece of sheet music belonging to Sada. For awhile Sada felt moved to do Alice some serious injury, but instead she simply burned the printed score when next she could lay hands upon it.

"I wonder if I could wound Hendrick as he wounds me?" Sada mused one evening, and then and there resolved to put the matter to the test with the first attractive newcomer at the Springs. The necessary victim arrived in the person of Frederic West, one of Hendrick's old and tried friends.

West was an Adonis, and admiration was lavished on him everywhere, but he fell into the trap Sada laid for him, and no wonder. Sada was noted for her powers of fascination. The Springs saw the other side of it. The gossips said that "Miss Banks was caught at last."

Hendrick looked on for some time in silence. Then he gave his one sign. With his eyes calmly fixed on Sada's he said:

"You are only playing with Fred, but he is in earnest." And Sada's heart grew heavy and hopeless. West was no longer encouraged. Stung by the change in her manner, he loved her more wildly than ever.

One evening Sada slipped quietly into the music hall. It was apart from the hotel and cottages—a place Hendrick frequented of late when the rest of the company were busy with their own amusements elsewhere. He loved to seat himself at the piano and let his fingers wander over the keys as they would in the gathering darkness. "I must hear him play when he fancies he is all alone. Perhaps I may find out something he is hiding from me," she whispered as she stole into the room and concealed herself in a dark corner.

Soon Hendrick came in. Ah, how he played! And as Sada listened and listened her soul thrilled in response to the music. The small cares of life fell from her shoulders. Every lofty ambition she had ever cherished came back and possessed her. She was filled with a beautiful new joy. She longed to go to Hendrick, to put her arms around his neck, to say "I know! I know!"

Some one came into the hall, and Sada shrank farther back into her dark corner. The intruder was Frederic West.

"Old fellow, I want to ask you something," West said to his friend. "You know how I love Sada Banks. Why has she changed so suddenly? What makes her hold me at such a distance now?"

At the sound of his voice Sada was stirred with a deep shame for what she had done. It had been so cruelly unnecessary, so unworthy of her better self! Then she listened, with every nerve on edge. What would Hendrick say? Was this to be the hour of her triumph? Would Hendrick frankly explain that he was hers, and she was his?

"Fred," Hendrick answered gently, "forgive me for what I am about to tell you. I cannot say the same things to any other man, but you will understand me. Sada Banks has led you on, thinking to avenge herself upon me. She would do anything to make me suffer. She loves me. She will wreck her whole life one day because she loves me!"

A fierce anger took the place of shame in Sada's heart. Oh, what would she not give if she could strike down this man who had laid bare the weakness of her soul to another. As West left the hall she went quickly to Hendrick.

"I heard all that you told that man about me," she said in a voice so frigid that she shivered as she spoke. "It may be just as well for your self love to tell you now that you are in error; that I do not care for you in the least. I never did. I have only amused myself playing at friends with you, just as I have amused myself making your friend love me! Why," and she forced a laugh, with only a mockery of merriment in it, "I have been for years the promised wife of my cousin, a good man, a man of honor. The day for our wedding is already fixed."

Perhaps it was her laugh that betrayed her, or perhaps it was the better view of her face which the first beams of the rising moon gave him at that moment, but Hendrick knew that she had lied.

The next day she stood before him to say farewell. He looked intently into her face as though reading it. She carried his look with her until she died.

"What did he mean to say to me?" she sobbed as the train hurried her away from him. "What did he mean?" she asked herself again when, two days later, she stood beside Tom and called heaven to witness that she would love, honor and obey him till death should part them one from another.

Foolish, happy Tom! She said to him the moment they met, "If you will marry me tomorrow, you may," and he had taken her at her word.

"What did he mean?" she asked herself again and again as the years went by. She is asking it yet. One day, when she is born into that other life, where souls know as they are known, she may cease to ask it, but not till then.

Meanwhile she is not unhappy. Good, faithful Tom walks beside her and smooths her way. Tiny arms twine themselves about her neck. Prosperity attends her. It is only the ever present question that keeps her just a little short of satisfaction.—Kate Field's Washington.

### Just Like a Man.

Mrs. Somebody, who lives in Thirteenth street, has an infant son who is just beginning to walk. Last week he fell down stairs, so his mother bought a gate to put at the top of the stairs. There is a little metal socket screwed to each side of the stairs, and the gate fits into these. It was put up one day—Wednesday, I think. It was Mr. Somebody's night at the lodge, and Mrs. Somebody remembered after he had left the house that he had not been told of the gate. She was so exercised for fear he would fall over it when he came in that she sat up for him. He was late, very late, and she was very tired. And yet when he did come, and realized how devotedly she had waited up in order to save him a tumble, what do you think the heartless man said?

"Why, my dear," said he, "why didn't you just lift the gate out?"

Wasn't that just like a man?—Washington Post.

## HOW TO AVOID COLDS.

### A CLAIM THAT THEY ARE LARGELY DUE TO FLANNELS.

**Have Your Underclothing Light and Loose and Keep Up Your Natural Heat—Colds Are Responsible For a Great Deal of Illness and Should Not Be Overlooked.**

A physician who has given much thought to the hygiene of clothing has come to the conclusion that many deaths are caused by heavy woolen underclothing.

It can be proved that flannels are often the cause of severe colds. To have a cold is to be in a diseased condition, and that means a loss of vitality and a shortening of life. It may even mean sudden death.

One can easily demonstrate in one's own person on a small scale the ill effects of excessive flannels. Bind your hand in thick woolen bandages and leave it in that condition for a night. In the morning you will find it damp and flabby, the pores all open. It is in the most susceptible condition for catching cold. If the whole body were brought to the same state, the result of exposure to cold air would inevitably be disastrous.

That the whole body is often brought to a nearly similar condition is certain. The majority of people during the winter incase themselves in heavy, tight woolen or flannel garments. These provoke perspiration and do not absorb it. The result is that the wearer's skin is hot, damp and highly susceptible to the inflammatory effects of cold. A slightly lowered temperature can hardly fail to bring on a cold.

Heavy woolen underclothing is able to do all the more harm because it has the weight of ancient domestic tradition. Few people dare to be wiser than their grandmothers. Woolen underclothing, according to modern experience, should be as light as is consistent with comfort. There are many persons who go through the winter healthily in cotton underwear, and these are probably the most fortunate class of the population. But the warmth preserving qualities of wool are not to be ignored.

One of its great properties is that it is a bad conductor of heat. The heat of the body, therefore, is not given out by it. It also does not stick to the skin and does not absorb perspiration freely. This is a quality of doubtful value. While it is agreeable not to have your underclothing glued to your skin it is injurious to carry a deposit of moisture which may become cold and do harm in all parts of the body.

The object, therefore, should be to wear underclothing which does not cause excessive perspiration. It should be light and loose. Wool is apparently the best material for the majority of people.

The subject of colds receives too little attention. Many people are resigned to the perpetual possession of them. They should be regarded as disease dangerous, offensive and unclean. Patent medicine advertisements print eloquent descriptions of their final effects. These remarks are applicable to those who have neglected themselves too long and are fit subjects for the hospital or prolonged medical treatment. A wise attention to clothing and the general health is more valuable than all remedies and treatment.

Colds are probably the chief cause of illness and disease among human beings. They give little trouble to animals, who wear no clothing. Arguing from these facts, some enthusiasts would say that the less clothing you wear and the more you expose yourself the healthier you will be.

But a state of civilization of considerable antiquity has made it necessary for man to preserve his natural heat by artificial means. It is not permissible to abandon clothing entirely in this country. Nor is it advisable to wear as little as the public authorities will permit during an American winter.

Neither warm clothing nor artificial heat will satisfactorily replace the natural heat of the body. To preserve this should be the first aim of all who wish to avoid colds. Good food, fresh air and exercise are obviously the principal means.

In the care of the body the skin should take an important place. As far as colds are concerned it is all important, because they rarely occur unless the skin is in a certain condition.

When the pores of the skin are opened, the cold air enters where it is not wanted and causes an inflammation. In cold weather the pores should be closed.

Cold water is an excellent vehicle for closing the pores. The weight of experience seems to prove that it is better to use warm water first. Much depends on the individual constitution.

The warm water cleanses and softens the skin and relieves the body of superfluous moisture, the frequent source of colds. Following this, the cold water will close the pores and put the skin in a sound, normal condition. No one should stay in cold water long enough to feel discomfort.—New York World.

### A Piazza Cushion.

For piazza use at a seaside cottage, where sunshine and sea breeze abound, nothing can exceed the appropriate loveliness of the "sea dragon pillow." It is made up in the usual size—18 inches by 18 inches square. The covering is of sea green satin, that reproduces in effect the very sheen of the water in sunlight. The design upon the face of the cushion is a sea dragon drawn in exquisite curves and sweeps, and wrought in silver and gold Japanese cord couched down, with white and yellow silk thread. The embroidery sparkles and glints from the green background. A five inch double ruffle of satin, overset with a four inch fall of fish net spangled in silver and gold, completes the tout ensemble. This design will recommend itself in cheaper stuffs, green crepon or denim, or a fish net and little fishes afloat in water hues may be readily drawn upon the material and worked in, in Japanese gold and silver cord, and couched into place.

## A TOLSTOI ANECDOTE.

**How the Author Treated a Publisher Who Did Not Know Him.**

The following characteristic little story of that eccentric genius, Count Leo Tolstoi, is communicated to our Odessa correspondent by a Moscow journalist. After completing one of his recent short works the count went in search of a new publisher. He appeared one forenoon in the publishing office of a magazine where he was personally unknown. He was dressed after the manner of a better class manzhik, and the chief of the establishment, probably given to judging from appearances, was not over polite or patient in listening to the count's request to have his sketch published, at the same time taking the manuscript from his pocket.

"Oh," said the publisher, "I really cannot be bothered. It is no use my looking at your sketch. We have hundreds of such things in hand and have really no time to deal with yours, even though you were in a position to guarantee the cost, which I very much doubt."

Tolstoi slowly rolled up his manuscript, and replacing it in his pocket observed:

"I must be laboring under some misapprehension. I have been told that the public likes to read what I write."

"The public likes to read what you write!" exclaimed the publisher, closely scrutinizing him. "Who are you? What is your name?"

"My name is Leo Tolstoi."

The astonished and abashed publisher was instantly on the other side of the counter, expressing the most profuse apologies and entreating the count to do him the distinguished honor of permitting him to publish the sketch. Tolstoi quietly buttoned up his coat with the manuscript in his breast pocket, saying: "You have no time, you say, having so many hundreds of these things in hand. I must find a publisher who has time, and one who will not require a guarantee. Dasvidanya!" And the count walked off in his usual nonchalant manner.—London News.

## HE WANTED TO KNOW.

**But the Sporting Editor Found the Question Too Deep For Him.**

"Is this the place where they answer questions?" asked the rough looking man as he entered the little back room in a newspaper office.

"There's a man on the staff who makes a bluff at doing it," said the sporting editor, "but he isn't here now."

"Oh, well, maybe you'll do," said the stranger.

"We don't answer verbal questions," protested the sporting editor. "Write your questions out and send them in."

"It isn't much of a question, and I thought perhaps you"—

"Oh, I don't know where the reference books are," interrupted the newspaper man.

"They wouldn't do you any good anyway," said the stranger. "This isn't a book question; it's an up to date, modern one. It's timely, you understand."

"Well, then, fire ahead. I may know something about it."

"It's about the new woman"—

"Stop there!" cried the sporting editor. "That's clear out of the sporting department."

"No, it isn't," protested the stranger. "The bloomer girl belongs to that department along with the bicycles, doesn't she?"

"Maybe she does," replied the sporting editor. "I hadn't thought of that. Go ahead."

"Well, you see, I'm a street car conductor."

"Yes."

"And I want to know if the bloomer girl will get off the car backward like the"—

But the sporting editor had thrown up both hands as an intimation that the problem was clear beyond him.—Chicago Post.

### The Banavia Flea.

All tourists in the highlands know Banavia. They may not know why a lobster is, in the west highlands, called "a Banavia flea." From a book referred to we gather that a good many years ago an American was stopping at the Banavia hotel, and he made himself very obnoxious by his contemptuous remarks on Scottish scenery. "Ben Nevis," he said, "do you call that a mountain? You should see our mighty Rockies! Loch Linnhe! Do you call that a lake? You should see our Lake Superior!" and so on. The highland waiter was exasperated, and procuring a live lobster he secreted it, in requital of the insults, in the American's bed. Hardly had the American gone to sleep when the lobster caught him firmly by the toe, and he jumped out of bed with a yell and rang for the boots. "Boots," he said solemnly, rubbing his toes as he spoke, "you may not have such big mountains and big lakes here as we have in the states, but you have the most tarnation big fleas I ever experienced."—London Paper.

### Shy Great Men.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe tells two new anecdotes of the shyness of literary men—one of Hawthorne, of whom such anecdotes are common, and the other of Irving. Irving, she says, attempted to make a speech at a dinner given to Charles Dickens, but after mumbling a few words indistinctly he remarked, "I can't go on," and sat down. Of Hawthorne's timidity she had a glimpse while calling with her husband on Mrs. Hawthorne in Concord. While they were in the parlor they saw a tall, slim man come down the stairs, and Mrs. Hawthorne called out: "Husband, husband! Dr. Howe and Mrs. Howe are here." Hawthorne bolted across the hall and out through the door without even looking into the parlor.

### At the Boarding House.

Boarder—What's that noise out there? Somebody beating a carpet?

Landlady's Husband—No, it's Jones trying to beat his board bill, and my wife is onto him.—Detroit Free Press.

## GOLD EATING WATER

### SPARKLING LIQUID CHARGED WITH CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

**Millions In the Yellow Metal Recovered by Percolation—A Simple but Interesting Process, With Results Which Are Nothing Less Than Marvelous.**

It is not generally known, even in California, that millions of dollars in glittering gold are annually taken from rude heaps of base looking quartz by the gentle flowing of crystal water over huge piles of broken rocks that contain the precious metal, but such is the fact.

"The process of robbing the earth of its gold has now been reduced to such a fine point," said Professor Price, "that the gentle flowing of water over the ore gleans it of its golden treasures, and this works well in cases where the old chloride and other methods are not so useful."

But the water of which Professor Price spoke is not so pure as it looks, though the eye could never distinguish it from that which is dipped by the old oaken bucket from a well in the deep tangled wildwood. The water used by miners in bringing gold from piles of mineral bearing quartz is charged with a simple chemical which has the potency to dissolve gold and hold it in solution. In truth, the sparkling liquid which flows over hundreds of tons of quartz, trickles through the mines and seeks its level, laden with gold, is charged with a deadly poison, cyanide of potassium, a drug which ferrets out the minutest particles of the yellow metal, dissolves them and brings the precious burden to the vats for conversion into refined gold again.

The cyanide process is as noiseless and unerring as the laws of gravitation, doing its work as quietly as "the majestic dance of the hours," unhindered by darkness or weather, by disasters of field or flood.

The state mining bureau of California was one of the first in the United States to investigate the merits of the cyanide process, and since the earliest investigations the method has found extensive application. It is so interesting that its results are nothing less than marvelous. This method of extracting both gold and silver from ores is based on the fact that even a very weak solution of cyanide of potassium dissolves gold and silver, forming respectively "auro-potassic cyanide" and "argento-potassic cyanide," in the language of the chemists.

This interesting process consists of treating the ores with a weak solution of potassium cyanide, usually by allowing the solution to percolate through the ore, or by agitating a mixture of the ore and solution. When this part of the operation is completed, the solution is separated from the solid material, and the gold and silver are precipitated in a metallic form. The process is modern in its application, though it has long been known that cyanide of potassium would "eat gold." During the last five years, however, the process has been introduced into almost every goldfield in California and elsewhere, and more than $20,000,000 have been recovered by the gentle flowing of waters charged with the magical chemical over heaps of ore. Aside from the thoroughness of the permeating water method, its economy is a marked feature in mining. It is in great favor with the gold mining companies of New Zealand and at Johannesburg, Africa, as well as in California.

One of the most advantageous features of the cyanide method is that it can be applied to many gold and silver ores generally called "rebellious" or "refractory." The rebellious ore is placed in a vat for percolation, and the solution is run preferably from the bottom by a pipe, rising slowly through the ore. The solution containing gold is carried through precipitating appliances into the final reservoir, where, robbed of its wealth of metal, it may be repumped into ore vats and again used for searching out the coveted metal.

One of the curious things about the solution is that a total percentage not stronger than an eighth of 1 per cent will carry away the gold almost as well as fluid of greater strength.

Precipitation is effected by the use of fine pieces of zinc, so arranged that when the rich waters flow over them the fine gold clusters in rich deposits over the zinc, for which it has an affinity. The gold which thus deserts the waters of cyanide deposits itself in the form of fine dust on the plates of zinc. The percentage of gold extracted by this process is very large. A large parcel of fine sulphurets from the Utica mines yielded an average of 93.18 per cent of the gold value under the cyanide treatment, and similar results have been experienced elsewhere in the state. The cyanide plants are being extended, and the noiseless process is everywhere becoming popular.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### The Nut Diet.

It is evident by many straws noticed in a general reading of periodical and newspaper literature that the next fad of the dietists is to be nuts. All the scientific cooking and health food authorities are urging with increasing persistence the value of this natural food and giving receipts for various nut flours, from which different varieties of bread cake may be made that are nutritious and of medicinal value in certain ailments. And now we learn that "Miss Ellen S. Atkins, a talented London woman who lost a spendid contralto voice four years ago from an attack of grip, has completely recovered her vocal powers through persisting in a fruit and nut diet for a year and a half."—New York Times.

### Dry.

In a volume of sermons by a well known but turgid preacher the following lines were found written upon the flyleaf:

If there should be another flood,
For refuge hither fly.
Though all the world should be submerged,
This book would still be dry.

## FAMOUS POLITICAL PHRASE.

**Used In Different Forms by Lincoln, Theodore Parker and Webster.**

In a letter headed "Not Lincoln's Own Words," a correspondent points out that the words "government of the people, by the people, for the people," in the famous Gettysburg address were not original with Lincoln. He attempts to further show that they were original with Henry Wilson, and were quoted by Lincoln from a letter written in 1860 by Wilson to certain persons in Boston.

In a speech delivered at the New England antislavery convention, Boston, May 29, 1850, by Theodore Parker, may be found the expression "a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people," the exact language, with the exception of one word, of that ascribed to Wilson and employed by Lincoln. But still further back had the same idea been expressed in substantially the same way by Daniel Webster in one of his most splendid oratorical efforts, whose every phrase was familiar to all patriotic Americans long before Parker uttered his speech or Wilson wrote his letter. In his second speech on Foot's resolution, Jan. 26, 1830, Webster used these words, "The people's government, made for the people, made by the people and answerable to the people."

The phrase discussed belongs no more to Wilson than to Lincoln. The words can no more be said to have been "quoted" by Lincoln from Wilson than from Parker or Webster. Lincoln was familiar with the writings and speeches of Parker. He had probably never seen this particular letter of Wilson's. That his language should be exactly the same as that of the latter was a coincidence, but probably nothing more. The phrase was merely the expression, in the simplest, most direct language, of the glorious yet popular and familiar idea of the constitution and object of our form of government. The expression cannot be ascribed to any one man. Lincoln does not give the statement as a positive declaration—as a new coined phrase intended to add to his laurels as a public speaker, but uses the words as descriptive of our government in uttering the resolve that it "shall not perish from the earth."

That some words of the speech had been said before does not detract from the beauty or grandeur of Lincoln's address as a whole. His speech, which has been declared to be the greatest in the records of oratory of our own or any other country, was so not because it was the labored and polished effort of a practiced orator, but because of the greatness of the man, as a man, who uttered it.—Washington Star.

## SELLING A MINE.

**A Western Man's Great Luck In Disposing of His Property.**

"It is the easiest thing on earth to sell a mine in London for almost any price, provided you have anything to show an expert," said Major Frank McLaughlin. "There is also a right way and a wrong way to go about it. Some time ago I went to London to negotiate the sale of some mining property. Of course, the first thing I had to do was to let capital know what I was there for. Then, when inquiries commenced, I simply said: 'Gentlemen, I have mining property to sell. If you mean business and want to buy, send your expert out to examine the property and make a report on it. You will know then what you are buying.'

"A company was organized. The expert examined the property and reported favorably, and a meeting was held to discuss terms.

"'Now, major,' said the spokesman, 'we have found that the property may be worth something. What is your price?'

"'Two hundred and fifty thousand,' said I.

"'That is more than we expected to pay. We expected to pay about 200,000. There is not much difference between 200,000 and 250,000. If you will drop the 50,000 we will take it.'

"I expected to get about $100,000 for the property, so with a show of reluctancy I agreed to accept their offer. When the papers were made out, I was surprised to learn that they had been talking about pounds and I about dollars, but I was very careful not to let my surprise leak, and that is the way I got $1,000,000 for the mine. Great people to do business with."—San Francisco Post.

### Loss of the Musical Faculty.

"Amusia," or loss of the musical faculty, has been reviewed by Professor Edgren of Stockholm. The disease proves to be strictly analogous to aphasia, the loss of speech, which may or may not accompany it. Two general forms are recognized—the sensory form, where tones cannot be appreciated by the ear or notes read by the eye, and the motor form, in which the patient cannot sing, play or write notes. Ballet places the expression of music between the emotional and the artificial or verbal language. Music is less complicated and earlier appreciated than speech. Many children sing before they speak, and Reyer has told of a child of 9 months who could repeat the notes exactly as played on the piano, while Dvorak, the musical composer, is said to have had a son who sang the "Fatinitza" march with his nurse at the age of 1 year.—London Public Opinion.

### Her Two Chances.

The Soubrette—How do you like your part in the new play?

The Leading Woman—Oh, it's just lovely! I go through a dying scene in the second act, but I come to life again in the third and die all over again to slow music at the end of the play. It's sure to be a go!—New York Herald.

### A Drawback.

Mrs. Newly—There's one thing about bloomers I don't like.

Mrs. Lately—What's that?

Mrs. Newly—The pockets are so easy to find. My husband empties them every night, and I never have a bit of change in the morning.

## THE NEW WOMAN.

Of the new fashioned woman there's much been said—
Of her wanting to vote and a' that
And of her desire to wear men's attire,
His coat and his vest and a' that,
And a' that, and a' that.
She may wear trousers and a' that,
She may even ride a horse as men ride,
But a woman's a woman for a' that.
See yonder damsel passing by,
She's up to date and a' that,
She wears a man's hat, likewise his cravat,
His shirt and collar and a' that,
And a' that, and a' that,
His suspenders and cuffs and a' that,
But do what she can to imitate man
A woman's a woman for a' that.
The modern maid, her form arrayed
In sweater and bloomers and a' that,
Rides a "bike" exactly like
Her brother does and a' that.
She may wear bloomers for skirts and a' that,
Wear men's collars and shirts and a' that,
May wear vests if she will, but the fact remains still—
A woman's a woman for a' that.

## HOTEL READING ROOMS.

**Their Principal Patrons In New York People Not Guests at the Hotel.**

In one respect at least New York differs from all other American cities, and that is in regard to the importance of the reading rooms of its hotels. There are in New York 229 hotels, exclusive of apartment houses with restaurant attachments. Every hotel in New York or elsewhere—every genuine hotel, that is—has a reading room, and in it are to be seen gathered the most important accessories of a hotel—the newsstand, the telegraph office, the telephone office and the railroad and steamboat ticket office. In a country hotel the reading room is the seat of great activity, and it seems to be the bounden duty of the transient male patrons of the hotel, as well as the regular male boarders, to be in the reading room as long a time as possible between meals, and usually a late comer is obliged to wait his turn for a seat at one of the writing desks or tables or for a chance to read one of the newspapers which are kept on file.

According to the observations of all hotel men throughout the country, the smaller the town the more important the hotel reading room; the larger the town the less important the hotel reading room. It is apparently in corroboration of this rule that the reading rooms of most New York hotels, though furnished in attractive style and well calculated to serve the convenience of guests, are usually deserted, or if not deserted are patronized chiefly by persons not guests of the hotel. In other words, men not stopping at the hotel, but meeting friends in its main corridor, utilize the conveniences of the reading room. Added to these are a few of the transient guests, who for the most part come to New York on business or pleasure from great distances, and especially from interior towns. Boston men, Philadelphia men, Baltimore men and Buffalo men are not great patrons of the reading rooms of New York hotels, but transient guests from the small towns of the country are, and some of them sit for hours at a time conning the back numbers of newspapers or writing mechanically and then nervously destroying letters to friends and relations.

The paradoxical thing about hotel reading rooms in New York is that though ostensibly maintained for the use and convenience of the hotel guests they are at the service in nearly every case of persons who are not only not guests of the hotel, but who, furthermore, are resident New Yorkers. Nearly every hotel in the city has a large number of patrons who are known as "regulars," who stay for several months at a time, and who are seen very little in the hotel corridors or in the reading room. Occasionally a patron of a New York hotel, perhaps one of its oldest guests, will find it necessary to write a letter or to consult a newspaper file, and when he does he is usually compelled to wait until an outside person not a guest is ready to take his departure.—New York Sun.

### Saved by an Elk.

A curious story of adventure comes from Montana. While a freight train was lying over at a small mountain station the engineer borrowed a shotgun and started out for a hunt. He was about returning to his train when a cow made her appearance. Before he realized that there was any danger the animal made a rush at him, and he ran with all his speed. But the cow was a better racer, and in a few minutes caught him by his clothing, splitting his coat from waist to collar and tossing him into the air. Getting to his feet as quickly as possible, he dodged behind a tree, and then to his dismay found that the gun barrel was bent so as to be useless.

The next ten minutes were very lively ones. The cow chased the engineer round and round the tree, and when he got a chance to hit her with the gun barrel it only seemed to enrage her the more. It was only a question of time when he would succumb to fatigue, but a diversion occurred that saved his life. An angry snort was heard, and a big elk appeared upon the scene, head down and prepared for a fight. The cow was so mad by this time that she was ready for anything, and in another moment the two animals dashed at each other. The engineer watched the combat for a few minutes until prudence suggested that he should make a retreat while he could. He regained the train in safety and never knew the outcome of the battle, but the presumption is that the elk was the victor.—Exchange.

### Remains to Be Seen.

The women students in the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., are getting themselves into hot water by wearing their bicycle bloomers in the house. Of course the issue was to be expected. Everybody knew it must come, for girls who once enjoy the freedom of this debatable costume are bound to try it under other conditions than skimming over the ground on a bike. It remains to be seen if Ann Arbor is equal to this strain upon its ethical taste, or whether the professors' wives, who champion the innovators, are to come out second best in this merry fight, which may extend eastward.—Boston Herald.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

AY, JANUARY 3..... 1896


The window smashing method of btaining food and shelter has made its appearance in Chicago. It is becoming quite frequent in the large eastern cities, and not many months ago there were a few instances of it in San Francisco and some other Pacific coast plac e. A poor wretch out of work, out of money, unable to obtain by honest methods even the bare necessities of existence, becomes desperate and resolves that rather than freeze or starve to death in the streets he try one more way of prolonging his miserable life. So he proceeds to break a window in some business house, is arrested, pleads guilty and is sent to jail, where for a few days or weeks he is sheltered and fed at public expense. It cannot be denied that there are men loafing about in cities and in rural districts who are loafers by nature; who would not honestey earn a living for themselves if opportunity were offered them. Such persons, if physically able to work, deserve neither charity nor sympathy. But, on the other hand, there are several millions of persons in this land of plenty and boasted progress who constantly strive to find honest employment; but can get little or none, and are, therefore, in no condition to enjoy life or be of use to the world. In the light of such facts, it is plain that there must be something radically wrong with our social system, and the wrong should be righted. In a country with practically unlimited natural resources, and which is comparatively but sparsely settled, there is no natural cause for involuntary poverty and its resultant evils. If men were allowed freer access to natural opportunities there would be less poverty, less desperation and less window smashing.

Not since war times has any presidential act so challenged the spirit of our people as has Mr. Cleveland's reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan boundary question. Within twenty-four hours after the reading of the message in the House that body, on motion of a Republican and by unanimous vote, passed a bill embodying the President's suggestions; and on the day following the same measure passed the Senate, also by unanimous vote. The popular response was not less prompt and decisive. The public men and the journals of the country, without distinction of party, gave immediate and enthusiastic assent to a principle which appears to be unanimously esteemed as a renewal of the character of American independence. The chances of war in support of the President's declaration—which is that England must either submit to arbitration or accept the findings of an American commission as to divisional line between her territories and those of Venezuela—have been freely discussed and there is manifest no disposition to shrink from it. The doctrine of America for the Americans is clearly one for which our people stand ready to devote their fortunes and their blood; and if war should come, it will be waged by a united and earnest people. The general feeling, however, is that there will be no war; that England will not push her claims to the point of fighting for them; and the hope is universal that a peaceful way out of the difficulty will be found.

The gentlemen drawn for the Grand Jury should not seek to be excused from the public duty, but should enter upon it with civic patriotism and be proud of the chance to render a service to the community.

How strong the English influence is in Chile may be gathered from the fact that Chile is the only nation that disapproves of the Monroe doctrine.

Philadelphia should have taken to the bicycle at the time of the street car strike and waited until employer and employees settled the difference.

The San Francisco dailies got out monster Christmas uumbers. The Call, and Examiner doing exceptionally well.

## CIGARETTES AND THE TEETH.

**A Dentist Says the Nerves In Them Are Killed by Nicotine Poisoning.**

"There is one bad result of constant cigarette smoking that very few people know anything about," said a Brooklyn dentist. "The result itself has been apparent to me and to all dentists for a long time, but the cause has been a mystery until very recently. For years the nerves of teeth in every other way perfect have been found dead. A careful examination of a dead nerve found in an unexposed tooth recently revealed the fact that it had been poisoned by nicotine, and thereby the mystery referred to was solved. Nicotine poisoning from cigarette smoking is killing the nerves in the teeth of smokers. It is a most serious state of affairs, although most people will not understand. They think a dead tooth is as good as a live one. They will find their mistake some day.

"A young woman whom I have known for some time came here the other day and wanted a tooth attended to. I worked on the tooth some time, and some of the instruments I used should have made her scream a little bit. But she never made a sound, and I naturally concluded that the nerve of the tooth was dead. It surprised me because the tooth was a good one and the nerve unexposed. Well, I extracted the nerve, and the minute I saw it I knew what was the trouble.

"'Do you want a live nerve left in your head?' I asked.

"'Why, of course,' she replied.

"'Then stop smoking cigarettes,' I said.

"'Why, doctor, what do you mean?' she began. Then she put on a great show of indignation.

"'My dear young lady,' I said, 'what's the use of talking so? I'm a dental surgeon and know a thing when I see it. You have been smoking cigarettes for a long time, and my advice was given in a perfectly friendly spirit.' Well, she collapsed then, acknowledged the truth of what I had said, and that ended it. I don't think that cigarette smokers figure this result of nicotine poisoning in with the many other injurious effects of the weed, but to my mind it is the most dangerous of all."
—New York Sun.

## THE MONEY ISN'T THERE.

**A Pickpocket Who Was Foolish Enough to Steal a Lady's Pocketbook.**

"I just swiped a leather, Jim," said a pickpocket to another of his profession as he came across him sitting on a bench in Union square.

"Wus it one o' them purty ones what the women carries round de street in der hands?"

"Yes, I swiped it up on Fift' avener when she wus lookin inter er windy."

"If yer'd been in de bizniz as long as I hev, yer wouldn't er took it."

"Why?"

"'Tain't wuth it."

"A feller might strike er big haul, though, that way some time."

"Not on yer life he wouldn't. I've swiped a load on 'em, an I never got one yit that I could git a beer out on. Dey don't carry money in dem leathers. Dey's only er bluff. Try dat one yer've got and see if it's enny good."

Glancing about him warily to make sure that no one was watching him, the pickpocket opened the purse. He found three samples of silkoline, a patent glove buttoner, a card advertising a lotion for removing blackheads from the face, a sheet of flesh colored court plaster, some samples of scrim and Madras, a list of prices of carpets, a circular showing an illustration of a patent hose supporter, a card of small safety pins, two slabs of chewing gum warranted to cure dyspepsia and a card bearing her address and instructions to take her there if she met with an accident.

"That's all dere is in it," said the man who had "swiped" the pocketbook as he turned it upside down and shook it, with a look of disgust on his face.

"Didn't I tell yer," remarked the other. "I've 'swiped' dem t'ings till I'm tired. Dey're all de same. De women don't carry nothin but trash in 'em. De money ain't dere, never!"—New York Herad.

Miami is a corruption of Miahmezah, meaning "stony river."

## Notice of For closure Sale

Lucy B. Bell, Plaintiff vs. O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of J. White Smith, an Insolvent debtor, O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of Ambrose W. H. Smith, an Insolvent debtor, Sarah C. F. Wrinkle and L. F. J. Wrinkle, her husband, Defendants.

Order of Sale and decree of Foreclosure of Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Lucy B. Bell, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure of sale against O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of J. White Smith, an insolvent debtor, and O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of Ambrose W. H. Smith, an insolvent debtor, one of said defendants, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, for the sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-four ($2374.00) Dollars, Gold Coin of the United States, which said decree was on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1895, recorded in Judgement Book 1 of said Court, at page 569, I am commanded to sell all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The West Half of the South-west quarter of Section 13, and the west half of the North-west quarter of section 24, all in Township 12 South of Range 34 East M. D. M. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 22nd day of January, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, in front of the Court House door of the Court House of said County of Inyo, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1895
Ben. H. Yandell, Attorney for Plaintiff.


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EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

SARAH C. F. WRINKLE, Plaintiff, vs. O. I. MAIRS, as Assignee of the Estates of Ambrose W. H. Smith and J. White Smith, Insolvent Debtors, Lucy C. Smith and Henrietta D. Smith, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of Sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 7th day of December, 1895, in the above-entitled action, wherein, Sarah C. F. Wrinkle, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against O. I. Mairs, as Assignee etc. et al's., the above-named defendants, for the sum of $1,032.61, in United States gold coin, which said decree was on the 10th day of December 1895, recorded in Judgement Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 540, I was appointed a commissioner to sell and I am commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: The West half of the South-west quarter of Section 27, North-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section 34, North-east quarter of the North east quarter of section 33, all in township 8 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres. Also, an undivided one-eightieth interest in and to that certain ditch and water right situate in said Inyo County, known as the "Rawson, Ford and Connelly Ditch." Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 4th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in said Inyo County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Dec. 13, 1895.

J. R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1 | To Mound House No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrives— |
| Mound House..... | 10.50 a. m | 5.50 p. m |
| Dayton ..... | 11.05 a. m. | 5.15 p. m |
| Wabuska ..... | 1.30 p. m | 3 p. m |
| Hawthorne ..... | Ar. 4.40 p. m | Lv. 11.30 a. m |
| | No. 3 Leave— | N. 4 Arrives— |
| Hawthorne..... | 6.10 a. m. | 7.25 p. m |
| Luning ..... | 7.15 a. m. | 6.15 p. m |
| Sodа Springs..... | 7.50 a. m. | 5.35 p. m |
| Belleville..... | 8.00 a. m. | 4.30 p. m |
| Candelaria ..... | 9.40 a. m | 3 p. m |
| Benton ..... | 1.30 p. m | 11 a. m |
| Benson Creek ..... | 3.10 p. m. | 9 a. m |
| Alvord ..... | 4.05 p. m. | 8 a. m |
| Independence. ... | 5.35 p. m. | 7 a. m |
| Lone Pine ..... | 6.20 p. m. | 6 a. m |
| Keeler..... Ar | 7.00 p. m. | Lv. 6.10 a. m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connects at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (65 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE)
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line,) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBRESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Beveye and Francois Gatti, parties doing business under the firm name and style of P. Beveye & Co., Insolvent debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above-named insolvents, who have proved their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
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OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

IRVING J. WODDIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
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LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and locked. Special orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanic's Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WODDIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895
P. W. BENNETT, Att'y. for Administrator.

## HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
dependence. Ca
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIR Pro
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BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PIN CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

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HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, neat, furnished rooms. Transients will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Reister and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 205, for the E½ S½ of section No. 9, in Township No. 10, S. Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Independence, Cal.
December 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jessie F. McIver, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 616, o the N½ Sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of January, 1896.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A. Skinner of Independence, Cal., Gilbert Christie, Joseph V. Skinner and John F. Beale, all of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 890. January 2, 1896

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Frederic R. Smith, for the SW¼ NW¼ N½ SW¼ Sec. 4 SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew Neal Bell Jr., Ambrose W. H. Smith, William G. Morton and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co. California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 825. January 2, 1896

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Henrietta P. Smith, for the S½ NW¼ Sec. 7 and E½ NE¼ Sec. 18, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton, Ambrose W. H. Smith, James A. Partridge and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 825. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896 viz: Edward B. Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 25 Tp. 12 S., R. 34 E., SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 30 and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Lorin A. Anger, John G. Smith, Benigno Aguirre and J. White Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 2 1896

Notice is hereby given that Edward B Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 103 for the W½ NE¼ and W½ SE¼ of section No 25, in Township No 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He name as witnesses: Lorin A. Anger, J. White Smith, James A. Partridge and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Ambrose W. H. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 109, for the S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: William G. Morton Lorin A. Anger, Eugene E. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1895-6, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector

oct5-td

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence follow said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dorpicada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section Nu-twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and seven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence west twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-western along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 30th

THOMAS C. ROLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. G VEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HES ION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 66⅛ |
| Antimony | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 5⅛ |
| Pig lead | 3.85 |

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independ- charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Snuday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C A Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman, supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### MARRIED.

SUMMERS—BRADSHAW—At Bishop, Cal., Dec. 29, 1895, by Rev. W. F. McClure, Jesse N. Summers to Miss Ellen Bradshaw.

ROBINSON—WHITTLE—At Independence, Cal., January 1, 1896 by Rev. T. H. Nicholas, Charles Robinson to Miss Grace Whittle.

ROMERO—SALTER—At Lone Pine, Cal., Dec. 30, 1895, by A. C. Harvy, J. P. Jesus Romero to Emma J. Salter.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office, this date.

Jed Carpenter. S. M. Hicks.
A. J. Hunter. Willie Long.
David M. Mckay. Chas. Sanders.

Wm. Snooks.

Supervisors meet next Monday.

Pat Keys came in from Beveridge last Wednesday.

Miss Clara Eldred returned from Big Pine last Friday.

Several raffles were held in town during the holidays.

Henry Rhine went to Big Pine last Tuesday morning.

Judge Arnot is expected to arrive on next Monday's train.

Mrs. J. R. Moffett is expected home from Big Pine to-day.

Eggs have dropped in price from forty to thirty cents a dozen.

The flow of water in the river has not varied much the past month.

Six inches of ice was reported at Bishop the first of the week.

Thos. Parker of this place, now has charge of an apiary in Nevada.

S. A. Densmore returned from a few days visit at Bishop last Monday.

There was an entertainment and dance at Lone Pine last Wednesday evening.

The highest velocity attained by the wind last Saturday was 53 miles an hour.

Chris Carrasco and Jesus Romero of Lone Pine visited Independence last Monday.

J. W. Murphy and Ivan Bunney left last Friday for a trip to the Panamint country.

Jed Frye came in from Cerro Gordo last Tuesday morning to attend the New Years ball.

Capt. E. A. Reddy has been appointed Superintendent of the Alms House in San Francisco.

George Gilliam arrived from Big Pine on last Monday's train and spent a few days in town.

J. S, Gorman and J. J. Gunn left on yesterday morning's train, on a business visit to the city.

Schober & Meads arrived last night with their big teams, from Bishop and went on south to-day.

### Clippings From Black Rock.

The trustees of the Taboose District very wisely invested in school supplies for the benefit of the pupils one day last week. W. A. Steward, a traveling agent hearing that a new school house was being erected correctly surmised that he could turn an honest penny and benefit mankind by exhibiting his samples. To see was to purchase, and our new school house is to be supplied with new window shades, a Webster's unabridged dictionary and chart that enables pupils to understand all the rudiment of learning from reading to physiology.

Mr. John Martinto met with an accident, which might have been more serious, on Thursday of last week. Having unhitched his team from the wagon, was in the act of leading them away, when one of them jumped onto him, striking him with his forefeet, throwing throwing him to the ground. One arm was broken and the other badly injured, and but for the prompt action of Mr. Conklin, in whose yard it occurred, the animal would have soon killed his victim. Medical aid was at once summoned, and now John is able to be out, but carries his left arm in a sling.

The people of this vicinity do nothing by halves, and when the ladies announced that they would give a party on New Year's Eve, at the new store, to which every one was invited, all made preparations to attend for all knew that it was worth their while to do so. The crowd began to gather at an early hour. Games were at first engaged in, and then Mr. Neil made the proposition that the company proceed to vote on a name for the new town, which has sprung up, and which until now has been nameless. Ballots were distributed and each wrote his choice of names. Many were suggested, but the ones that met with favor were Alva and Modena. After an amusing and interesting contest, Modena received the most votes, which was made the unanimous choice and all followed Mr. Conklin in hurraning for the new town of Modena.

Then the ladies quietly withdrew into an adjoining room, and many were the whispering and surmisings among the male members. But their curiosity was soon dispelled, for the ladies returned laden with that which goes to make life worth living. Sandwiches, pies, cakes, salads and coffee disappeared in a marvelous manner. Truly the way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

Dancing was now in order and hearts grew light, as the feet kept time to the strains of the violin. How the grandfathers and grandmothers did dance, and how the kids did try to imitate them Music was furnished by Mr. Frank Levet, who handles the bow in a masterly manner. It was a late hour when the company withdrew, and before leaving coffee and cake were again partaken of. And so the first social function in the new and thriving town of Modena was a grand success.

At the party on New Year's Eve a petition to remove the post office of Tibbets from Mr. L. E. Smith's residence to Modena, and Mr. A. A. Neil appointed post master, was circulated. This is the universal wish, and shows the enterprise and push of Modena's citizens.

Mr. J. W. Callaway has been making extensive improvements in his dwelling during the past month. NONPARIEL.

### Another Fire

The dwelling house on the Lacey place was burned last Tuesday night about ten o'clock. The fire when first seen from town looked as though it might be a hay stack on fire out at Blackrock, in fact nearly everybody took it to be such and were surprised to learn that it had been so close. Others thinking it might be at the Fort started immediately after seeing the fire and upon arriving found the house about burned. It seems there had been nobody living in the house for a few days past and at the time of the fire there was nobody in the close vicinity. The first persons to arrive on the scene being F. Moore and Carl Walter, the latter driving out from town, when they arrived the roof had fallen in. The loss of house-hold furniture and the like is not very great there being, however a number of useful articles and quite a lot of provisions stored in the cellar, a few yards in the rear of the house, which was burned. The night was so still that nothing burned except the house and cellar, the fence only a few few away was left standing. Arthur Bell and family had moved out of the house only a few days before and had removed their last lot of house-hold effects that afternoon. J. W. Lacey was at the house all the forenoon until two o'clock, when he and W. M. Boyd came to town, leaving the house alone. From town Mr. Lacey returned to his home at Georges Creek and when Mr. Boyd returned to the house that evening he found it pretty well gone. It is understood there had been no fire in the building for several days. Mr. M. Muldoon of Blackrock was to have moved into the house on the following day. The house was built in the early days of the County and was in good order. It was insured by the London Liverpool & Globe Co. for $750.

### The Dance

At the pavillion last Tuesday evening was only fairly attended, about sixteen couples being present. The evening being quite cold was probably cause of a number not attending. All who came enjoyed themselves immensely, as would be judged from the fact that they danced until four o'clock Wednesday morning. An excellent supper was served at the Norman House at midnight.

The following named Big Piners visited Independence this week on business in the Land Office and otherwise: Fred Crocker, Vincent Borel, W. P. McMurry, George Hall, Edwin M. Glass, Joseph M. Zorn, Charles M. Pilgrim, Wallace Pilgrim, Willie F. Baker, John Kinney, John D. Shaw, E. Murphy, Samuel Meredith.

### Bee Keepers Convention.

The annual meeting of the Inyo County Bee-Keepers' Association was held at Bishop on Dec. 28th. The initiation fee was abolished, so that hereafter members, whether new or old, will only have to pay 50 cents per year.

After the preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. N. J. Cooley gave an address full of interesting and instructive information in regard to Eastern honey markets, their demands and prices. He emphasized the importance of having the sections well filled, and of using only new, clean packing paper in the shipping-cases; also of avoiding as much as possible the shipping of any dark colored honey, which can be disposed of at a better price in the home market. The forty-eight pound case used for the California market, is altogether unsuitable for the Eastern market, where nothing larger than a twenty-four pound case is wanted, and glass is demanded in one side of the case. Neither sections nor cases should be stamped or stenciled for the Eastern market, except with the producers name, and in no case should the word "California" be put on anything, as there is at present a strong prejudice against California honey. The different classes of honey should not be marked as first and second grade, but as "Extra White," "White," "Extra C" and "C." During the coming honey season Mr. Cooley will write out a set of instructions for grading and packing, which will be printed by the Secretary and issued to honey producers of this County. A committee was appointed to confer with Messrs Forbes & Tobey in regard to prices for shipping cases for next season. The association resolved to adopt a uniform size of case, so that it can be manufactured and kept in stock at the lowest possible price. F. K. Andrews, O. Allerton and Wm. Muth-Rasmussen were appointed to investigate and ascertain the amount of supplies for next season, needed in their respective localities. The Secretary urged the importance of securing supplies at an early date, and was instructed to correspond with parties at Reno about ordering a car load of supplies from the A. I. Root Company, and to communicate the result of his correspondence to the association. Quite a number of new names were added to the membership list, which more than doubled during the session.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, F. K. Andrews; Vice President, W. R. Tibbets; Secretory and Treasurer, Wm. Muth-Rasmussen. Big Pine was selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

All who are in need of supplies, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the nearest member of above named committee, in order to secure car load rate and save freight expenses.

WM. MUTH-RASSMUSSEN, Sec'y.

J. J. Smith of the Inyo Broom Factory at Bishop favored this office with a couple of excellent samples of his own manufacture. Mr. Smith will be down this way with a load of brooms by the middle or last of this month, anybody can then test the quality of them to their own satisfaction.

Look out for mutilated coins when receiving money; there are a number in circulation in which a small hole has been drilled, apparently for use as a charm of some kind. They will not be received at any government office.

A very pleasant new years dance was reported at Big Pine Tue[illegible] night music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Hampton and an excellent supper was served at the Big Pine hotel.

The annual Indian fandango opened at Georges Ceek last Sunday with the proper ceremonies, continueing open throughout the week and will probably end with a big poker game next Sunday.

The horse race at Big Pine last Wednesday was between the McCarrol and Crocker horses. The distance was a quarter of a mile for a purse of $25. The race was won by the McCarroll horse, time 26¼.

Wm. Muth-Rassmussen of Camp Independence visited Bishop the first of the week to attend a meeting of the Beekeepers Association held at that place.

G. T. Rives, Superintendent of the Reward Mining Co's plant over at the Hirsh mine, left for the city last Saturday for a short business visit.

Hoods sarsaparilla calander is out and may be obtained at any drug store or by sending six cents to the firm at Lowell, Mass. It makes a very useful ornament for the home.

Thos. Boland, J. A. McKenzie and W. M. Richards came up from Keeler last Saturday to attend the regular meeting of the Masonic lodge. They returned Sunday.

Rev. J. W. Morris, principal of the Inyo Acadamy, delivered an interesting address to a fair sized audience at the Church last Sunday evening.

Mrs. W. M. Richards came up from Keeler last Tuesday morning and is visiting with Miss Lena Thompson at Camp Independence.

A new years entertainment was held out at Liberty district last Tuesday evening, consisting of a literary program, refreshments etc.

A Commetti of Fish Springs is in San Francisco at present and it is said that he will visit the old country before returning.

E. A. Reddy took in the new years exercises at Big Pine, returning here yesterday, and left for Darwin to-day.

J. E. Jones Jr. and family of Round Valley are visiting Mr. C. A. Walter and family of Camp Independence.

A New Years suprise party was held out at Black-rock last Tuesday evening, at the store of A. A. Neil.

Aaron Reynolds and family came up from Keeler last Tuesday morning and visited here for a few days.

County Clerk Hession and family returned from Big Pine last Monday, having spent Christmas there.

### New Years Party.

A very enjoyable party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Partridge at their residence, on New Years Eve. About thirty guests were present, representing Milton, Independence, Oak Creek and Liberty. Songs were sung and games played until nearly twelve, when every one became quiet. Timepieces were anxiously watched until the New Year was ushered in amid kindly greetings; after which a dainty feast was spread, followed by more songs and games. The party broke up in the 'wee sma" hours singing "God be With You till We Meet Again." UNOME.

### The Heney Case.

The jury in the Heney case, charged with stealing $23,000 from the Mint, returned a verdict of guilty. Six ballots being taken, five being 11 to 1 for conviction. Heney was sentenced to eight years at hard labor and to pay a fine of $5,000. It is understood that the government officers intend to begin proceedings against all persons who were mentioned in the Heney trial as endavoring to prevent certain witnesses from testifying against Heney.

### Weather Summary, week ending Dec. 2 1896.

| | |
|---|---|
| Highest barometer | 30.542 date, 30. |
| Lowest " | 30.221 " 1. |
| Highest temperature, | 53 6 date, 28. |
| Lowest " | 15 6 " 30. |
| Mean " | 35 1 |
| Average dew point | 10 0 |
| " Humility | 38 8 |
| Total precipitation, | .1 |
| Prevailing direction of wind | NW |
| Wind, direction, velocity & date | 53, NW, 28 |
| No. Clear days | 3 |
| No. partly cloudy days | 4 |
| No. cloudy days | 0 |
| No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) | 0 |

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows:

Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON, Observer.

### Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Names. | No. Cert | No. Sh's. | Am't |
|---|---|---|---|
| M J McDonald Trustee | 294 | 5000 | $50 00 |
| M J McDonald | 453 | 250 | 25 00 |
| M J McDonald Trustee | 454 | 2 23 | 282 30 |
| Paul Lotz Trustee | 497 | 4000 | 400 00 |
| E M Frank | 292 | 8000 | 800 00 |
| E M Frank | 377 | 2000 | 200 00 |
| G P Rixford | 145 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| G W Luce Trustee | 382 | 347 | 3 70 |
| Alex McLaughlin | 392 | 200 | 20 00 |
| Alex M. Laughlin Tr | 360 | 123 | 12 20 |
| Alex McLaughlin Tr | 411 | 200 | 20 00 |
| F J Sanders | 384 | 98 | 9 80 |
| F J Sanders | 385 | 35 | 3 50 |
| R P Rasmussen | 415 | 100 | 10 00 |
| R P Rasmussen | 419 | 31 | 3 10 |
| A F Thane Trustee | 448 | 1073 | 107 30 |
| A F Thane Trustee | 449 | 922 | 92 20 |
| Chas E Anderson Trus | 467 | 654 | 65 40 |
| Chas E Anderson Trus. | 508 | 600 | 60 00 |
| W W Sargent Trustee | 460 | 378 | 37 80 |
| W W Sargent Trustee | 505 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| W W Sargent Trustee | 518 | 1090 | 109 00 |
| W W Sargent Trustee | 591 | 131 | 13 10 |
| J H Isham | 462 | 100 | 10 00 |
| H H Noble Trustee | 521 | 400 | 400 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

#### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

#### POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

#### POSTPONEMEMT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on November 2, 1895, the above sale is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

#### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on December 2nd, 1895, the above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day. W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, California


MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

## L. WOOD.

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

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MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. Eibeshutz

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—DEALER IN—

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Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

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EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

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Bishop, Cal., March 9 1894.

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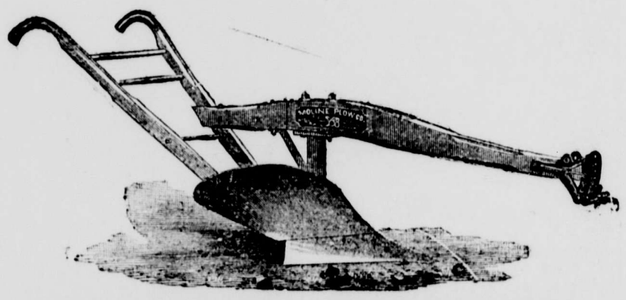

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE I

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVAD

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per poun.

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BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

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BLACKSMITHING.

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A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAINS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

### Salmon In Alaska.

It may be matter of astonishment to many people to know that more than one-half the salmon pack of the United States and nearly half the world's supply of canned salmon now comes from Alaska. The capital invested in the Alaska salmon fisheries is said to be more than $3,000,000, and the value of a season's catch, not including the manufactured products therefrom, comes to about $2,000,000. Last year there were 22 canneries in operation, which packed 646,000 cases, and 24 salting establishments put on the markets 21,000 barrels of salted salmon.

This is obviously killing the goose that lays the golden egg. No reproduction of the salmon, marvelous though it may seem, could stand such a drain, especially when, as it appears from the researches and examinations of the experts of the national fish commission, most of the salmon are seined at the mouths of the rivers, thereby preventing their run up stream to the spawning grounds and effectually preventing their reproduction.

Alaska is so completely within the control of the government that all this can be stopped without the least difficulty, and an end should be put at once to the slaughter of salmon in this reckless and wasteful way. The Columbia and other rivers of the Pacific had been almost stripped of salmon before the development of the Alaskan salmon fishing, and now it seems likely that the same thing will happen in Alaska unless some check be placed on the salmon catchers and canners. Of course they will go on as long as they are permitted, for the business is a lucrative one in ordinary years and has already made a great deal of money for those engaged in it, but all the same it must be regulated and checked, or before long the Alaska salmon will have gone the way of the bison and the fur seal, and nature will not forgive such an infringement upon her rights and privileges.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### A FAMOUS MAN'S MOTHER.

#### Thomas Wentworth Higginson's Beautiful Tribute to His Mother.

I trace to my mother's direct influence three leading motives of her youngest son's life—the love of personal liberty, of religious freedom and of the equality of the sexes—writes Thomas Wentworth Higginson in The Ladies' Home Journal. As to the more subtle and intimate influences, they ordinarily came by contact, not by preaching. She always maintained that the younger children of a large family had a much better chance for development than the elder because they had more freedom to develop themselves. With her elder children, she always said, overconscientiousness almost bore her to the earth. She felt personally responsible for every childish fault.

She had been reared in the school of Locke, which regarded the human soul as blank paper, on which parents and teachers did all the writing. But her children were of strong and varied individuality, and she learned in time to study the temperament of each and be patient with its unfolding. Her whole formula of training consisted in these three things: To retain the entire confidence of the child, to do whatever seemed wisest and to be patient. Her trust in Providence was absolute and controlling, as was her sense of the personality of the Deity.

Most valuable of all her traits to her children next to her quality of sunshine was probably her absolute rectitude, the elevation of her whole tone, the complete unworldliness, so that no child of hers ever heard her refer to any standard but the highest. With all this was combined the conscientious accuracy in affairs, the exquisite nicety in all household details, which belong to the best of the traditions of New England.

#### The Contagion of Ideas.

Affirmation, pure and simple, without reasoning and without proof, is one of the surest means of planting an idea in the popular mind. The more concise it is, the more free from every appearance of proofs and demonstration, the more authority it has. The religious books and the codes of all ages have always proceeded by simple affirmation. Statesmen called upon to defend any political cause and manufacturers advertising their goods know what it is worth. Yet it has no real influence, except it is constantly repeated and so far as possible in the same terms. Napoleon said that repetition was the only serious figure in rhetoric. By repetition an affirmation is incrusted in the minds of hearers till they at last accept it as a demonstrated truth. What is called the current of opinion is formed, and then the potent mechanism of contagion comes in. Ideas that have reached a certain stage, in fact, possess a contagious power as intense as that of microbes. Not fear and courage only are contagious. Ideas are, too, on condition that they are repeated often enough.

When the mechanism of contagion has begun to work, the idea enters upon the phase that leads to success. Opinion, which repelled it at first, ends by tolerating and then accepting it. The idea henceforward gains a penetrating and subtle force which sends it onward, while at the same time creating a sort of special atmosphere, a general way of thinking.—Popular Science Monthly.

#### His Occupation.

The street car was crowded, and as it turned a corner sharply a man who was standing in the aisle made a grab at a strap, but missed it and involuntarily embraced a sharp faced young woman standing near him.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he said.

"Sir," she exclaimed, "you are a boor."

"No, madam," rejoined the penitent offender, "I am not. I am a newspaper man."

"You are, hey?" was the contemptuous rejoinder. "What do you do about a newspaper office, I'd like to know?"

"I am the pressman."

The sharp faced young woman turned a little redder, but she didn't say anything more.—Chicago Tribune.

### O CAPTAIN, MY CAPTAIN!

O captain, my captain, our fearful trip is done;
The ship has weathered every rack; the prize
we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people
all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel
grim and daring.
But, O heart, heart, heart!
Oh, the bleeding drops of red
Where on the deck my captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O captain, my captain, rise up and hear the
bells;
Rise up, for you the flag is flung, for you the
bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths, for
you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, the eager
faces turning.
Here, captain, dear father,
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My captain does not answer. His lips are pale
and still.
My father does not feel my arm. He has no
pulse nor will.
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done.
From a fearful trip the victor ship comes in,
its object won.
Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells,
But I with mournful tread
Walk the deck my captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

—Walt Whitman.

## PARALYZED.

My emotions—meaning by that those feelings of the heart which tend to make a man see all women as the only perfection of creation, and some one woman as the aggregated perfection of all women—my emotions, as I was about to say when I interrupted myself, are utterly paralyzed and have been since the 14th day of last September at 15 minutes after 11 o'clock a. m., eastern time.

At that hour and for several hours previously I was in the act of spending my summer vacation at a delightfully quiet and retired resort on the Atlantic coast, where also, among a number of other fortunates, were Miss Ruth Allen, Miss Myrtle Morton—such a sweet name that, I used to think!—and Jack Foster, the bane of my existence and the paralyzer of my emotions.

Foster was a dashing fellow, while I was merely a dashed fellow, and because of that possibly I was less fortunate in my heart affairs than he was. In any event, I never loved a dear gazelle, as the poet has it, I believe, but some day, sooner or later, the nervy Foster came that way and chose her for his mate, the result of which invariably was that I lost her.

Several times during the summer I had, for these depredations of his, been tempted to drown him, for I was a fine sailor and he wasn't, though he often went out with me, because, as he said, he felt safe in my hands, and he had a large life insurance policy in addition. Then he would laugh at his time tried and fire tested insurance joke, and all the girls would laugh also.

Bah! The idiots, to laugh at an old chestnut like that! A cocoanut was equally as funny and much larger.

However, as time moved on Jack gave me a chance, and, left to my own devices, it was not a great while before I was paying undivided attention to Miss Allen and Miss Morton. These two were my choice, and one, I felt sure, would be chosen, but as yet I had not determined which one.

The time for decision came at last, though, for my month was nearly up, and on that sweet September morn I had an engagement to go walking with Miss Allen. I felt that morning that she was the one woman of all women for me, and I asked her to go with me, so that I might have an opportunity to ask her a far more important question. I am sure that she knew my purpose, for I had more than once almost told her what was in my heart.

"Miss Ruth," I said as we strolled along the shore returning to the hotel, "may I ask you a question?"

"Certainly, Mr. Bryting," she replied as sweetly as a girl could reply or a bird could sing.

"It is not an every day question," I said as a slight preparation to her, "but one of great importance to me."

"It isn't a conundrum, is it?" she asked nervously. "For I hate conundrums."

"Yes, it is," I answered. "At least it is about something I don't want to give up."

There wasn't anything funny in that, but I laughed at it and she joined in it, giving me to that extent an addition to my courage.

"Well, you don't have to give it up," she said. "You surely can answer your own conundrum."

"Not this one, I fear."

"Goodness; it must be a hard one. Don't ask me. I'm sure I can't answer it."

"Yes, you can," I insisted. "You know," and I became serious, "you know, Miss Ruth, that for some time past I have been thinking of you a great deal, more indeed than I should have done, for there was so much uncertainty in it all. I have been thinking of this very moment, and of you, and of what I should say to you and how I should say it, to win the answer I desired above all things earthly."

"Well, but what is your conundrum?" Miss Allen asked.

"Simply this, Will you be my wife?" I said, dropping on one knee in the sand.

"Goodness! I can answer that easily enough. No. I cannot marry you."

The unhesitating way in which she spoke made me almost hopeless, yet I persisted.

"But you could learn," I pleaded there in the sand—fool that I was to think that a woman could learn to marry a man! Whoever heard of such a thing?

"No," she said, "I could not learn for—for—for"—

"Don't finish the sentence," I said bitterly as I rose from my devotional attitude. "Don't finish it, pray. I know you will say that you love another, and that utterly precludes your taking lessons under my instructions. Of course," I went on, brutally enough, I'm sure, "it would have been utterly impossible for you to have prevented me from making the fool of myself I have, and I absolve you from any connivance in the matter. May I ask as an epilogue to this comedy that you will tell me who the happy man is that I may congratulate him?"

Her eyes blazed, and her cheeks reddened, and how pretty she was as she looked at me as an angry queen might look upon an offending subject!

"Mr. Bryting," she said scornfully, "I had hoped to spare you pain and had thought to say goodby to you after this pleasant holiday by the sea as friends say goodby, with sorrow in every note, but now I shall say goodby with unfeigned pleasure, and in parting will feel a peculiar delight in telling you that the happy man is your friend Mr. Foster, and that he asked me only yesterday to be his wife, and I took this walk with you to tell you so and did not do so because, as you are well aware, you took up all the time at my disposal with the absurdly important question you had to ask me."

What further remarks she might have made I have no means of knowing, but they would no doubt have gone much further, for in an angry woman's game with language she plays without limit, but fortunately for my self esteem we were startled at that moment by the shouts of a party coming over a sand hill to our left, and by the time we had made a rapid change in our outward show of temper the crowd was upon us. They had come out in search of us to join a party for a sail, and among the searchers were Mr. Foster and Miss Morton. Under the circumstances it was not a difficult matter for Miss Allen and myself to effect an interchange of escorts, and I accompanied Miss Morton back to the hotel, leaving Miss Allen to the tender mercies of her fiance.

As Miss Morton and I followed in the wake of the returning procession I made myself particularly gay, and she seemed to appreciate me more than she had ever done.

"What a color you have today, Mr. Bryting!" she exclaimed as she looked at me with admiring eyes.

"I wasn't aware of it, really," I replied, with culpable lack of truth in my words, for I knew I must be flushed after what I had just gone through, notwithstanding the fact that I could feel my face burning as if I had been standing in the hot sun bareheaded.

"Well, you have," she continued, "and it makes you handsomer than I ever saw you before."

"Possibly," I said, speaking slowly and with evident feeling, "it is because the full sunshine of your kindliness has never shone on me before and given me its radiance."

"Oh," she exclaimed, "this is perfectly delicious! You talk just like a character in a novel."

"Is it novel for a man to love a beautiful woman?" I asked, looking squarely into her eyes, and thinking how much prettier than Miss Allen she was.

"Are you in love?" she asked, with charming naivete.

At this moment we were a hundred yards or more behind the party, and it was five minutes after 11 o'clock a. m.

"Oh, Myrtle," I said, with a fervor I did not think I was capable of, "don't you know that I am in love, and don't you know with whom? Haven't you seen every day for weeks that you held my heart in thrall, and that you were its queen? Don't you know, Myrtle, that I have been waiting for and wishing and hoping for the propitious time when I could tell you this? Now, I am soon to go back to my work, to the dark and dismal town, and before I go won't you give me your heart to take the place of mine you have taken away, that its light may make sunshine along all the paths of the future my footsteps may fall upon? Tell me, Myrtle, tell me?" And in my wild ardor I caught her hand in mine and kissed it.

"Oh," she exclaimed, snatching it away, "don't do that! They'll see us."

"What do I care?" I replied. "An honest love fears no criticism."

"I know, I know," she stammered, "but you mustn't talk love to me. I can't listen to you now. Jack Foster and I are engaged. He asked me yesterday and we are to be married in December."

And it was 15 minutes after 11 o'clock a. m.—Exchange.

#### A Liar From Liarsville.

A farmer living near Pulaski, while out walking across his farm one day last winter, shot a partridge, and on crossing the Shenango where the bird fell he stooped to pick it up, when something warm and of a mucilaginous consistency fell upon his head. This he soon found was honey, and examination discovered that the bullet from his gun had penetrated a bee tree after passing through the partridge. He returned to the house and secured three large tubs and two milk pails, all of which he filled with honey.

While securing the honey he noticed a peculiar movement of the tree, which seemed to expand and subside at intervals. Passing to the other side, a wide seam was apparent, and he learned that the tree was hollow. From this he succeeded in extracting 32 coons, which had taken up winter quarters therein, the peculiar movement of the tree having been caused by the united breathing of the coons.

Nor was this all of his remarkable adventure, for on attempting to cross the river the ice gave way, and he was obliged to swim for a short distance. When he arrived at his home, he had about 45 bass in his coat pockets, and a few had found lodgment in his boots.—New Wilmington (Pa.) Globe.

#### She Braved Criticism.

Lady Harberton's suggestion that female servants are the women of all others to wear knickerbockers, as such costume facilitates movement, seems to have been adopted in at least one case over the water. A very new woman in such reform dress recently rode through the streets of London accompanied by a nurse, also in knickerbockers, and a small infant in long clothes at the moment, but whose future attire, whatever the sex, may be set down as sure to be knickerbockers, under such mothering and nursing.

#### A Question of Expense.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.

"Make any difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the cautious customer with the brimless hat and faded beard.

"No."

"Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said the customer, greatly relieved.—Chicago Tribune.

### AT A TENEMENT WINDOW.

Sometimes my needle stops with half drawn
thread.
(Not often, though. Each moment's waste
means bread,
And missing stitches leave the little mouths
unfed.)
I look down on the dingy court below.
A tuft of grass is all it has to show,
A broken pump where thirsty children go.
Above there shines a bit of sky so small
That it might be a passing bluebird's wing.
One tree leans up against the high brick wall,
And there the sparrows twitter of the spring
Until they waken in my heart a cry
Of hunger that no bread can satisfy.

Always before when May time took her way
Across the fields I followed close. Today
I can but dream of all her bright array.
My work drops down. Across the sill I lean
And long with bitter longing for unseen
Rain freshened paths where budding woods
grow green.
The water trickles from the pump below
Upon the stones. With eyes half shut I hear
It falling in a pool where rushes grow
And feel a cooling presence drawing near.
And now the sparrows chirp again. No, hark!
A singing as of some far meadow lark.

It is the same old miracle applied
Unto myself, that on the mountain side
The few small loaves and fishes multiplied.
Behold how strange and sweet the mystery!
The birds, the broken pump, the gnarled tree
Have brought the fullness of the spring to me.
For in the leaves that rustle by the wall
All forests find a tongue. And so that grass
Can with its struggling tuft of green recall
Wide bloom filled meadows where the cattle
pass.
How it can be but dimly I divine.
These crumbs, God given, make the whole loaf
mine.

—Annie F. Johnston in Youth's Companion.

### HER ALARM CLOCK.

#### And Why She Had Good Reason For Being Incensed Against It.

A suburban woman not long since purchased an alarm clock. It was a fat nickel plated little affair with the customary gong atop. The woman got the clock because she felt an overwhelming desire to play the role of the early bird. That night, therefore, she set the timepiece according to the specified directions. But for some reason or other the clock failed to go off. The woman gave it a second trial. Again it played her false. She took it to the suburban jeweler. He said the clock was outrageously out of order, hinted darkly at the dishonesty of any individual who would palm off such an article as perfect goods and prescribed a course of treatment which he would be gracious enough to administer for the sum of 75 cents. The clock's original cost had been $1.50.

The night that it came back from the suburban jeweler the woman wound it up with a feeling of unassailable security. This time the role of the early bird would be hers for certain. The next morning, however, it failed to go off, just as before. The woman took it back to the suburban jeweler, who received it with an "I told you that clock was terribly out of order." Encore, 75 cents.

Time passed, the clock, like the cat in the canticle, "came back," and the woman woke up (some hours later than she had intended) only to find that it hadn't "gone off" again. She now took the troublesome timepiece to the city jeweler from whom she had first purchased it. He declared the clock to have been all right until "ruined" by the suburban jeweler, but consented to repair it—also to charge $1 for so doing. The woman then bore it home in triumph.

Next morning, though, the same old drama was enacted, and the woman was once more unable to assume the role of the early bird. Had she been a man she might have sworn. As it was, she confided her woes to the breakfast tableful. "Why, that clock's been going off all the time," observed the woman who occupied the neighboring room to the clock owner. "It's waked me up every morning regularly. The trouble is it hasn't waked you."

Whereupon the woman felt more incensed against the clock than ever. To think of its having so little discrimination and discretion as to wake up the wrong person!—New York Sun.

The world of reality has its limits. The world of imagination is boundless. Not being able to enlarge the one, let us contract the other, for it is from their difference that all the evils arise which render us unhappy.—Rousseau.

It is said that the blind never dream of visible objects, and a mute has been observed when dreaming to carry on a conversation by means of his fingers or in writing.

### THE T. G. C. Y.

If we take up a modern atlas and look over the map of the United States, we see the traceries of rivers and railroads so intertwined as to be confusing. But main stems and main streams are plainly lined. It is very much like a chart of the human system, with nerves and arteries well defined. Particularly do we see the G. S. N. (great Sciatic nerve), main stem, which can carry to the square inch more pain than some railroads carry in freight. A prominent business man in a big city was attacked by Sciatica. The pain was awful. He hurried home in fear that he would be crippled by it. In half an hour he was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. He now takes big stock in that famous remedy, and travels on the T. G. C. Y. (take good care of yourself) plan, keeping a bottle of the great pain cure always at hand.

"So you wouldn't take me to be twenty-five," tittered Miss Twitters. "What would you take me for, then?" "About thirty-six," replied inconsiderate Mr. Swayback.

**Impure Blood**

Was the cause of my not feeling very well during the spring for several years past. I had that tired feeling, was weak and so tired that I could not do much work. For several years I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla regularly, and it has cleansed my blood, driven off that tired feeling and built up my whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also benefited other members of my family, so that we would not be without a supply." STEPHEN MCCLARE, Greenwood, Arkansas.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**
Is the Only
**True Blood Purifier**

Prominently in the public eye. $1; 6 for $5.

**Hood's Pills** the after dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

#### Women on the Bicycle.

What a pretty thing a woman on a bicycle is! Her pose is good. She sits erect and rides easily, gracefully. Most men stoop while riding. Women sit erect. Men always seem to be on business bent and in a hurry. Women appear to ride for pleasure and in no hurry. Men have the bicycle face, arising, it is said, from the care they have to bestow to avoid accident. Women have the air of easy indifference, unconsciousness of risk. They ride as the true goddess walked.

**FALSE WITNESSES.**

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimuli as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

Austria has sent to our shores 123,000 of her population.

**DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and, when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In 1890 the adult males of foreign birth numbered 4,318,459.

PISO'S CURE is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—MRS. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

Tourist—"Everybody Irish here!" Native—"Yes; we used to have one Chinaman." Tourist—"What became of him?" Native—"He moved to make it unanimous."

**INCREASE YOUR INCOME**

by careful investments by mail through a responsible firm of large experience and great success. Will send you particulars free showing how a small amount of money can be easily multiplied by successful investments in grain. Highest Bank references. Opportunities excellent. Pattison & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Room P., Omaha Building, Chicago.

"No," said young Spooner, "I wasn't really mad when her father drove me from the house; but I will admit that I was put out."

**SURE CURE FOR PILES.**

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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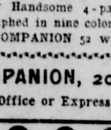

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 30. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., JANUARY 10, 1896. WHOLE NO. 1315.

INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

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### DON'T BE TOO SURE.

You know it isn't going to rain—
There's blue and sunshine in the sky—
And so you leave at home again
The only thing to keep you dry.
No need of an umbrella when
It doesn't rain—oh, logic poor,
There comes a sudden shower. Then
Don't be too sure.

You've staked your earnings on a race—
That roan Bess can beat the gray.
You hurry to the booking place
And bet and raise your bets all day.
You'll go to Europe if you win,
Of racing this shall be the cure.
Alack, it is the gray comes in—
Don't be too sure.

Don't be too sure it's safe to cross
Upon a locomotive's time.
Don't count your gains without a loss,
Although such faith may be sublime.
Don't those erratic theories tell,
Their fatal smartness may allure.
Don't preach there isn't any—well,
Don't be too sure.

—Detroit Free Press.

## A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

"To put the matter plainly, Polly, it's come to this: Your mother must go. Upon that point I'm determined."

Jack Hadley saw the tears come into his wife's eyes as he spoke, but it had taken him too long to screw himself up to his present attitude to be lightly shaken from it, now it was reached. Therefore he pretended not to notice her and went on:

"You see how things stand. It is just three years since I made you my wife, and took you down to Bognor for that little wedding trip we both enjoyed so much. When, on our return from that all too short honeymoon, your mother proposed to come and spend a little time with us, I, for my part, I must admit—although somewhat averse to the principle of the thing—did not raise any objection to the proceeding, for, as we were necessarily new to the responsibilities of housekeeping and were making a fresh start in life, I deemed the experience of an older hand an advantage to us both and thought that you, Polly, in particular, would be glad to avail yourself of a mother's help in those domestic concerns which form such a large item in a young married woman's affairs."

He paused, momentarily, relieved at having thus far safely delivered himself of a speech that had taken much time to put together. His wife remained silent, and he continued:

"But when it came to weeks and then months, and your mother gave no indications of returning to the maternal abode, I began to consider if we were not having too much of a good thing, and whether it would not be better for us both if we could be left to ourselves and make the attempt to walk alone. This I have delicately suggested to your parent on several occasions, but she has refused to take the hint, and now, as I say, it has come to this—that she must be told plainly to go.

"You see, Polly," Jack went on, "your mother's not exactly an ordinary person. She's not content to adopt the attitude of a visitor and take a back seat. On the contrary, she keeps herself continually in the front, and even affects to rule. In truth, she does rule, for nothing is allowed to be done in this house unless her approval has been first obtained. If a new carpet is to be bought, your mother chooses the material. When the walls want repapering, it is she who selects the pattern. A picture cannot be hung without her first being consulted as to the position, and even in the preparing of the daily dinner, your mother's tastes and wishes always have the first consideration.

"I've had just about enough of it," he concluded, with a bit of unstudied candor, "and the thing must stop. As the old lady doesn't seem inclined to leave of her own free will, and refuses to take a gentle hint, she must be told to go in language that she cannot misunderstand."

"Then you must tell her," sobbed Polly, "for I cannot. It would break my heart."

Jack had hoped that the disagreeable task might be undertaken by his wife, who, with her natural womanly tact, would, he thought, be able to manage the affair a little more skillfully than he could hope to do, but, having put his hand to the plow, he was not going to turn back.

"Very well, then, Polly," he said airily. "I'll tell her myself tomorrow, whatever the consequences."

* * * * * * *

"Mother-in-law," said Jack, the next day, having found his opportunity, "I've got something particular to say, affecting yourself."

"Affecting me!" ejaculated the old lady, adjusting her spectacles in a neat little simulation of surprise. "Go on, my dear John; I'm all attention."

Jack screwed himself up, and went on:

"I—we—that is, your daughter Polly and I—have now been married three years"—

"Three years!" broke in the old lady. "Dear me! How the time flies! It hardly seems three months! Well?"

Jack didn't altogether like that "Well?" but seeing a chance of striking a hot iron went for it at once.

"It is three years, though," he said, "and you, mother-in-law, have lived with us all the time."

"Ah, yes, John, so I have," said the old lady blandly.

"And I—we, that is—have come to the conclusion that—that—we should now like to—to live alone."

The old lady straightened herself up briskly.

"Oh, John Hadley," she said stiffly, "I see what you mean. You want to turn me out of doors. Is that it?"

"Not exactly that," put in Jack deprecatingly. "We should never, of course, think of turning you out, but we certainly ventured to hope that you would probably see your way living at your own home in the future, as no doubt you intend to do."

"I quite understand, Mr. John Hadley," returned the mother-in-law freezingly. "It's just the same thing. I'm not a fool, and can put two and two together. Very well, it shall be as you wish—I will go to-day!"

"There is no need for such great haste," said Jack mildly. "A week or two, or three, would give you time to arrange your plans, and would quite suit ours."

"Enough; I go at once," said the old lady, moving toward the door, as if prepared to act instanter. "One word before I leave," she said, pausing at the threshold and speaking majestically. "You said 'we.' Do I understand that my daughter is a party to this little proceeding?"

"Your daughter, Mrs. Haslop," said Jack, stung into a commanding tone by the dignified demeanor of the old lady, "is my wife, and, as such, her first duty lies to her husband. Consequently, anything done by me or at my wish is equally her act."

"Thank you!" said the old lady, bowing herself out of the room.

Jack Hadley was surprised, but not altogether delighted, at the easy victory he had achieved. He had anticipated opposition, and was almost disappointed at finding none. However, all's well that ends well, and he successfully accomplished his purpose, for Polly's mother, true to her word, made a speedy exit from the house.

At first Jack and his wife missed the old lady greatly, for she had always been much in evidence. In fact, so lonely and solemn did the house now seem without her that Jack sometimes almost wished she hadn't gone, and as for Polly, she had many a good cry all to herself over the affair. As her husband, however, now made a point of spending less time at his club and more at home in her society, she could not help becoming reconciled to her loss. So, as the lonely feeling gradually wore off, and the young couple got used to the new order of things, Jack Hadley at length congratulated himself on having done the right thing at last.

Some three months later, when Jack was returning from business one day, he was met by his wife, whose swollen eyes told of something amiss.

"I have sad news to tell," she said, bursting into tears. "Mother has been taken suddenly ill and is dead. My poor mother!"

Jack at once set about assuaging his wife's grief. When she had sufficiently recovered, she imparted another bit of news, by far more important from his point of view.

"They tell me she has died rich. Worth £3,000, in fact."

"Three thousand pounds!" echoed Jack, in amazement. "Well, I'm blessed! Who'd have thought it? Why, I didn't know she had 3,000 pence!"

"Nor I," added Polly.

"Three thousand pounds!" repeated Jack thoughtfully. "And you're the only child, aren't you, Polly? You know," he went on, after a pause, "I don't much like that drawing room carpet of ours; do you? It's a faded pattern, and not a nice one. We want a new one badly, and a better. These curtains, too, are not at all up to the mark, to my way of thinking. And there's the dining room suit. I'm sure it begins to look quite shabby. Don't you think so? And, oh, Polly, as I was passing Streeter's, the other day, I saw a lovely little diamond brooch, which I should certainly have bought you had I been able to afford it. It's only 15 guineas, and would suit you admirably. Now, don't you fret about your mother, dear. It's what we must all expect—when we're old, you know. And take care that all the funeral arrangements are done decently and in order. I would never have it rest on my head that the dear old creature wasn't comfortably carried to the grave. Three thousand pounds! And Polly's the only child!"

The last sentence was not intended for his wife's ears, but she heard it, and it made her smile despite her grief.

When the funeral was over, Jack Hadley found himself one of a very small company gathered together in a little room, the most conspicuous object in which was a fussy lawyer, seated at a table with two open documents spread out before him.

"This," said the man of law, coming at once to business and holding up one of the papers, "is the last will and testament of the deceased Sarah Juliana Haslop, widow. It bears date, April 3, 1881"—

"A week before she left us," murmured Jack, under his breath.

—"and runs as follows," continued the lawyer. "'I hereby give and bequeath to my son-in-law, John Hadley, and my daughter Marianne, his wife, the sum of £3,000 sterling now standing to my credit at the Bank of England, with power to use and employ the same for their mutual benefit.'"

"The dear old soul!" exclaimed Jack, only restrained by an innate sense of propriety from shying his hat to the ceiling.

"And this," said the representative of red tape, taking up document No. 2, "is a codicil, executed exactly 14 days later"—

"A week after she left us," gasped Jack.

"It is not of great length, and runs as follows: 'I hereby cancel and revoke all my former wills whensoever and wheresoever made and substitute therefor this the final expression of my intentions. To my daughter, Marianne Hadley, I give and bequeath the sum of £10 sterling, to enable her to buy suitable mourning to wear at my decease; to my son-in-law, John Hadley, her husband, in consideration of his kindness to me in turning me out of his house at a time when I had thoughts of leaving on my own account, I make a present of 1s. in current coin of the realm, and the whole of the residue of my property, howsoever acquired, I bequeath to the governors of Guy's hospital, in London, to form a fund to be applied to the special care and treatment of afflicted mothers-in-law.'"

"The spiteful old cat!" growled Jack, between his teeth. "May she"— He checked himself, and taking up his hat sorrowfully, walked homeward, a "sadder and a wiser man."

Years have passed since then, and Jack Hadley, among other things, has developed an inveterate and irremediable taciturnity, but if any one wishes to "draw" him effectually for the nonce, it is only necessary to mention the subject of mothers-in-law in general and his own in particular.—London Tit-Bits.

### He Complied.

They are telling a story at the expense of a very charming young North Carolina girl, who lives here. It runs this way: The girl, as I said, is charming, but like a great many other charming people she is poor. She never has more than two evening gowns in a season, and the ruin of one of them is always a very serious matter to her. She went to a little dancing party, and she wore a brand new white frock. During the evening a great, big, red faced, perspiring man came up and asked her to dance. He wore no gloves. She looked at his well meaning but moist hands despairingly and thought of the immaculate back of her waist. She hesitated a bit, and then she said, with a winning simle:

"Of course I'll dance with you, but if you don't mind—won't you please use your handkerchief?"

The man looked at her blankly a moment or two. Then a light broke over his face.

"Why, certainly," he said.

And he pulled out his handkerchief and blew his nose.—Washington Post.

### Awning Cloth For Chairs and Sofas.

The sturdy, enduring awning cloth is a popular material for sofa and divan covers. It comes in dull blue and white, in blue and deep creams, in soft browns and in old reds and in ecru. It is attractive, and the colors will not fade. It is the very thing for upholstering the wide seat of the big bay window, where it will get hard usage and look none the worse for wear, until in the course of time it becomes ready for the laundress, when it will arise from the foaming suds phenixlike and as good as new. For piazza cushions and hammock pillows it is the most desirable, but those should always be made with slip covers.—Upholsterer.

## MEALS FOR CLERKS.

### EMPLOYEES OF LARGE PARIS STORES DINE IN THE BUILDING.

**A Tremendous Business In Itself When You Consider the Meals That Are Prepared and Served—Everything Is Done In First Class Style, but It Pays.**

The refectories of the vast department stores or "bazaars" of Paris are among the most curious sights of the French capital. As soon as the Bon Marche and the Louvre—dear to the hearts of all American women who make the "grand tour" and prototypes of the colossal establishments in New York and adjacent cities—began to assume great importance their projectors were confronted with the question, "How shall we organize the 'meal times' of these thousands of men and women?"

In France "lunch," as understood in America, is unknown. Every person, gentle and simple, makes of the early morning repast simply a "break-fast" and no more. A bowl of coffee and a large piece of crisp bread for the workingman and woman; the smoking chocolate in a Sevres cup and the brioches which melt in the mouth for the millionaire—those are the only distinctions. For many generations the French have recognized that it is unhealthy to take a hearty meal at 6, 7 or 8 in the morning. So they wait until 11 or 12, and millions wait until 1 o'clock before tasting the first substantial meal of the day. Dinner, a second meal of two or three courses, and in no wise resembling the light repast which Americans know as "supper," comes at 7, 8 or even 9, according to the circumstances of the person. Concierges, or house porters, generally dine at 9, winter and summer, and sit over their meal an hour or two, chatting and laughing. At that late hour the whole family is united, and its little affairs are discussed and settled.

With the organization of the "bazaar" came the need of keeping a constant outlook over the hundreds of young men and women in each department, and economizing each moment of their time between the opening hours and the letting down of the great iron shutters before the immense windows at 6 p. m. precisely. It was with a view of this watch over the employees, rather than because of any philanthropic tendencies, that the owners and managers of the largest "bazaars" decided to make it obligatory for all employees to take their meals at noon and night upon the premises.

The bazaar proprietor said, "We must do this, as we do everything else, with an eye to the advertisement." And so they decided to install their refectories very handsomely and to feed their employees well. The idea has paid from the start.

At the Bon Marche spacious and very handsome halls on the fourth story of the enormous edifice are devoted to the restaurant for the employees. Twelve thousand meals are served daily between 11 and 6 o'clock. Men and women eat in separate halls, and are served with the same politeness and attention that they would receive in restaurants or at "lunch counters"—if lunch counters had ever been inflicted on the French.

At the Louvre about the same number of meals are served, and the arrangements are wonderfully complete. The kitchens, with their seductive array of copper saucepans, and the pantries, with the thousands upon thousands of plates and cups, all marked with the trade mark of the house—a majestic lion couchant, with his paws hanging over the letter "L"—and the little army of white capped and aproned cooks, waiters, bottle washers and potato peelers, are well worth a visit. Nor will the visitor get his back chalked. All is conducted with dignity and refinement, as in the house of a gentleman of fortune.

The caldrons in the kitchens are immense. The visitor may look into one kettle which contains mashed potatoes for 3,000 men, and into another in which soup for 5,000 persons is simmering. Then the bottle department is something stupendous. Twelve thousand half bottles of good wine, guaranteed unadulterated, are served out daily. The battalion of bottle washers is busy from dawn to dusk, fetching up the rosy liquid or the yellowish white wine in huge pitchers of wood three feet high, and then bottling it. Both the Louvre and the Bon Marche have wine cellars of vast extent for customers as well as employees.

At the Louvre there are three table services of 700 each for the men. At the Bon Marche a larger number can be fed at once. Each category of employees has its special room. The heads of departments dine together, and never mix with the head clerks of each counter. The under clerks eat their boiled beef and roast chicken without being troubled by the presence of their chiefs. Then the humbler ones, the packers, the stablemen, the elevator men, the runners, the sweepers and lighters, have their long table, and finally, the garcons, or the men who wear the uniform of the house and accompany the delivery wagons and receive money for purchases, have their particular room, and are allowed to come and go more irregularly than the others because of the peculiar nature of their service. The "ladies" observe the same classification in their eating rooms, and are allowed to gossip as freely as they will. There are no spies; they say what they please on the theory that they are not under the control of the establishment during the time of the repasts.—Paris Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Inclined to Assist Him.

"You don't object to a contributor dropping into poetry once in awhile, I presume?" said the caller, with an affable smile.

"Certainly not, sir. Sit down," replied the editor, pushing the waste basket toward him.—Chicago Tribune.

### BREAKING A MIRROR.

**Its Significance to the Girl With a Superstitious Turn.**

"There," said the girl who was getting ready to go out, "I've broken my hand mirror! What does that mean?"

"Seven years of sorrow," said her friend. "It also betokens that you will quarrel with your dearest friend."

"Charlie? That would be too dreadful!"

"Charlie? I thought you always counted me your dearest friend? So you have let the cat out of the bag! That pudding headed Charlie Strong! Before I'd"—

"You needn't say anything more, Sue Garland. I hate you! And as for Charlie, you know you would have given your eyes to have caught him!"

"Pooh! I refused him half a dozen times before he ever looked at you. I wish you good afternoon and a better temper, my dear!" and the friend slammed the door behind her.

There were several other girls left, and they one and all began to condole with the girl who had broken her hand mirror. But she was inconsolable.

"You see how it has acted already, and if there are to be seven years of it I shall just die, I know I shall! There, I've quarreled with Sue, the dearest girl in the world, and that's only the beginning!"

"Let me see where it's broken," said one of her chums, as she picked up the cause of the trouble.

"There's a fracture right through the length of the glass, but I don't know how it came there. I didn't drop it or strike it against anything. Seven years! Ain't it just awful?"

"Seven grandmothers!" exclaimed the other girl. "That isn't a fracture. It's nothing but a streak of moist air. Look, I can wipe it off with my handkerchief!"

"So it is. Oh, you dear thing! Run right after Sue and bring her back. Tell her the glass wasn't broken and we haven't quarreled after all! And the seven years are up already, and, oh, ain't I just thankful"—Detroit Free Press.

### KENTUCKY HUMOR.

**Some Anecdotes of Humphrey Marshall, Soldier and Congressman.**

Edward J. McDermott, in an article entitled "Fun on the Stump" in The Century, relates the following:

Just before the war Humphrey Marshall was a great debater in congress. During the war he was a Confederate general. He was very large and stout—a veritable Falstaff. At the breaking out of the war he wrote to an officer of the north and warned him not to invade the sacred soil of Kentucky, for if he did he would have to pass over the dead body of Humphrey Marshall. The northern officer replied: "Dear general, we won't pass over your dead body. We prefer to tunnel through."

After the war the general had a good practice, but he was extravagant and often in need of money. Once he was dogged by a collector who had been put off dozens of times. At last the collector said: "General, you have said to me time after time: 'I cannot pay you this week. Come next.' Now, I can't afford to be coming here all the time. You must fix the day. When will you be able to pay me?" "D—n it, sir," said the general, "do you think I am a prophet?"

When the general was running for congress against Mr. Blank, after the war, he tried to draw out Mr. Blank's exact opinions by a close debate on the stump. In such an intellectual conflict few men could compete with Humphrey Marshall. Mr. Blank parried and fenced as well as he could. Finally Marshall said one evening in his ponderous tones and impressive manner:

"Fellow citizens, I have tried to pin Mr. Blank down and make him give me a fair statement of his opinions and principles, but he flits about so nimbly that it is impossible to follow him in an argument. In dodging a debate he reminds me of a bobolink flitting along a zigzag worm fence, hopping or flying, first on one side of the fence and then on the other, until the mind is bewildered, and it is impossible to tell on which side he is at any moment."

### Father Ducey.

There are few clergymen or priests in this city who have the wide acquaintance and influence of Father Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic church. Father Ducey's influence is by no means limited to persons of his own faith. A friend recently told me a story illustrating the priest's methods. According to my friend, Father Ducey entered Delmonico's cafe one night not long ago and walking up to a party of wealthy gentlemen seated at one of the tables said: "I have just come from a visit to a family, one member of which is at the point of death. The family is destitute. I want $100 from you gentlemen." In a moment each member of the party had handed the priest a bank note, and he walked out with the $100, which he took, although it was almost midnight, directly to the afflicted family. Not one of the men who contributed the money was a Catholic.—New York World.

### The Isom Sloans of Kentucky.

There is an awful warning to those parents who continue to name children after their relatives. Up in Knott county, on Caney creek, the practice has been carried to an excess, and the result is that the Sloan family numbers among its members the following: Big Isom Sloan, Hard's Isom, Son's Isom, Isom's Isom, Jailer Isom, Sorrel Head Isom, Jim's Isom, Little Isom, Andy's Isom, Summ's Isom, Jimbo's Isom, Big Isom's Isom and Sorrel Head Isom's Isom.—Louisville Post.

### Identical With the Bible.

A Babylonian tablet in the British museum which has been deciphered has an account of the death of King Sennacherib almost identical with that in the Bible (II Kings, xix, 37).—Philadelphia Record.

## MANY CLAY EATERS.

### VARIOUS PEOPLES WHO HAVE USED THE SOIL AS FOOD.

**In Some Places the Custom Is Observed Only as a Ceremonial, but Generally the Purpose Is to Sustain Life—Indians and Africans Great Clay Eaters.**

Among the extraordinary passions for eating uncommon things must be reckoned that which some peoples exhibit for eating earth or clay. Of this practice, which would appear to have once prevailed all over the world, numerous examples were cited by Captain J. G. Bourke, United States army, in the ninth annual report of the bureau of ethnology. In some places the custom has degenerated into a ceremonial, while in others the eating of this strange food still prevails as a kind of necessity to the lives of those who are addicted to it.

The Mexican devotees picked up a piece of clay in the temple of Tezcatlipoca and ate it with the greatest reverence, and also ate a piece of earth in swearing by the sun and earth. But the use of clay by the Mexicans was not merely a matter of ceremony, for it seems to have been an esculent in common use. Edible earth was sold openly in the markets of Mexico and appears in the list of foods given by Gomara.

Cabeza de Vaca says that the Indians of Florida ate clay, and that the natives offered him many mesquite beans, which they ate mixed with earth. Venegas asserts that the Indians of California ate earth. The traditions of the Indians of San Juan Capistrano and vicinity show that they had fed upon a kind of clay, which they often used upon their heads by way of ornament. The Tatu Indians of California, according to Powers, mix red earth into their acorn bread to make the latter sweet and cause it to go further.

Sir John Franklin relates that the banks of the Mackenzie river contain layers of a kind of unctuous mud, which the Tinneh Indians use as food during the seasons of famine and even at other times chew as an amusement. It has a milky taste, and the flavor is not disagreeable. The Apache and Navajo branches of the Athabascan family of North American Indians are not unacquainted with the use of clay as a comestible, although among the former it is now rarely used and among the latter is employed only as a condiment to relieve the bitterness of the taste of the wild potato. In the same manner it is known to both the Zuni and the Tusayan.

In South America, likewise, the eating of clay prevails among the Indians on the banks of the Orinoco, throughout Brazil and on the mountains of Bolivia and Peru.

In western Africa the negroes of Guinea have long been known to eat a yellowish earth called by them "caouac," and the flavor and taste of which is very agreeable to them and said to cause them no inconvenience. Some addict themselves so excessively to the use of it that it becomes to them a real necessity, and no punishment is sufficient to restrain them from the practice of consuming it.

When the Guinea negroes were in former times carried as slaves to the West India islands, they were observed to continue the custom of eating clay. But the "caouac" of the American islands, or the substance which the poor negroes attempted to substitute in their new homes for the African earth, was found to injure the health of the slaves who ate it, and so the practice was long ago forbidden and has possibly now died out in the West India colonies. In Martinique a species of red earth or yellowish tufa was formerly secretly sold in the markets, but the use of it has probably ceased in the French colonies also.

In eastern Asia a similar practice prevails in various places. In the island of Java, between Sourabaya and Samarang, Labillardiere saw small, square, reddish cakes of earth sold in the village for the purpose of being eaten. These were found by Ehrenberg to consist, for the most part, of the remains of microscopic animals and plants which had lived and been deposited in fresh water. Some of the Japanese, too, are addicted to the practice of eating earth. Dr. Love, some time ago, published an analysis of a clay which is eaten to a considerable extent by the Ainos. It occurs in a bed several feet thick in the valley of Tsietonai (Eat Earth valley), on the north coast of Yesso.

It is light gray in color and of fine structure. The people mix with the clay fragments of the leaf of some plant for the aromatic principle it contains. They eat the earth because they think it contains some beneficial substance, not because it is a necessity with them. They have meat and abundance of vegetable food. The clay is eaten in the form of a soup. Several pounds are boiled with lily roots in a small quantity of water and afterward strained. The Ainos pronounce the soup very palatable.

In northern Europe, especially in the remote northern parts of Sweden, a kind of earth known by the name of "bread meal" is yearly consumed by hundreds of cartloads, it is said. A similar earth is commonly mixed with bread in Finland. In both these cases the earth employed consists for the most part of the empty shells of minute infusoria in which there cannot exist any ordinary nourishment.

Some of the Silerian tribes when they travel carry a small bag of their native earth, the taste of which they suppose will preserve them from all the evils of a foreign sky. We are told that the Tunguses of Siberia eat a clay called "rock marrow," which they use mixed with marrow. Near the Ural mountains powdered gypsum, commonly called "rock meal," is sometimes mixed with bread. The Jukabiri of northeastern Siberia have an earth of a sweetish and rather stringent taste, to which they ascribe a variety of sanitary properties when eaten.

In north Germany on various occasions where famine or necessity has urged it, as in long protracted sieges of fortified places, a substance called "mountain meal," similar to that used in Sweden and Finland, has been employed as a means of staying hunger.

According to Pliny, the Romans had a dish called "alica" or "frumenta," made of the grain zea mixed with chalk from the hills of Puleoli, near Naples.

According to the myths of the Cingalese, their Brahmans once fed upon earth for the space of 60,000 years.—Philadelphia Press.

### Fond of Adornment.

The Germans in former times were fond of adorning their persons as well as their houses. The women wore necklaces, bracelets, rings and charms or amulets of gold, silver, brass or amber. They had buckles and clasps for their capes. They adorned their clothing with rude embroidery. The men at least and possibly the women colored their hair red, and Pliny speaks of a hair dye much used at Rome which was imported from Germany.

### A FAMOUS WINTER RESORT.

**An Alpine Village That Is Without Inhabitants Most of the Year.**

St. Moritz-Bad, which is situated about a mile from St. Moritz-Dorf, the well known winter Alpine resort, is a town composed almost exclusively of gigantic hotels, mammoth boarding houses, or, to give them their more polite appellation, pensions and gargantuan villas. In the summer it is crammed with people, holiday makers and invalids, who come to drink its healing waters, drawn together from all points of the compass and representing divers nationalities, but in the winter it is shut up and deserted. No one lives there but a solitary caretaker or two, and the town becomes as silent as and three times more cold than the proverbial sepulcher.

The reason of this exodus is of course due to the fact that St. Moritz-Bad occupies a position which renders it far too cold a spot to be capable of sustaining a human population during the winter time. The town is built on a level stretch of ground close to the lake of St. Moritz and so closely hemmed in by surrounding mountains that the sun scarcely touches it at all for six months out of 12. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that this unique little town of gigantic hotels, mammoth pensions and gargantuan villas is only, strictly speaking, inhabited by the people for whom it was exclusively built—that is to say, for holiday makers and invalids—for about six or seven weeks out of the 52 that constitute the solar year. The rest of that time it is shut up—deserted—and nothing save business or curiosity could tempt a man to set foot in it.

The effect upon mind and imagination as you force your way through the huge masses of snow that encumber the streets of St. Moritz-Bad in winter time must be somewhat similar to that which explorers narrate their experience on first setting foot within the mysterious circles of the arctic regions. It is to be observed, however, that in the latter case this gloom and silence, which fall like a pall, as it were, upon the awed spectator and strike him dumb with fear and admiration, are unaccompanied by any of the signs and emblems of human habitation, and, therefore, though weird and terrible, are natural enough. In the former those two feelings become intensified, and by consequence their effects upon the imagination, by reason of their being experienced amid all the signs of human life and business and in the hearts, as it were, of a real though latent vitality.

The huge hotels, with their closely shuttered windows, smokeless chimneys and general appearance of chronic neglect, resemble nothing so much as deserted palaces from which all signs of life have been cut off, all movement expressive of vitality effectually banished by reason of pestilence, crime or some other dreadful calamity. The snow lies several feet deep upon the pathways that lead to them and upon the roofs of these gigantic buildings. The shops on the quaint little main street hard by are securely closed for the winter and to all intents and purposes are signless.

The caretakers—a sleepy, idle tribe, whose sole diversion seems to consist in being snowed up and occasionally dug out again—spend their time in dreaming one-half the day and sleeping soundly the rest. The watchdog's bark is probably the only sound that penetrates to their ears, but when night falls—and it falls with a swiftness and icy vengeance at St. Moritz-Bad, of which only those who have experienced it can possess any adequate notion—and all sound is stilled and all movement effectually stifled beneath the iron heel of King Frost, then is the illusion made complete, and the stranger realizes at once that he is face to face, as it were, with a genuine deserted village.—Pall Mall Budget.

### Game to the Last.

The pluck for which English people are noted is an admirable quality. It has carried them through a good many tough matches at home and abroad. A sketch of the late Lord Drayton shows us an amusing exhibition of this national characteristic.

The author of the sketch was accompanying the earl, then 85 years of age, down the stairs to see him safely into his cab. On descending the stairs they were met by a cheery old gentleman, little of stature, Mr. John Levien, who was slowly ascending, hat in hand, mopping the dew off his bald head with his pocket handkerchief.

The writer, knowing that both his friends, strangers to each other, were proud of their ages, said to them as they met on the stairs:

"Let me introduce a gentleman of 85 to a gentleman of 82."

"Eighty-two, sir!" echoed the earl, slightly lifting his hat to Mr. Levien. "I'll run you round the square for a fiver."

Some days afterward Mr. Levien called on the writer again and remarked slowly and with much solemnity: "I've been thinking a great deal about that challenge. I wish I had taken it."—Youth's Companion.

### Weddings and Funerals In China.

Strangers in China have the greatest difficulty when meeting a funeral or wedding procession on the street to distinguish one from the other. The same red cloth coolies, carrying roasted pig and other dainties, appear in the procession, the same smaller coolies, carrying cheap paper ornaments, and the same noisy turnout, and all this when some old person is being carried to his last resting place, as when the youngest and most beautiful Celestial maiden is being carried to the new home prepared by her husband. The crowd at the funeral is as noisy as at a wedding, and the guests eat just as much. The only difference indeed between the two is that in the center of one the bride is carried in an inclosed sedan chair, borne on the shoulders of some men, and followed by her birdesmaids. In that of the other the coffin is carried, and the mourners follow. Indeed an English writer says that no event in the life of a Chinaman is half so important as his funeral.—Detroit Free Press.

### Peau d'Espagne.

Paris is the great market place for peau d'espagne. The sachets can be bought in any first class drug store, but the Parisians alone know where to get the skin with the exquisite and indefinable odor. It looks like kid. Squares 1½ inches in surface retail at $1.50. These are cut into strips one-quarter of an inch wide and sewed in the seams of the evening dresses. Usually five are put in a toilet—one under each sleeve, two in the side gores of the skirt, about the knee line and one at the back in the hem. Peau d'espagne never loses its scent.—New York World.

### The Professional Beverage.

Waiter—Will you take tea or coffee?

Actor—I always take coffee, because it settles.

Manager—I prefer tea, because it draws!—Hallo.

## CHEW ALL YOUR FOOD

### FACTS IN DIGESTION AND HABITS THAT DISTURB IT.

**"Salivary Indigestion" and Its Causes. Abundant Use of Sweets Is Very Bad. Strong Acids on Cereal Foods Objectionable—Shun Ices and Cold Water.**

The necessity of carefully chewing the food is popularly considered to rest upon the advisability of separating it into small portions, so that when it reaches the stomach it may be better acted upon by the gastric juice. But important as this is, there is another reason—namely, the necessity of mixing the food well with the saliva, which has its own part to play in the digestive organs. It is just as necessary therefore to chew foods that are already minced or pulverized as those that require separation with the teeth, and failure to do so properly results in indigestion. In Modern Medicine an interesting article deals with the evils resulting from imperfect mastication, which it calls "Salivary Indigestion."

At the outset our attention is called to the fact that accurate knowledge on the subject was for a time actually obscured by an important discovery. Leuchs, about 60 years ago, found that saliva converts starch into sugar. To this fact indeed its value is due, since the gastric juice will not digest starch directly. But since the saliva will not act upon starch thus when rendered acid it was at once concluded that it could have no useful digestive qualities, since the food remained such a short time in the mouth and the gastric juice of the stomach is powerfully acid. Recent investigations have shown, however, that at the beginning of digestion the fluid contains no free acid, and that the digestive power of saliva goes on increasing till its alkaline qualities are actually neutralized. Hence it has half an hour or so to act—ample time for its purpose. The article goes on to say:

"During the half or three-quarters of an hour which intervenes between the swallowing of the food and the production of a degree of acidity sufficient to prevent the action upon the starch through the appearance of free hydrochloric acid very active conversion of starch is taking place. If the food has been thoroughly masticated, so that it is broken up into fine particles, thus also insuring an admixture of an abundant quantity of saliva, the great share of the starch elements of the food will be rendered soluble by conversion into dextrin, even if not completely converted into sugar, thus setting free the nitrogenous elements which may be acted upon by the gastric juice in their turn.

"It must not be forgotten also that the saliva is the most active peptogen—that is, the presence of saliva in the stomach, in connection with the food, stimulates glandular activity on the part of the stomach, whereby an active and abundant supply of gastric juice is produced.

"Another cause of salivary indigestion which we should mention is the abundant use of sweets. In order that the saliva shall exercise its properties efficiently it is necessary that it should act in a suitable medium. A temperature of 100 degrees and an alkaline or neutral reaction are necessary for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the saliva upon the farinaceous elements of food. A low temperature hinders this action and acidity stops it altogether. The presence of a large amount of sugar also hinders the action of the saliva.

"It is thus evident that the copious drinking of cold water, or the taking of iced foods in connection with meals, is a means of producing salivary indigestion. The free use of strong acids, such as vinegar, in connection with cereal foods, is equally objectionable. Nothing could be more absurd than the combination of strong acids with vegetable elements, as in pickles. This is probably the reason why so many persons find themselves unable to use acid fruits without fermentation. The acidity may be sufficient to neutralize the action of the saliva upon the starch.

"Evidently it is not only psychologically absurd to add sugar to farinaceous foods, since the starch, which composes one-half the weight of these foods, is all converted into sugar in the process of digestion, but the practice is also highly injurious, since it prevents the normal action of the saliva upon the starch. In this way sugar, preserves, sweet sauces, confectionery, ice cream, cakes and other sweets are in the highest degree conducive to salivary indigestion. The consequences of salivary indigestion are: Acid fermentations, heartburn, stomach and intestinal colic, dilation of the stomach, catarrh of the stomach and many evil effects arising from these conditions.

"The remedy for salivary indigestion consists in prohibiting sweets, ices and soft foods and requiring patients to masticate thoroughly every particle of food swallowed. In many cases it is well to aid the process of salivary digestion by exposing the cereal food substances to the prolonged action of heat, thereby converting the starch into dextrin, rendering it more readily soluble, and hence more readily acted upon by the saliva. Granola and swieback are invaluable articles of food for use in cases of this sort. The malt preparations are useful as palliatives in some cases, but it should be remembered that it is wrong to become dependent upon any artificial digestive agent."

### Turn About.

"What are you so much worried about the future of the country for?" asked Mr. Smiggles. "Haven't you got enough to bother you right here at home?"

"Yes, John," she answered, "but I thought that after 25 years of married life it was about time for me to take my turn at saving the country, while you did some of the speculating on where the kindling and grocery money was coming from."—Washington Star.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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The bond syndicate formed J. by P erpont Morgan for the purpose of selling to the Government $200,000,000 in gold, presents a striking instance of the patriotism which prevails in financial circles in New York. The subscribers to Mr. Morgan's syndicate propose to sell to President Cleveland as much gold as he needs for maintaining the Treasury reserve, taking in exchange coin bonds at about 105 3-4 These bonds will sell in open market, if they run thirty years, for about 117. This will give the syndicate a profit of 11 per cent, or $11,000,000 on the first $100,000,000 in gold turned into the Treasury, Mr. Morgan declines to make any arrangements for maintaining the Treasury reserve. He will sell the gold outright and let the government take its chances. This means that as soon as the bankers who enter into this deal have extorted the bonds from the President, they will at once proceed to send in their greenbacks for redemption and again deplete the Treasury reserve. In course of time they will again have the Government in a "hole," when they will generously offer to sell the gold over. Nothing in the shape of "finance" could equal this proposition in downright effrontery. It is the boldest scheme of highway robbery of which history furnishes any illustration. That a lot of men should take advantage of their own Government's misfortune to thus "cinch" it only proves that not alone patriotism, but common decency, has departed from "Wall street" But as if this exhibition of "Americanism" were not enough, it is perfectly plain that Congress is standing in to help the deal along. The demagogues rascals and imbeciles who represent the people in the lower House know that President Cleveland is in the door. They know that if he is to maintain specie payments as the law directs he must keep the Treasury reserve intact, and yet they camly stand by and see the Government robbed through the endless ribbon greenback device without making the slightest attempt to prevent it. The motives which actuate some of these men are the meanest. Many of them think that by putting the President in a "hole" they may win the next Presidential election. They are willing to sanction highway robbery in order to get the offices.

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The desire of a man may be ever so great for a commodity, but unless he has the money with which to purchase, his need does not constitute a demand that will effect prices. Men penniless and without credit may suffer the pangs of hunger with abundance of food in sight and for sale, but so long as they have not the wherewith to purchase their need for food will not constitute any demand. So if the money in our pocket should be reduced one half we would find our ability likewise curtailed. So cut the money in the pockets of everyone in half would be to cut the demand for commodities at all prices also in half, for there would be only sufficient money in the hands of those desirous of exchanging the money for produce to buy one half of the commodities for sale. The supply of commodities thus becoming double the demand, prices would necessarily fall, as competition for a market among owners of produce become more and more severe, and continue falling until prices had fallen one-half. This is exactly what has occured by the demonetization of silver.

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The effort to reduce the letter postage one-half should be postponed until the Government once more rejoices in the possession of a surplus. The deficiency in the postal department will have to be made up from some other source, and people will be as well able to pay the two-cent rate in 1896 as they were in 1895, and to create this change in the postal revenue would simply be taking the money from one pocket to put in another.


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## WHAT IS GRAVITATION?

**Some Examples That Seem to Answer the Weighty Question.**

Two men at antipodes on the earth's surface are drawn directly toward each other. Each is at the apex of a cone of the other. These cones interlock at the earth's center and are there equal, but the greater part of the mass of each cone and consequently the greater mass of gravity holding each to his place is past the center of the earth and culminates at the feet of the other.

Every point of the earth's surface pulls in a straight line through the center of the earth, not stopping at it; losing part of the pound in proportion as it approaches the center; then, passing, regaining it again in proportion as it approaches the opposite surface. So that half way past the center the pound which at the center was nothing has now become a half pound, and at the antipodal surface a pound again.

Make the center of the earth the common apex of an indefinite number of cones radiating to the surface. According to mass, gravity pulls from the center, and the center is again the point of nugation.

If gravity is an active essence produced by molecular motion, if being a living essence, it is therefore a perishable one, it follows that in a conglomerate mass, as the earth, some substances will probably exhaust sooner than others by reason of expiration of molecular activity, if that be its producer, or from other or any cause. Being an active expending force, it must have a producer, and that producer must have supplies of force producing matter. These supplies, however great, must exhaust. Different qualities of matter may contain this force producing quality in differing degrees and qualities. If so, the minor will sooner exhaust. A feather, a leaden ball and a dry stick will fall through space to our atmosphere with equal speed because their atoms and the atoms of the earth mutually attract each other regardless of shape or size. Gravity is atomic, and every atom is the equal of every other atom, no matter how diffuse or how concrete the mass of the object of which they are parts. But the dry stick may have lost its active principle—gravity. Its essence producing principles may have been exhausted. Nevertheless it would be grasped by the overwhelming gravity of the earth and brought down in company with its fellows.

Gravity pulls laterally as well as perpendicularly. The weight of the earth has been calculated from the pull of a mountain on a plumb line.

A person standing in a narrow canyon, with walls towering hundreds or thousands of feet above him on either side, has much better footing than if on the pinnacle of a monument. In one case he is held up by lateral gravity, in the other he is without support.—R. W. Musser in Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Wearing of Glass Eyes.

It is a fallacy to suppose that people who wear cork legs and glass eyes are indifferent to their personal appearance. They are often vainer than ordinary individuals.

A rich man, for instance, who is obliged to wear an artificial eye will wear three different eyes every day—an eye for morning, when the pupil is not very large; an eye for afternoon, when the pupil is smaller; an eye for evening, when the pupil has extended to its full size.

A London eyemaker, who gave this information, said he made about an equal proportion of glass eyes for men and women. Some people keep quite a stock in their possession. In fact, no less than 12 eyes have been made by my informant for one gentleman within three months.

His son had got one eye made from measurement, and that eye fitted so perfectly that the old gentleman, in an outburst of gratitude, wrote off for 11 other eyes. The eyemaker admitted that this was an exceptional instance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### Too Smart For the Doctor.

The daughter of a well known jockey was very ill, having caught a severe cold. A doctor was sent for and was buttonholed by the mother, who requested him to favor her by advising her daughter not to wear low ankled shoes.

The daughter was sent for, and, after her tongue had been given the usual out of door exercise, the man of medicine said:

"Ah, you are suffering from what we medical men call a low shoe cold, and I must prohibit you from wearing such shoes in the future."

The young lady started, and, taking off one of the offending shoes, exclaimed:

"Since you are so clever, doctor, as to look at my tongue and tell me what is amiss with my feet, will you be kind enough to look at my feet and tell me whether my fringe is properly adjusted?"

He gave up prescribing for smart girls.—London Tit-Bits.

### At a German Court Martial.

Captain (presiding)—Then I am to understand that the accused offered you a cigar when you were doing sentry duty?

"Yes, your honor."

"And you declined?"

"Yes, to command, your honor."

"And what reply did he make?"

"'You are an ass,' your honor."—Kolnische Volkszeitung.

### A Wise Man.

He (disagreeably)—What the mischief is the matter with this dinner?

She (mildly)—I cooked it, dear.

He—Well, I was wondering what made it so much better than usual.—Detroit Free Press.

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Fine tooth combs of brass and ivory have been dug up from Roman tombs, and from certain allusions found in the Latin poets it is evident that they were greatly needed by the ladies of the world's metropolis.

## THE NUMBER THREE.

**Some Curious Superstitions Regarding It In the Popular Mind.**

There is a superstitious regard for the number three in the popular mind, and the third repetition of anything is generally looked upon as a crisis. Thus an article may twice be lost and recovered, but the third time that it is lost it is gone for good. Twice a man may pass through some great danger in safety, but the third time he loses his life. If, however, the mystic third can be successfully passed, all is well. Three was called by Pythagoras the perfect number, and we frequently find its use symbolical of Deity. Thus we might mention the trident of Neptune, the three forked lightning of Jove and three headed dog of Pluto. The idea of trinity is not confined to Christianity, but occurs in several religions.

In mythology also we find three fates, three furies and three graces, and, coming nearer to our own times, Shakespeare introduces his three witches. In public house signs three seems to play an important part, for we frequently meet with "Three Cups," "Three Jolly Sailors," "Three Bells," "Three Tuns," "Three Feathers"—in fact, the number of almost anything of which a fertile imagination can conceive a trio. In nursery rhymes and tales this number is not unknown, and if we look back to the days of our childhood most of us will call to mind the three wise men of Gotham who took a sea voyage in a bowl, not to mention the three blind mice that had their tails cut off by the farmer's wife. Perhaps there is some occult power in the number which governs the division of novels into three volumes and induces doctors to order their medicine to be taken thrice daily. It is said that some tribes of savages cannot count beyond three. But, although they may have no words to express higher numbers, perhaps we should be scarcely justified in assuming that they are incapable of appreciating the value of the latter.—New York Advertiser.

## Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

| STATIONS. | From Mound House. No. 1 | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Mound House | 10 00 a m | 5 30 p m |
| Dayton | 11 05 a m | 4 15 p m |
| Wabuska | 1 00 p m | 3 0 p m |
| Hawthorne | Ar. 4 30 p m | Lv. 11 30 a m |
| | No. 3 | No. 4 |
| | Leave— | Arrive— |
| Hawthorne | 6 10 a m | 7 25 p m |
| Luning | 7 15 a m | 6 15 p m |
| Sodaville | 7 55 a m | 5 35 p m |
| Belleville | 8 30 a m | 4 50 p m |
| Goldfield | 9 45 a m | 3 p m |
| Benton | 1 50 p m | 11 a m |
| Basin Creek | 3 10 p m | 9 a m |
| Alkali | 4 05 p m | 8 a m |
| Independence | 5 55 p m | 7 a m |
| Lone Pine | 6 20 p m | 6 a m |
| Keeler | Ar. 7 00 p m | Lv. 6 0 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with eastbound and westbound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

### Stage Connections:

ALTA WYCHOKE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (6 miles), Bridgeport and Bridgeport.

ALLENING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stage (leaving Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Colombus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

## NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Beyeye and Francois H gata, parties doing business under the firm name and style of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above named insolvents, who have proved their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents.

## NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

To AUGUST HUTZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements on the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1895, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. P. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. cases.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

FRED DUCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.


## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, state of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895
P. W. BENNETT, Att'y. for Administrator.


HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal.
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. L. MAIR Prop.
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow, Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

## TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Reister and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 265, for the 1½ S½ of section No. 9, in Township No. 10, S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., December 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Issaie F. McIver, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 616, for the N½ Sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of January, 1896.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A. Skinner of Independence, Cal., Gilbert Christie, Joseph V. Skinner and John F. Beale, all of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., H. E. 890. January 2, 1896

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Frederic B. Smith, for the SW¼ NW¼ N½ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew Neel Bell Jr., Ambrose W. H. Smith, William G. Morton and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co. California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., H. E. 824. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday February 18, 1896, viz: Eugene E. Smith, for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: William G. Morton, J. White Smith, Andrew Neel Bell Jr. and Lorin A. Anger, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., H. E. 824. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Lucy A. Smith, or the S½ SW¼ Sec. 8 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James A. Partridge, Lorin A. Anger, Frederic B. Smith and Edward B. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., H. E. 825. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Hepsetha L. Smith, for the S½ NW¼ Sec. 7 and E½ NE¼ Sec. 18, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton, Ambrose W. H. Smith, James A. Partridge and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., H. E. 736. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896 viz: Edward B. Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 25, Tp. 12 S., R. 34 E., SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 30 and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Lorin A. Anger, John G. Smith, Benigno Aguirre and J. White Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Edward B. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 161, for the W½ NE¼ and W½ SE¼ of section No. 25, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Lorin A. Anger, J. White Smith, James A. Partridge and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Ambrose W. H. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 160, for the S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: William G. Morton, Lorin A. Anger, Eugene E. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

(Official.)

## Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1895-6, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN, Tax Collector.
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, as and after TUESDAY the 5th day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 38-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence follow said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 89-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence.

the said County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the county Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhab, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dorpicada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1896.


INYO SEMINARY.
A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.
Competent Instructors in Art and Music.
BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.
First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call at Lace
W. F. MATLACK.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 30th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10 ..... 1896

CUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GWYN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (enlosed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 63⅞ |
| Antimony | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 5¼ |
| Pig lead | 3.85 |

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Pullman supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

### COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, presiding.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 1896

Koch vs. Bennett et al—Ordered entered decree of foreclosure and John Alexander appointed Commissioner.

Estate of Eleanor Flenniken, deceased—Order confirming sale of real estate.

Estate of John A. Hannah, deceased—Hearing of annual account of W. L. Harter, Executor, and order allowing same. Order appointing W. A. Lamar attorney for non resident heirs.

---

Miss Jennie Baxter has gone to Bishop to attend the Academy.

C. B. Rawson was down from Bishop a couple of days this week.

Mrs. M. E. Curtis of Big Pine spent several days in town this week.

Mrs. W. M. Richards returned to Keeler to-day after a week's visit with friends in this vicinity.

Judge Arnot will return to Alpine tomorrow, having completed what Court business ther was on hand here.

Mrs. H. Levy will start for San Francisco next Tuesday, where she will remain for several months visiting relatives.

E. Robinson has been appointed Horticultural Commissioner for Inyo County for 1896. The Board has made a good selection.

W. A. Lamar Esq. will arrive home this evening from San Jose, where he has been for the past month visiting with relatives.

Henry Rhine went south last Friday on his way to Los Angeles and San Francisco. He expects to be gone several months.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday reduced the sheep license tax to 2½ cents a head, this amount being one-half of the former rate.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Jones returned home to Round Valley Monday after a pleasant visit with relatives at Camp Independence.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz has been on the sick list for some time past. She had contracted a very severe cold and is threatened with pneumonia.

Chas. Summers, John Summers, Mrs. E. Summers and Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Webster came down from Bishop on Wednesday and made a number of land filings in the U. S. Land Office.

Very encouraging reports come in from the Modock country. Neil McLean came in last Monday for more oar sacks and reports that both the Modock and Minietta mines look better than ever before.

Henry Giles has been ailing for a long time past and in company with Tom Webb, he started for Los Angles last Tuesday by private conveyance. He will secure the best medical attendance and will doubtless soon be all right again.

Fred Holbert got back yesterday morning from a trip to Los Angeles. He says that the lower country is as dry as a powder house. This will cause great distress among farmers and stockmen in the big valleys. There is nothing like an irrigated country

### SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1896.
10 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present Supervisors A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman F. Fitzgerald, presiding. Absent, Frank Shaw. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock P. M.

Board met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment. All members present. Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Claims against the county were examined and allowed on the General Expense Fund as follows, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. A. Murphy, witness fees | $ 32 90 |
| Ed. Walker, " " | 16 20 |
| W. H. Walker " " | 16 20 |
| G. Sanger " " | 4 20 |
| J. C. Crocker " " | 4 20 |
| A. O. Collins " " | 4 20 |
| Geo. W. Nayler, for services rendered in collecting evidence in sheep cases | 136 00 |
| J. R. Moffett, interpreting | 21 00 |
| Chris Crohn, rent of building | 6 00 |
| H. S. Crocker, record books | 49 20 |
| Neil McLean, witness fees | 10 50 |
| W. W. Watterson, witness fees | 10 50 |
| Jerry Bowers, witness fees | 3 00 |
| John McSweeny, repairing vault window | 4 00 |
| A. Carlisle & Co., stationary | 28 05 |
| A. V. Davidson, Justice fees | 11 70 |
| J. D. Blair, medical testimony | 10 00 |
| Independence Water Co., water | 15 50 |
| H. P. Cartier, carpenter work | 12 53 |
| Tina McDonald, transcribing testimony | 5 60 |
| Mrs. F. K. Andrews, interpreter | 9 75 |
| W. A. Chalfant, stationary | 57 75 |
| R. A. Clark, boarding prisoners | 4 20 |
| A. C. McDonald, Justice fees | 6 00 |
| A. P. Smith, Constable fees | 30 35 |
| W. E. Smith, Constable fees | 31 40 |
| D. J. Hession, stamps and telegraphing | 19 15 |
| I. H. Mulholland, printing | 100 5 |
| L. Wood, supplies | 40 90 |
| Ed. Clarke, witness fees | 10 50 |

Board adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1896, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1896.
9 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, reconvened at above stated time.

Present, Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting read and approved.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the General Expense Fund as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Rhine, for supplies, $36 60, allowed in sum of | $ 32 60 |
| P. W. Forbes, travelling expenses and postage | 37 55 |
| O. I. Mairs, boarding prisoners $49 70, allowed | 40 20 |
| I. J. Woodin, Coroners fees | 29 25 |
| A. M. Given, postage and exp. | 23 65 |
| A. W. Eibeshutz, supplies | 15 85 |
| W. T. Bunney, postage and exp. | 12 40 |
| L. Baxter, cutting wood | 20 00 |
| Arthur Smith, fixing water pipe | 15 00 |
| Clara Eldred, reporting | 2 85 |

Claims were examined and allowed on the Hospital Fund as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mark & Cohn, supplies for indigent | 4 50 |
| John Clarke, conveying indigent person from Bishop to the Hospital | 12 00 |
| G. L. Albright, coffin | 17 50 |
| F. Rhine, Hospital supplies | 17 85 |
| I. J. Woodin, Hospital physician | 86 25 |
| Mrs. M. Lewis, Hospital contract | 234 00 |
| A. L. Conklin, conveying indigent | 12 70 |
| J. R. Eldred, fare for indigent | 1 70 |
| E. H. Edwards, supplies for indigent | 5 00 |
| Mrs. A. Stewart, care of indigent | 5 00 |

C. E. Dorrence, for the sum of $30.00 for medical attendance on indigent sick, Luke Davis and Mrs. Keppler, allowed in the sum of $30.00 by the following vote: Aye, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart. No, Shaw and Fitzgerald.

Board adjourned to meet at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

1:30 o'clock P. M.

Board reconvened at above stated time, all present as before, Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Statement of fines collected in Justice O'Neal's Court, 1st Township, on file examined and approved and amount of $14.50, balance returned, ordered paid into the County Treasury.

Petition of C. A. Wonacott and others asking for an extention of time on a lease heretofore granted to Charles Wonacott, J. H. Bulpitt, P. P. Keough and Sydney P. Smith and others, petition on file herein, and remonstrance to the granting of such extention of time being under consideration, all of said petitions were by the following vote laid over till next regular meeting: Aye, Shaw, Eldred, Stewart and Fitzgerald. No, Freeman.

Petition of citizens of the 2nd Township praying for the appointment of O. Allerton Justice of the Peace in and for Second Township read and approved and O. Allerton appointed a Justice of the Peace in and for the Second Township, County of Inyo, and Clerk directed to issue certificate accordingly.

Application of Mark Watterson for rebate of taxes on file considered and Auditor directed to issue his warrant in favor of Mark Watterson for the sum of $13.75 on the Unapportioned fund and on the Big Pine Bond fund for $4.95.

On petition of citizens of Modock praying for the establishment of an election precinct at Modock, it was ordered that the election precinct of Modock, heretofore discontinued, be re-established

Ordered, that the County Auditor be directed to draw his warrant on the General Expense fund in favor of A. W. Eibeshutz for the sum of $320.00 in payment of renewal of insurance policy on Court House in the sum of eight thousand dollars.

Board adjourned until Jan. 8, 1896, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896.
9 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of the proceedings of Tuesday's session read and approved.

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on file herein, and presented, the Board proceeded to select and list from the last assessment roll of said county one hundred trial jurors to serve for the transaction of the business in the said Superior Court for the year 1896 as follows, to wit:

| | NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Michael Anton, | Lone Pine |
| 2 | Samuel S Allen, | Bishop |
| 3 | Frank K Andrews, | Bishop |
| 4 | George S Albright, | Bishop |
| 5 | John W. Bentley, | Round Valley |
| 6 | William M Breeding, | Independence |
| 7 | William C Bulpitt, | Round Valley |
| 8 | Ed. M Brown, | Laws |
| 9 | Robert H Blake, | Big Pine |
| 10 | Marion J Bradshaw, | Laws |
| 11 | Edwin E Burdick, | Bishop |
| 12 | John Van Baker, | Big Pine |
| 13 | George W Brady, | Independence |
| 14 | Wiley J Baldwin, | Independence |
| 15 | Edwin A Crocker, | Big Pine |
| 16 | Harry A Cook, | Independenoe |
| 17 | John L Collins, | Poleta |
| 18 | John B Clarke, | Bishop |
| 19 | James W Callaway, | Fish Springs |
| 20 | Henry Chase, | Lincoln |
| 21 | Relles S Carrasco, | Lone Pine |
| 22 | George W Carpenter, | Big Pine |
| 23 | A J Davis, | Independence |
| 24 | John Davies, | Independence |
| 25 | Sanford A Densmore, | Independence |
| 26 | John A Lank, | Independence |
| 27 | Galen J Dixon, | Bishop |
| 28 | Thos. Ferguson, | Independence |
| 29 | Chas. W Garrettson, | Lincoln |
| 30 | Louis Girard, | Laws |
| 31 | Chas. W Geiger, | Poleta |
| 32 | Paul J Houard, | Lone Pine |
| 33 | David Holland, | Lone Pine |
| 34 | Hiram C Hamilton, | Lone Pine |
| 35 | Ottowell Hampton, | Bishop |
| 36 | John M Horton, | Bishop |
| 37 | George Huckaby, | Laws |
| 38 | Daniel Hall, | Big Pine |
| 39 | Thomas Hughes, | Bishop |
| 40 | William H Jenkins, | Georges Creek |
| 41 | James Jenkins, | Independence |
| 42 | Alexander S Kilpatrick, | Lincoln |
| 43 | John Kinney, | Big Pine |
| 44 | John W. Lacey, | Georges Creek |
| 45 | Albert V Lewis, | Independence |
| 46 | Henry Levy, | Independence |
| 47 | James Lane, | Fish Springs |
| 48 | Chas. Menke, | Lincoln |
| 49 | Michael C. Mulloon, | Fish Springs |
| 50 | Fred B Merethew, | Bishop |
| 51 | John S McGee, | Round Valley |
| 52 | Henry H McMurry, | Big Pine |
| 53 | Joseph McNally, | Laws |
| 54 | John W McMurry, | Big Pine |
| 55 | Barton McGee, | Laws |
| 56 | Duncan R McLaren, | Lincoln |
| 57 | Alexander B McNett, | Big Pine |
| 58 | John McCown, | Lincoln |
| 59 | John McSweeny, | Independence |
| 60 | James S Nevins, | Round Valley |
| 61 | Henry P Nelligan, | Lincoln |
| 62 | David W Pitman, | Big Pine |
| 63 | Henry Malone, | Fish Springs |
| 64 | Chas. E Powers, | Lincoln |
| 65 | Edward W Powers, | Lincoln |
| 66 | James A. Partridge, | Independence |
| 67 | Chas. Peterson, | Fish Springs |
| 68 | Homer G Plumley, | Bishop |
| 69 | Frank O. Penney, | Bishop |
| 70 | Alex. Porteous, | Bishop |
| 71 | Geo. H Rose, | Independence |
| 72 | Silas Reynolds, | Georges Creek |
| 73 | Wm. D. Roberts, | Round Valley |
| 74 | H J Robinson, | Georges Creek |

Board took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m. at which hour reconvened, members present as before.

Continued the selection of trial jurors as follows, to wit:

| | NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|---|---|---|
| 75 | Edward H Sterling, | Bishop |
| 76 | John R Shipley, | Round Valley |
| 77 | Chas. J Schadron, | Big Pine |
| 78 | August Stecker, | Independence |
| 79 | Fritz Strohmeyer, | Georges Creek |
| 80 | August C Stevens, | Lone Pine |
| 81 | Albert W Simonson, | Georges Creek |
| 82 | Chas. A Skinner, | Georges Creek |
| 83 | Reuben C Spear, | Lone Pine |
| 84 | Richard W Scott, | Bishop |
| 85 | Nicholas Spargo, | Georges Creek |
| 86 | Frederick Schabbell, | Independence |
| 87 | Joseph V Skinner, | Georges Creek |
| 88 | Luke E Smith, | Fish Springs |
| 89 | William A Trickey, | Bishop |
| 90 | John R Turner, | Lone Pine |
| 91 | Joseph S Turner, | Lincoln |
| 92 | Upton Tracey, | Fish Springs |
| 93 | Edwin C Varney, | Bishop |
| 94 | Patrick H Willis, | Bishop |
| 95 | Laurence F J Wrinkle, | Keeler |
| 96 | Benjamin F Williams, | Fish Springs |
| 97 | John Welch, | Fish Springs |
| 98 | John N Yandell, | Bishop |
| 99 | J W L Zimmerman, | Independence |
| 100 | Frank Whitmore, | Independence |

Petition of citizens of Inyo County praying for the appointment of a Horticultural Commissioner in and for Inyo County being under consideration. Petition was granted and Elijah Robinson is hereby appointed Horticultural Commissioner in and for the County of Inyo, for the term of one year from and after the date hereof and the Clerk is hereby directed to issue certificate accordingly.

Ordered, that A. M. Given be and he is hereby authorized to make certain alterations in the Judge's Chambers and Court Room.

Ordered, that the Auditor draw his warrant on the Hospital Fund for the sum of $35.00 in favor of O. I. Mairs as allowance for A. J. Gould for the months of November and December, 1895, being hospital rates, and it is further ordered that the Auditor draw a warrant monthly for the sum of $20.00 in favor of O. I. Mairs for three months from the first day of January, 1896, until the first day of April, 1896, allowed for A. J. Gould.

Board adjourned until Thursday, January 9th, 1896, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

### Weather Summary, week ending Jan 9, 1896.

| | |
|---|---|
| Highest barometer | 30.404 date, 8. |
| Lowest " | 30.235 " 5. |
| Highest temperature, | 61 2 date, 9. |
| Lowest " | 22 0 " 5. |
| Mean " | 41 0 |
| Average dew point | 13.3 |
| " Humidity | 37.4 |
| Total precipitation, | .0 |
| Prevailing direction of wind | NW |
| Wind, direction, velocity & date | 14, NW, 6 |
| No. Clear days | 4 |
| No. partly cloudy days | 1 |
| No. cloudy days | 2 |
| No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) | 0 |

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows:

Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperature. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Complaint has been made that in the article on Inyo County, published in the *Chronicle* of December 29, 1865, no mention was made of the mining interests. The following paragraph, which was omitted by the Editor of the *Chronicle*, is explanatory. "That the vast mineral resources of have not been touched upon in this article is not through oversight, but that the subject could not be done adequate justice in the limited space and the matter is reserved for future publication." Mr. Mulholland has been gathering matter for some time past for an article on the mines of this County, which will soon be published.

Last night District Deputy Wells Barnes installed the following officers of Inyo Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F: P. H. Mack, N. G; J. F. Beale, V. G; J. D. Blair, Secretary; E. Robinson, Treasurer: H. E. Wilkinson, Warden: J. R. Moffett, Conductor: John Alexander, I. G.

### Modena Mention.

Mr. Partridge of Liberty District is painting the new shool house.

Rev. Smith of the Fort is doing carpenter work on Mr. Neil's new store.

There will be a social dance in the new store at Modena on the night of the 15th inst, to which every one is invited. Good music has been secured and a fine time is anticipated.

Miss Mabel Doss returned on Monday from Bishop, where she has been spending the holidays with friends, and is in rediness to resume school duties as soon as the building is completed.

J. W. Callaway is very busy these days taking men to the mountains in the Inyo range to cut wood. He is making extensive preperations for packing it out to where it can be got at with the wagons. NONPARIEL.

### Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamersof the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

FOR DECEMBER, 1895, AT

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

| Date | Temperature. Max | Min | Mean | Range | Rain | Day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 51 | 24 | 38 | | ..... | |
| 2 | 54 | 26 | 40 | | ..... | |
| 3 | 56 | 28 | 30 | | ..... | |
| 4 | 57 | 30 | 44 | | ..... | |
| 5 | 57 | 31 | 44 | | ..... | |
| 6 | 55 | 30 | 42 | | ..... | |
| 7 | 57 | 29 | 43 | | ..... | |
| 8 | 57 | 28 | 42 | | ..... | |
| 9 | 56 | 28 | 42 | | ..... | |
| 10 | 59 | 26 | 42 | | ..... | |
| 11 | 63 | 29 | 45 | | ..... | |
| 12 | 66 | 31 | 48 | | ..... | |
| 13 | 59 | 32 | 46 | | ..... | |
| 14 | 55 | 30 | 42 | | ..... | |
| 15 | 56 | 31 | 44 | | .07 | |
| 16 | 43 | 22 | 65 | | ..... | |
| 17 | 42 | 18 | 30 | | ..... | |
| 18 | 41 | 20 | 30 | | ..... | |
| 19 | 43 | 17 | 30 | | ..... | |
| 20 | 48 | 22 | 35 | | .01 | |
| 21 | 45 | 16 | 30 | | ..... | |
| 22 | 43 | 23 | 33 | | ..... | |
| 23 | 42 | 16 | 29 | | ..... | |
| 24 | 44 | 22 | 33 | | ..... | |
| 25 | 45 | 22 | 34 | | ..... | |
| 26 | 51 | 23 | 40 | | ..... | |
| 27 | 54 | 25 | 40 | | ..... | |
| 28 | 43 | 27 | 35 | | ..... | |
| 29 | 43 | 21 | 32 | | ..... | |
| 30 | 50 | 16 | 33 | | ..... | |
| 31 | 50 | 19 | 34 | | ..... | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean Barometer | 30.22 |
| Highest Barometer | 30.54 |
| Lowest Barometer | 29.58 |
| Mean Temperature | 38 |
| Highest Temperature | 66 |
| Lowest Temperature | 16 |
| Greatest Daily Range | 25 |
| Least Daily Range | 16 |
| Total def. in Temp during month | 45 |
| Total " " since Jan. 1 | 220 |
| Prevailing direction of wind, NW | |
| Total movement of wind, 4552 miles | |
| Maximum velocity, 53 NW on 28th | |
| Total Precipitation | .03 |
| Days with .01 or more Precipitation | 2 |
| Total defic. in Precip. for month | 1.92 |
| Total deficiency " since Jan. 1 | 1.56 |
| Clear Days | 18 |
| Partly Cloudy Days | 6 |
| Cloudy Days | 7 |
| Dates of Frost, 22nd and 23rd. | |

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

## Notice of For closure Sale

Lucy B. Bell, Plaintiff vs. O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of J. White Smith, an Insolvent debtor, O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of Ambrose W. H. Smith, an Insolvent debtor, Sarah C. P. Wrinkle and L. F. J. Wrinkle, her husband, Defendants.

Order of Sale and decree of Foreclosure of Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of sale issued out of the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Lucy B. Bell, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure of sale against O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of J. White Smith, an insolvent debtor, and O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of Ambrose W. H. Smith, an insolvent debtor, one of said defendants, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, for the sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-four ($2374.00) Dollars, Gold Coin of the United States, which said decree was on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1895, recorded in Judgement Book 1 of said Court, at page 569, I am commanded to sell all those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The West half of the South-west quarter of Section 13, and the west half of the North-west quarter of section 24, all in Township 12 South of Range 34 East M. D. M. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 22nd day of January, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, in front of the Court House door of the Court House of said County of Inyo, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1895
Ben. H. Yandell, Attorney for Plaintiff.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Noticeis hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.


MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, & DRESDEN WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j16tfu

NATHAN RHINE,

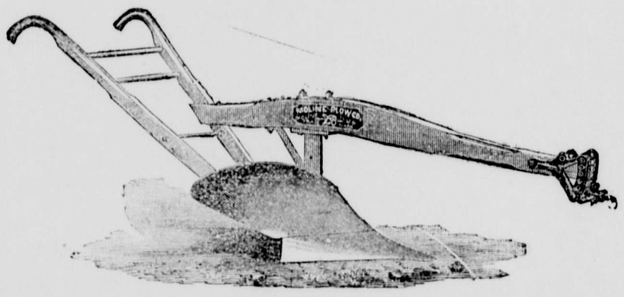
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWEIRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVAD

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per poun.
j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

A. St. Mery,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ Shop on Edwards Street
☞ Opposite Court House

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View
Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stable

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stable, can be assured of finding there the best buggies, saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

### FOREVER AND A DAY.

Urge me not, I pray.
All the air is golden;
Every thorny spray
In the sunlight blushes,
And my thoughts are holden
By the warbling thrushes.
Urge me not today.

Oh, when winds of May
Shake the boughs with laughter
Till they toss and sway,
Till they kiss and sever,
Speak not of hereafter,
Breathe not of forever—
Give me but today.
—J. K. Wetherill in Travelers' Record.

## MY FIRST VOYAGE.

I sailed from the East India docks on Sept. 1, 1857, in the full rigged ship Duncan Dunbar, 1,374 tons, for Sydney. This vessel was named after her owner, who was so memorable a man in the history of British shipping that I cannot but pause a moment to refer to him.

To the eternal honor of Duncan Dunbar be it said that he began life as a rag and bottle merchant and worked with such energy and skill that he died possessed of more than two millions of English gold and the finest fleet of merchant ships at that time trading to all parts of the world from the river Thames. He was remarkable for his avarice, and many diverting stories of his cheeseparing struggles were current on board his own vessels.

Unlike the shipowner of today, who is with scarce an exception one of a company, Dunbar was the sole holder of his fleet. He died in 1861, and a portion of his great wealth went to Mr. Gellatly, a very kind, gentlemanly person, who had married the rich man's niece and for years managed his business down near the docks.

I went to sea as a midshipman in the merchant service. But this is a catchpenny term. Outside the royal navy there are no midshipmen. Consequently, as I did not ship as an apprentice, I must have signed articles as a boy simply.

I think the premium charged for the first voyage was 60 guineas. The outfit cost about 80. So that to send a lad on a voyage in those days was costlier to a parent than putting him to a first class school, where he would have got some education, perhaps learned good manners and probably acquired a taste for trade or one of the professions.

Certainly of the midshipman in the merchant service in my time not half remained at sea after the first voyage, and hardly a youth out of our numbers ever found a place upon the quarter deck, even in the laughably low capacity of fourth mate. Most of the captains and officers began as apprentices or rose from the forecastle.

I was 13 years and 7 months old when I went to sea and was undoubtedly too young for the vocation. I had no strength of body for the rough usage of the midshipman's berth. I was too tender to go aloft or to keep the deck through long, bitter nights.

I well remember the day and the hour when I stepped on board the Duncan Dunbar, in the East India docks. It was all wild confusion to my inexperienced gaze. Immediately after I had gained the ship she began to warp out of dock. Drunken seamen on the forecastle were shrieking and gesticulating to equally drunken people ashore. The waist and quarter deck were full of "lumpers," or "runners," elbowing crowds of weeping steerage passengers, shabbily dressed and clutching screaming infants.

Eight or nine midshipmen were running about the poop. I could merely hold on and look on. The confusion was complicated by noise. Every one seemed to be shouting, and nothing was at peace on board that frigate built ship, freighted to her chain plate bolts for the other side of the world, except her blue peter, signal of departure, blowing serenely at her foreroyal masthead.

No work seemed expected of me. It was required, however, that I should not get in the way. As I succeeded in getting very much in the way I was purposely knocked about, and when at last I was bowled down the poop ladder by a handsome rush of brass bound "third voyagers" I was glad to take refuge, with black eyes and streaming nose, in the midshipmen's berth.

This was, in that ship, a narrow compartment in the steerage under the quarter deck. You reached it by a manhole called the booby hatch, down which sank a perpendicular ladder. All was gloom and misery and evil smells when I went below for the first time, and for long afterward did this state of wretchedness last.

The emigrants were of the poorest and shabbiest. They were lodged in this part of the vessel, and they quarreled all the day, and their babies cried all night.

No one can imagine in this age of the steamship the sufferings which the emigrants underwent in the times of the sailing ship. They cooked their own food, and I have seen a crowd fighting like drunken seamen at the galley door for a place for their saucepans or kettles.

Not that the emigrant of today is a particularly well fed, well berthed man, but he is transported quickly. If his sufferings are keen, they are soon over. In my time they were uncommonly sharp, and they lasted four or five months.

The midshipman's berth was fitted with 12 bunks in double tiers. A narrow slip of table ran down the center. The edge of this table was like a saw from the action of the knives of the "young gentlemen," who used it for cutting up plug tobacco. Every bunk was to be filled this first voyage of mine, so that we were 12 midshipmen, worth some £700 for the voyage to the owner, irrespective of the value of our labor.

Moreover, each lad subscribed 10 guineas for what was termed mess money. So here was another £120 odd pounds to add to the cost of the hire of a dirty little sea parlor in the bowels of a ship stuffed with cargo, bulkheaded off in that part of her of which the emigrants made a Whitechapel alley.

A boy is young at 13½, and I felt myself to be a very little fellow indeed when I stood in the door of that midshipmen's berth, peering into the gloom with eyes brilliant with fear and astonishment. Was this to be my home until I returned to England? Was yonder rude shelf to replace the white, soft bed I had been used to? It was the middle of the day. Yet but for the flame of a sputtering lamp, dangling like a coffeepot from the center of the upper deck, it would have been difficult to see. In fact, this compartment was lighted by three scuttles, or portholes, only, round bullseyes of immensely thick glass, which were sunk low to the sea surface by the weight of the cargo, so that when our cabin was on the lee side these windows were always under water.

This is not an inviting picture I am drawing. It is the truth nevertheless. The apprentice nowadays goes to sea at much less cost and is far better used than was the heavily charged midshipman of my day. "Everything good comes when it's too late," murmurs poor, heartbroken little Jane Eyre when she rejects the coveted willow pattern plate. I have often wished that much of what is good on board ship nowadays had been invented in the rough fifties.

I should have been glad, for example, to be shipmates with double topsail yards. I hear of apprentices fed from the captain's table. I hear of apprentices instructed in navigation by the master and mates of the ship. Had it depended upon the captains I served under I never should have lifted a sextant to my eye.

I did not choose my bunk. It had been chosen for me. It was the most uncomfortable bunk in the berth. It was consistent with sea tradition, therefore, that the youngest and weakest should occupy it. On entering to look for it I found it an athwartships upper bunk. The lower bunk was to be occupied by a lad a little older than I, just a little stronger, and, like myself, a first voyager.

I knew my bed place by this token—to the bundle of bedding was attached a label bearing my name, "William Clark Russell, Midshipman, Ship Duncan Dunbar, E. I. D." But where was my chest—the chest that contained my clothes?

There were no chests in this berth, no place for such things—scarcely room, indeed, for a man's leg between the rows of bunks and the edge of the table. As I was going out a very tall, slim midshipman came in. His badge was dim, his buttons greenish. I, on the contrary, was most unhappily resplendent—a brand new sailor—and this old stager knew me at sight.

"What are you cruising about down here after?" said he.

"They gave me a black eye up stairs," said I.

"Up stairs, up stairs!" he roared. "There's no up stairs at sea, you guffy. Didn't you know that afore you shipped?"

"Didn't I know what?" said I innocently, for I did not understand him.

"Come here," said he. I approached him. He drew me close and plucked three hairs from my head. The pain was not very sharp, but this did not render the action the less brutally mean and unnecessary.

"If you don't pay attention," said he, "to what's said to you, you'll be bald before we're out of soundings. What are you mousing about down here for?"

"I am looking for my sea chest, sir," I answered, beginning to think this tall midshipman a great and important person aboard the ship.

Grasping me by the collar of my jacket and the seat of my trousers he raised me high and strode with me, t is pillared, into the 'tween decks.

"What's your name?" said he.

"Russell," said I.

"What a horrible name!" he exclaimed. "My name is Goole. How much better Goole sounds than Russell." He continued to hold me aloft. "What are your initials?" he asked.

"W. C. R."

"There you W. C. R., then!" said he. And he dumped me down as though I had been a sailor's bundle upon one of ten or a dozen sea chests, moored in all sorts of places in the steerage.

A midshipman's chest! It was called in my time "a hurrah's nest" because everything was always on top and nothing at hand. When I lift the lid of that chest in memory, I am visited by a faint, close smell of marine soap. I still possess the Bible I took with me, and the volume, like my memory, is haunted with that dim smell of marine soap in bars, by the impulse and influence of which I am able to see the ship, the gloomy 'tween decks, the midshipmen's berth, the patched figures of the emigrants as vividly as though I was aboard that vanished craft again.

I lift the lid of my sea chest, and what do I find? Some dozens of colored shirts, all so ungovernably stiff that I feel as unhappy as a turtle till they have been soaked; a great quantity of drill trousers, hard as the shirts, which had they been distended as the windsail is by the breeze, would have stood on end without a wearer.

In that chest were brass bound jackets and waistcoats, and black silk handkerchiefs for the making of streaming sailors' knots for the neck. In short, I was more ornamentally than usefully equipped, and before we were abreast of the Cape of Good Hope I should have been glad to exchange my finery for warm, homely pilot cloth and the plain underwear of the forecastle.

Mr. Goole, who looked as long to my youthful gaze as the mizzen royal yard, is the marine ogre of my first voyage, and in those distant memories he goes on pulling my hair, tweaking my nose, twisting my ears, punching my head, and in many other ways making himself a terror to me. Having dumped me down on my sea chest, he drove me up to the quarter deck, and thence on to the poop. What now followed I cannot clearly remember. I recollect being greatly scorned by the younger midshipmen, and pitied and protected by the third mate. But whether I pulled at a rope or did anything except get in the way of useful people while we were towing down to Gravesend I do not know.

It was a scene of enchantment, but not like something out of a fairy book, nor was it on the sweet side of magic. The liver colored river was crowded with craft of all sorts, stirring up chocolate colored froth as they drove aslant through the Reaches. Our yards towered to the dingy heavens of the isle of Dogs. They were massive as a frigate's with the furled gear, and the ship looked like a frigate with her wide spread of shroud, large tops and short royal mastheads.

We anchored at Gravesend for the night, and all through that night I lay in my clothes in my bed and slept as deeply as if I had been drugged. I was awakened by a terrifying commotion.

"Tumble up—out you come! All hands unmoor ship!" The third mate stood in the door roaring out these unintelligible syllables. Then, observing that I did not make haste to jump up, the long legged ogre, Goole, dragged me out of my bed and ran me capless and bootless to the deck.

It was raining hard—a dark, sulky, sallow Thames morning. The crew were setting the topsails and bellowing like terrified men at the halyards. The captain, looking over the break of the poop, seeing me bareheaded and gaping up at the sails, told me to run below and put on my boots, cap and oilskins. I discovered my oilskins—after searching all about the steerage—under my mattress, but the leggings stuck to each other like cold wax, and I flung them down.

I put on the waterproof coat and returned on deck smelling like an oil can, but I do not think I did more, or was asked to do more than stare about me. The ship was again in tow of the tug. She carried single topsails, and those three lofty breasts rose white as snow to the crosstrees.

The rain sometimes drove with us, and sometimes it sheered aslant. It was a weeping picture. Unspeakably melancholy did the gray waters of the Thames bank sides and flats appear in that drenched and leaden atmosphere. By and by the third mate, stepping up to me, said kindly, "What's your name?"

"William Clark Russell, sir."

"I am not a court of justice," said he, laughing. "I don't administer oaths. Russell, my sonny, come along down to breakfast," and with that the kindly creature—he was a shaggy Orkney islander, a grand, active young seaman of 20—gripping me with the hand of a bear, conveyed me below into the midshipmen's berth.

He took the head of the table. The "young gentlemen" sat upon the edges of their bunks on either side. An empty pickle case was passed along, and, top ended, served me for a seat.

A boy waited upon us. They called him the midshipmen's servant. He had been in a man-of-war and was the smartest little sailor lad I can recollect. He danced the hornpipe charmingly, was liberally tattooed over the arms and chest, walked with the flowing and knowing roll of the brine seasoned tar, and was, I think, about 15 years old.

He put a great dish of huge brown steaks upon the table, and then brought pots of coffee, and loaves of bread, and salt butter, and we fell to amid a great noise of talk and clanking of cheap cutlery upon tin plates. I began to feel that I was seeing life and going to be a man.

But all at once, the river having by this time opened into wide water, with the weight of the swell of the still distant North sea beating like a delicate pulse in it, the ship slightly pitched. I dropped my knife and fork and turned pale.

She pitched again, and this time I pitched with her amid the mingled laughter and wrath of the rest of the young gentlemen at breakfast. Fortunately there were three other "first voyagers," all of whom were quickly "taken worse."—W. Clark Russell in Youth's Companion.

### Mark Twain on Shipboard.

Mark Twain looks upon a journey across the ocean much as another man might look upon crossing the East river on a ferryboat. The humorist enjoys the ocean and the life of idleness which is enforces on one. He does not know what it is to be sick, and after his own fashion he has a good time. This "fashion" is more pleasing to himself than to any one who happens to share his stateroom, as did a friend of mine recently. This friend told me that he never crossed the ocean with a man who stuck closer to his stateroom.

When the genial Mark awakens, usually about 7 o'clock, he reaches out for his pipe and book and begins to smoke and read. He keeps this up until about 11 in the morning, when he calls for his morning coffee, which he takes while in his berth. Then he smokes and reads again until about 1, when he begins to write. At 5 he stops long enough to dress, take a turn around the deck, and goes to the saloon for his dinner. This is the only time of the day when the passengers see him. After dinner he takes a stroll on the deck, goes back to his stateroom, undresses and begins to read and smoke once more, which he keeps up steadily until far into the night.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### Webster's Wit.

Most men of weight dislike the frail gilt and satin chairs which accidentally fall to their lot in a crowded drawing room. They were in use in Mr. Webster's time. At an evening reception given to some western lawyers, soon after the accession of President Tyler and the dissolution of President Harrison's cabinet, Mr. Stanberry, late attorney general, was accompanied by his bashful friend, Mr. Leonard, who immediately retired to a corner and selected this gilded trifle as a resting place. In order to withdraw still farther from notice, he tilted the frail structure backward. Down it went, smashed into a dozen pieces, and Leonard, the embarrassed, was Leonard the observed by all.

Mr. Webster immediately rushed to the rescue of his unfortunate guest and raised him from the floor with the reassuring remark, "Why, my dear Mr. Leonard, you should have remembered that no cabinet work would hold together here."

### Bad For the Teeth.

The practice of taking hot and ice cold drinks, especially when alternated at short intervals, as when hot coffee or tea and ice water are taken at meals, the careless use of the toothpick, which often irritates and wounds the gums and causes them to recede, the too free use of artificial sweets and the use of tobacco are all causes for the decay of the teeth. The most potent cause, however, says an authority, is the lack of natural exercise of chewing, which will bring to them a sufficient blood supply to keep them solid and sound.—New York Telegram.

### THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

There are few instances of full blooded Indians entering the learned professions.

The skin of the Indian is thinner than that of either the white or the negro and more easily torn.

Disease, misfortune and death were generally, according to Indian theology, attributed to the influence of evil spirits.

There is a mound on the banks of Brush creek, Adams county, O., which represents a serpent in the act of swallowing an egg.

Coronado, in 1540, found the pueblos of New Mexico densely populated, and other explorers noted the presence of the cliff dwellers in Colorado and elsewhere.

Like all other savage peoples, the Indians had very little idea of laying up for the future. They lived from hand to mouth, rarely making adequate provision, even for the winter.

It is a singular fact that most of the American tribes retain traditions of their coming to America from some other country. Most of their traditions pointed toward the northwest as the place whence they migrated.

The great temple in the City of Mexico was a stone structure of five stages, or stories, 300 feet square at the base and 120 high. There were eight similar structures of almost equal size in the city, and nearly 2,000 much smaller.

The state of the monuments in the Mississippi valley indicates that there must have been a dense population, depending largely on agriculture and having comparatively civilized institutions and government, at the time when the greatest mounds were built.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### STAGE GLINTS.

It is rumored that Maud Adams is to marry Richard Harding Davis.

John Drew is booked for the Vaudeville theater, London, for May 12, 1896, in "A Love Knot."

Little Mabel Taliaferro, child actress, has been engaged to play Rosetta in the "A Ride For Life" company.

"The Maid of Erin" is the title of a comic opera being written by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards for W. A. Brady.

Jessie West, formerly with "Shaft No. 10," was especially engaged for the soubrette part in "An American Hero."

When William Gillette's new play, "Secret Service," is produced in London next winter, it will have a cast of American actors.

"The White Rat," the new melodrama by R. N. Stephens, will have its first production in August, at the National theater, in Philadelphia.

The programmes of several of the London theaters contain notices positively prohibiting the wearing of hats by women occupying the high priced seats.

Annie Ward Tiffany, who has been starring in "Lady Blarney," goes with the "A Fatted Calf" company next season to play the part of Mrs. McCann.

Forbes Robertson commences his season at the Lyceum theater, London, Sept. 14, with "Romeo and Juliet." Mrs. Patrick Campbell will be the Juliet.

William F. Owen, who has retired from Augustin Daly's company, will be a member of Julia Marlowe-Taber's company next season. He will play Falstaff in the production of "Henry IV."

### THE FASHION PLATE.

To be quite fashionable all gloves must fit loosely.

Basket woven duck is in great demand for fancy vests.

Large, full mutton leg sleeves of glace chine silk are greatly favored.

Rarely does one see a fancy bodice made entirely of fabric matching the skirt.

Skirts continue to be but little trimmed, and the point of elaborate decoration is still the waist.

Lightweight black cheviots are very popular fabrics for stylish traveling and shopping costumes.

Collars continue to be decorated at the sides and set far back, or in the center of the back, with ribbon rosettes or loops.

Plaid, striped and flowered ribbons are one of the conspicuous fads of fashion and are the main feature of many thin gowns.

Gauze sleeves will be worn so wide and so long that, although gathered in above the elbow, they fall half way down the arm.

Striped crepons are very fashionable. Many of the silk and satin crepons show flowered grounds and lace stripes. These goods are made up over taffeta silk.

Black and white is more fashionable than it has ever been before. Black and white lightweight silks, very narrowly striped, are among the season's most popular fabrics.

This is a season of box plaits. They are often made of passementerie and of rows of overlapping ribbon, which begin on the shoulder, cross the bust diagonally and end at the waist line.—Chicago Record.

### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Command is anxiety; obedience, ease.—Paley.

Patience is the key of content.—Mohammed.

After victory strap the helmet tighter.—Japanese.

Opinion is a medium between knowledge and ignorance.—Plato.

Minds which never rest are subject to many digressions.—Joubert.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.—Franklin.

### ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

The avocations of men go on just the same in winter as in summer, and those who labor hard with hands, body and muscles know this full well. The sports also are just as festive and are attended with many accidents. The chances of accident are about the same to all, but to the laboring man a mishap means very much. For instance, a sprain may cripple badly and mean loss of time, place and money were it not that we all know how readily St. Jacobs Oil will cure a sprain, and prevent all these misgivings. So let us enjoy ourselves without fear.

China has given us 106,000 men, mostly laundrymen.

## Our Daily Bread.

### THE GREAT LABOR REQUIRED TO FEED THE MULTITUDE.

**The Baker's Task a Hard One—He Soon Breaks Down and Has to Desert His Occupation—A Well-known Baker Gives a Reporter an Insight of the Business.**

*From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.*

In speaking of the physical endurance which is required of bakers as a class, Mr. Louis Coppola, of 969 Harvard Street, San Francisco took occasion to say that many of them break down under the severe strain of their work. The most vital point of endurance is the back. The men have to bend over the long troughs in which the dough is mixed. The work is comparatively light until the dough begins to thicken, but then it becomes a continuous process of lifting and throwing the heavy mass in a trough containing three hundred or four hundred pounds of dough. It necessitates the employment of almost herculean strength to properly mix the dough.

"I gave way under the strain of such work," said Mr. Coppola.

"It affected my kidneys, just as it does those of many others who follow the trade. I began to experience pains in the small of my back. At first they were periodical, but they afterwards became more frequent and finally it became so that I suffered from them not only while I was working but when I was at leisure. They would sieze upon me while I slept and cause me hours of painful wakefulness. I soon saw that I was being unfitted for my work, so I began taking medicine for the relief of the complaint. It was all to no avail, however, until I purchased a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did not take the pills in the confidence that they would in any way relieve me of my suffering, but I bought them simply to see if the many reports of their marvelous power were true. I was soon convinced, for before I had taken very many of them the pains in the region of my kidneys began to be lessened, and before I had taken a full box I had been entirely relieved. I knew no more wakeful nights, no more painful exertions while at work. In fact, I was a new man, and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"My sister, Mrs A. Duncan, has been a sufferer from female weaknesses for some time. She has gone about in a sort of moping, listless way, with no energy for any kind of exertion. When she saw the great good which had been done me by Williams' Pills she determined to take some herself. The result has been very favorable. She has gained strength, is as lively as a young girl, and and in fact says she feels as though she were ten years younger than she really is."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

### True Sympathy.

The railway world witnesses daily so many piteous partings that weeping travelers seldom attract official notice, but Mr. G. A. Sala records an exceptional instance. It was at the time of our civil war, and he was about departing for America, as correspondent of a great London daily.

"My wife was bitterly opposed to my going to America at all, and the idea of my traveling in a country convulsed by war so preyed upon her mind that she became positively ill. Still she insisted on coming to the railway terminus with me, and a party of friends were on the platform to give us a parting cheer.

"It was a desperate moment. I had parted from all that was dear to me, and had flung myself in a very limp and boneless manner in a corner of the carriage of the mail. I glared feebly at the burly, bearded guard who thrust his head into the window. He leaned toward me, and in a voice hoarse with sympathy whispered:

"'Excuse me, sir, but you have another three-quarters of a minute before the train starts, and you can get out and give the lady another hug.'"

### Kate Douglas Wiggin-Riggs.

The recent marriage of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin and Mr. George Riggs inspires a writer in the London Queen to the following graceful tribute which will be appreciated by Mrs. Riggs' many American friends: "Most people in London literary society will remember Mrs. Wiggin-Riggs—a tall, beautiful, supremely elegant woman, who looked as if the late Mr. Worth gave his entire attention to dressing her—a woman whose hair was like burnished gold, and whose beauty was at once spiritual and vivacious. I never heard an author give readings from his or her books with as much spirit as Mrs. Wiggin-Riggs. She used to give extracts from her 'Timothy's Quest,' than which no recently published work is fuller of dry New England humor, and from her 'Bird's Christmas Carol,' a book for big and little children, worthy of comparison with Juliana Horatia Ewing."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
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Jupiter—"I guess you had better mix up some weather." Æolus—"What kind?" Jupiter—"Oh, any kind; it is for New York."

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Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and thoroughly than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

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We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

A novel and simple cure for the headache is announced. It is for the suffer to walk backward for about ten minutes.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by druggists everywhere under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

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Mr. A. H. Cransby, of No. 153 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., writes that his wife had cancer which had eaten two large holes in her breast, and which the best physicians of the surrounding country treated, and pronounced incurable. Her grandmother and aunt had died of

**Cancer**

and when told this, the most eminent specialists of New York, under whose treatment she was placed, declared her case was hopeless. All treatment having failed, she was given up to die. S. S. S. was recommended, and astonishing as it may seem, a few bottles cured her sound and well.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### A MODERN HERO.

His limbs are fixed in rigid pain,
As though in iron bands;
He cannot shift his trodden feet;
He cannot use his hands.

He dares not turn his throbbing head
Or stiffened neck. For why?
The handle of a walking stick
Would jab him in the eye.

The lagging minutes lengthen out
In famine's deadly hold.
He sits and longs, like Tantalus,
His dinner growing cold.

No hooded, grim inquisitor
Inflicts his long drawn pain.
He pays a price to suffer it,
Disdaining to complain.

Oh, sing of heroes dead in war,
But here I pledge in wine
The third class passenger who rides
On a suburban line!
—Fred B. Wells in Home and Country.

## HYPNOTIZED.

"There isn't anybody living who can hypnotize me."

"Don't be too sure, Leonora," said her husband. "You cannot afford to run a tilt against science."

"But I deny that it is science. What has ever been proved by hypnotism? It is foolish to argue about it, for I will not even admit that there is such a thing. The shrewd people who go about the country giving exhibitions of their power are always in collusion with some one in the audience—you know that yourself, Ned."

"Nothing of the kind," retorted Ned, as Mrs. Darl called her husband. "It is a science that is yet in its infancy, and there are only a few individuals who have the hypnotic power and are able to throw less positive subjects into a trance. But I have seen it done, and it is wonderful—wonderful."

"What did you see?"

"I saw a young man climb walls like a cat, drink milk out of a saucer, catch a mouse, and then wash his face and hands as a cat does. And when he came out of the trance he had no idea that he had done any of these things or that he had even lost consciousness."

"Hum!" said Mrs. Darl incredulously, "I don't believe a word of it. If he did all that you said he did, he was simply a conspirator. And what good can such a faculty bring to science, I should like to know? Where is the scientific value in acting like a cat or a monkey?"

"Why, don't you see, dear, it is the verification of a theory?"

"No, I do not see. And I am not sure that I would believe it if I did see it. The whole stock in trade of these hypnotizers is the power of producing an illusion. I defy any of them to hypnotize me."

"I had intended asking you to go with me to the exhibition tonight."

"And be transmogrified into a cat? No, indeed! If I make a sacrifice of myself in the cause of science, it must be for something worth while. You have yet to convince me, Ned, that what you call the hypnotic sleep is not assumed to help carry out the plan of the hypnotizer or as a means of creating a sensation. There is no one living who could by a few ridiculous passes, a stare or pressure of my thumbs make me do anything I did not choose to do."

"But you acknowledge, do you not, that a strong will can control a weak one?"

"Yes, and always could, but that is as old as the days of Adam, who was evidently in subjection to Eve. I suppose some one will say that deep sleep which overtook our first father when his rib was taken from him was hypnotic. It would be just about as sensible."

"I have an idea," said Mr. Darl suddenly. "Suppose, since Mohammed won't go to the mountain, that the mountain comes to Mohammed. The hypnotist can come here after the entertainment, and we will invite a few neighbors in, and he can give an exhibition of his powers. How does that idea strike you?"

"Favorably, Ned. There are the Rusts, and the Pebbles and Dr. Smithly and his wife, and Cousin Fanny and her husband. You can let them know, and I will order refreshments, and we will have an evening of hypnotism. It will begin late, but we can find other amusement until your hypnotic operator comes."

Mrs. Darl had everything arranged—her house in beautiful order and herself gorgeous in a dress of ruby velvet, which was far too fine for the occasion, but was worn as a piece de resistance, she having read that velvet resisted hypnotic influence.

The neighbors and relatives came, a merry company, and the time passed in an animated discussion upon the power of hypnotism, one friend going so far in research as to visit the library and look up that wonderful story, the "House of Seven Gables," and read aloud to attentive listeners a passage from the weird history of Alice Pyncheon.

"He spoke, and Alice responded with a soft, subdued inward acquiescence and a bending of her form toward him, like the flame of a torch when it indicates a gentle draft of air. He beckoned with his hand, and rising from her chair the proud Alice approached him. He waved her back, and retreating Alice sunk again into her seat.

"'She is mine,' said Matthew Maule. 'Mine by the right of the strongest spirit.'

"'Oh, that was mesmerism,' said Mrs. Darl as the reading ceased.

"And what is mesmerism?" asked one of the company. "I think that it is as unexplainable as hypnotism, if it is not the same thing. Oh, here they are now! Let us hold on to our chairs, or we may be spirited away to China. I, for one, am afraid."

"I am not," said the queenly hostess as she swept forward in velvet and diamonds to meet her husband and his guest.

A pale, composed looking man accompanied Mr. Darl, and he did not seem surprised by the elegance of his hostess or flushed by the critical gaze of the company.

After the introductions were made and conversation became general, Mrs. Darl slipped into the hall and beckoned to her husband, who immediately joined her. Then she whispered in his ear:

"If—if—by any possibility he should be able to hypnotize me, you will not let him make me do anything ridiculous?"

"My dear Leona, how can you imagine such a possibility? But if you have any fear"—

"Fear!" echoed his wife scornfully in a stage whisper. "You will see that he cannot make the slightest impression on me." And she went back to the parlor and found one of her guests climbing the piano to escape an imaginary bear that was pursuing him. A few passes and he was restored to his normal condition, looking very foolish.

There were some amusing and some perplexing exhibitions of the professor's power, then the company followed host and hostess to the dining room, where a generous spread awaited them. Mrs. Darl was rather silent. Her test would be the next one, and she watched the wiry hands of the young professor as if his secret lay in them. But they were harmlessly busy with the sandwiches. His face was quite noncommittal too. What was the power he held of reducing the will to a mere blank? She would soon know.

Back in the parlor Mrs. Darl seated herself under the brilliant chandelier.

"Not there," said the professor, but she did not intend to yield to any command of his and said quietly:

"I prefer to sit here."

"Then I cannot hypnotize you."

"Oh, you acknowledge that it is only under certain conditions that this great power can be displayed?"

"Certainly, there are conditions that must be complied with. I am positive, and you are negative, but you are a very difficult subject because you are resisting me with all your might."

Mrs. Darl looked reproachfully at her husband and said in the dumb alphabet of the married, "You have told him."

He flashed back in the same language, "I have not," and she moved in accordance with the wish of the professor and sat with her back to the light. Some of the company were removed to remote parts of the room, but a few, including Mr. Darl, stood near.

"Look into my eyes," said the professor. "Permit me." And he took her hands and pressed the thumbs gently.

"It is like being in a dentist's chair," said Mrs. Darl, with a little forced laugh. Then she attempted to rise, struggling slightly, but continued to look into the eyes of the hypnotizer until in the place of two eyes she saw 20. Then she asserted her will and shook herself free.

"I—told—you—I—could—not be—hypnotized," she said. Her voice sounded strange and far away. "How queer I feel! Staring so long has made me dizzy."

"Drink this," said Mr. Darl, giving his wife a glass of water.

She drank it, then rose to her feet and said she felt as well as ever.

"Where is the professor?" she asked. "I expect he has lost faith in his science."

"He was here a moment ago," said her cousin Fanny anxiously. "He thought he had succeeded in hypnotizing you, Leona. Were you not unconscious?"

"Not for one moment," said Mrs. Darl triumphantly. "He held my thumbs until they were numb—why!—where!—Ned!"

"What is it, Leona?" he asked in surprise at her peculiar tone.

"Where are my diamonds?"

There was a startled exclamation from every one present. Mrs. Darl stood there bereft of every jewel she possessed. Not a single one of her gems which had flashed on her fingers, at her throat, in her ears, was now visible. Dazed, she held up her ringless hands and said:

"Is this a joke? What does it mean? Where are my diamonds?"

"Where is the professor?"

"Search the house!"

"Send for the police!"

But the professor had left for parts unknown, and with him went Mrs. Darl's diamonds, and neither the police nor the Darls ever saw or heard of them or him again. But one thing was in his favor. Not only had he successfully hypnotized Mrs. Darl, but, as Mr. Darl admitted, he must have hypnotized the whole company in order to bring his hypnotic scheme to such a climax.

And Mrs. Darl is at last a convert to both the theory and practice of the occult science and a firm believer in the power of the hypnotic will.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne in Free Press.

### A Daring Forgery.

A neat forgery was recently committed by a Parisian criminal, one Altmayer, which in its adroitness and audacity was worthy of "Jim the Penman" himself.

The accused had lately had several hearings at the Palais de Justice before M. Villiers, juge d'instruction. Several times during these hearings M. Villiers was summoned from the room for a few minutes at a time.

During one of these absences the culprit contrived to get possession of a sheet of paper and an envelope with official printed heading, and also to affix the official seal. Then he drew up at his leisure a document ordering his own immediate release, counterfeiting with rare skill the judge's signature.

On quitting the court one day he handed the letter thus prepared to the sentinel stationed in the corridor and remarked in an offhand manner, "The judge wants you to carry this letter immediately to the director of the Mazas prison." The soldier, suspecting nothing, took the letter and accompanied the prisoner to Mazas. A few minutes later Altmayer was summoned to the director's office and was informed that he was a free man.

With an outburst of simulated joy and surprise he at once took his departure, and as the fraud was not discovered until the following day he had plenty of time to get beyond the reach of the clutches of French justice.

### A SUBJECT RACE.

They knew not whence the tyrant came;
They did not even know his name.
Yet he compelled them one and all
To bow in bondage to his thrall,
And from their lips allegiance wrung,
Although a stranger to their tongue.

Whilst he was wrapped in royal state
Their hours of toil were long and late.
No moment could they call their own
Within the precincts of the throne,
And when they dreamed their work was o'er
He only made them slave the more.

Although the conquering king was he
Of people who had once been free,
No word of praise or promise fell
From him his subjects served so well,
And none of those who crowned him lord
Received a shadow of reward.

Obedience to his behest
Destroyed their peace, disturbed their rest.
Yet when his drowsy eyes grew dim
No mortal dared to waken him.
They stole about with stealthy tread—
"The baby is asleep," they said.
—Ellen T. Fowler in Longman's Magazine.

## THE MILK WHITE DOE

The sound was so faint that only the ears of the skilled huntsman might hear it.

It came from hundreds of tiny hoofs, muffled by the grass in the mountain park.

"Antelope!"

Together we lay face downward, I and my Indian guide, with our long rifles at easy rest, and awaited the coming of the band. It dashed over a hogsback and into full view, a wildly leaping, struggling, undulating mass of reddish brown, white tufted bodies stretched to the fullest speed.

Nervous? Yes, for in a moment more the band would pass us within easy range.

We lay with forefingers on the triggers as the timid animals, wild with fear, skimmed along as if wafted by the spirit of the wind. Now they are directly opposite. We will never have such another shot.

Onward they dash and pass so closely by that it seems we can hear their heartbeats. Their great, liquid eyes are wild with terror.

Another moment and the herd has swept by us; only the hindmost are in view. Now they are out of hearing and presently are lost to sight.

Absolute silence, save for the rustle of the brown grass as the cooling autumn wind stirs it.

Not a shot was fired. My finger was upon the trigger, my arm certain, but I lacked the power even for the gentle pressure necessary to send a bullet straight into the herd. I was under a spell.

I looked at Pablo. His dark face seemed almost pale; his eyes betrayed excitement, not the excitement of anger or fear, but of a tender sympathy.

The same power that had staid my finger when it would have pressed the trigger had a like effect upon him.

"Senor," he said, "it is the milk white doe that none may slay."

It was overpowering curiosity that had rendered my forefinger inflexible, for at the head of the band was the most beautiful animal I had ever seen—a milk white doe. She seemed fleeter, more timid and of more graceful contour than any of the herd. She was the perfection of animal grace and beauty. I fancied I heard a soft, sad moan as she passed before the muzzle of my rifle. I was lost briefly in pathetic contemplation, and the herd was gone.

"Come, Pablo, it is almost dusk, but we must follow. Come, stir yourself, you unenthusiastic son of Montezuma, and let us be gone."

"Senor," said Pablo, in his calm and imperturbable manner, yet with a solemn impressiveness, "it is death to all who follow the milk white doe."

"Nonsense; I must have her. Let us follow quick."

"Have patience, senor, and tonight when we smoke by the campfire I will tell you the legend of the milk white doe."

And this is the legend he told me:

Before the white man knew there was a western continent, before the Spaniards came, even before the reign of the ancient Quetzalcoatl, lord of the Seven Caves of Navatlaques and king of the Seven Nations, out of which arose the splendor of the Montezuman empire, the powerful tribes lived in the north. They were as the sands of the shore washed by the great ocean of the rising sun, and the numbers of their arrows were greater than the twigs in the forest.

Their queen was Maxtella.

Her skin was as white as the snow on yonder mountain peak, her lips were as scarlet as the flaming loco blossom, her eyes were as blue as the chalchuites in the Minas de las Perdidas, and from their liquid depths beamed truth and purity of soul.

She was a virgin queen. Her courtiers wooed her in vain. The richest of them all laid his wealth of chalchuites and beautiful shells at her feet. The mightiest hunter brought her trophies of the chase. To all she spoke words of wisdom and beauty, but her love was for no one man; it was for all her people. Her virtue and her beauty were the marvels of those days.

Her counselors were wise beyond their generation. Many things they knew that were unknown to the subjects of Queen Maxtella. They knew of the eastern ocean, of a great country beyond to which their ancestors had gone years before.

The northern hordes were at peace. So powerful were they that the tribes in the south did not dare to make war with them, nor would the queen suffer her subjects to make war upon those weaker hordes who dwelt in rocks and caves, high up in the cliffs that bordered on the green canyons. There was a vassal chief, Azul, of lowly birth and evil ways. He saw the beautiful Maxtella, and the sight of her touched his black heart. He loved Maxtella not for her virtue nor her wisdom. He loved her that he might rule the land, and that from his blood and hers might come a race of savage kings, and that the northern hordes might make war upon the tribes of the south and despoil them of their treasure.

Azul knew the black magic art. He brought his richest treasure to Maxtella's court. He used his black art that he might appear pleasing in her sight. His arms and throat were bare. On his head was a snowy white helmet, and his dress was of green feathers. His breastplate of feather work gleamed like jewels when the sun shone upon it. Tall and straight was this vassal chief and mighty was his stride. Great blue and blood red stones shone in the middle of his sword.

But the counselors were wise men. They could see his black heart and read his evil mind, and they spurned him with scorn. They would have driven him from the court. The vassal chief held in his hand a wand, sharp pointed like a knife, by which he worked his magic art.

When the queen appeared, he looked at her and turned pale. Azul's eyes pierced her, but his magic was not strong enough to make her love him. Until then she knew not fear, but now the evil spell was upon her. All of Azul's power was exerted to subdue her gentle heart.

When she went to walk, a wolf sprang up in her path, sharp stones cut through the deerskin and wounded her feet.

Near by was a spring of healing water, but when Maxtella went to drink of it a foul odor of poisonous gases arose.

She sought her couch, but Azul had driven sleep away. When she was alone, the black hearted vassal chief would suddenly appear and with thongs of the deer would beat her white body until his savage lashes drew drops of blood.

All things could he make Maxtella do but love him. False words she spoke to her counselors and did unholy deeds that made her courtiers bow their heads in shame. No more was Maxtella just or merciful. Cruelty, pitiless cruelty, turned her love of her subjects to hate.

Of her attendants who remained faithful none was more so than a little page, a boy of not more than a score of years. These two sat one eve within the palace. The dusky shadows were gathering without, but the night could only bring added wretchedness to Maxtella. The boy sang to her, and as his song died away a black shape entered the room. It was Azul.

"Thy song is sad," he said to the page. "Why do you not weep, Maxtella?"

The rivers of Maxtella's eyes were dried up.

"Now I will teach you how to weep," and he struck her with his cruel thong.

Maxtella turned upon him her timid, pleading eyes. With a mighty bound the youth leaped toward the chief and seized the magic wand. Its possession gave him the strength of many men. He struck the wretch a blow and pinned him to the floor. Azul writhed in pain, and the blood dyed his dress of feathers crimson. None but a wizard might ever loose him. With the blow the spell he had wrought on Maxtella was broken, and all her gentleness and purity returned. It was this that caused her to pity the bleeding wretch, squirming in agony, yet furious with rage. She reached down her delicate hand to withdraw the wand if it were possible, when Azul seized her by the arm and buried his sharp, gleaming teeth into the hand extended in mercy.

Maxtella, unable to release herself, shrieked in pain, for the bite of the sorcerer was as deadly as the poison of the snake with the castanets in his tail.

"Now is thy blood mingled with mine," hissed Azul, "and of thy own free will! Now are we one forever. By my living hate and the mingling of our blood I have supremest power over thee. Coward thou hast ever been; coward thou shalt ever be. Thy spirit shall pass from thee in the form of the creature thou most resemblest—a doe, timid of heart, fleet of foot and spotlessly white. None may slay thee, yet thou wilt ever long for the dart that would release the spell. Thy speed shall shame the fleetest of the herd, and thy matchless beauty shall ever lure the hunter to his death."

And with these words a milk white doe darted from the palace walls, trembling with fright. It hides in brakes and canyons and flees when no hunter is nigh.

Hundreds have seen it, and many have been lured to pursue it. The fallen rocks from canyon walls hide the course of many a hunter who sought to slay the milk white doe. None has ever returned to tell the story of those chases. And those who escaped the canyon's dangers—their bones lie bleaching in eternal snow.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### From Minerals, Vegetables.

It has long been a dream of the evolutionist that the vegetable kingdom has evolved from the mineral, as he believes that the animal has evolved from the vegetable, and it may be that in the fairy figures on our window panes we are witnessing, as it were, the efforts of nature to effect this transformation. We are taught that the earth was once too hot to support the life of plants, but that after the surface had cooled, trees, shrubs and mosses sprang up. Whence did they come?

A frosted window pane shows us the strange phenomenon of inorganic matter assuming the shapes of ferns and leaves and fronds, and may perhaps represent to our eyes in miniature a process which went on on a large scale during the prevegetable era of our earth's history. This idea is as old as the Jewish Cabala, where we read, "The breath became a stone, the stone a plant, the plant an animal, the animal a man, the man a spirit, the spirit a god."—London Spectator.

The wise are instructed by reason, ordinary minds by experience, the stupid by necessity and brutes by instinct.—Cicero.

Some natures are like pens—they may be driven; but others are like pencils, which are better when they are lead.

### THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

Many dictionaries of the Indian tongues were made by the early French and Spanish monks.

The Indians of the gulf coast made a sort of beer, while in Mexico the pulque or fermented sap of the maguey was used.

The Peruvian method of recording events was a system of knotted cords. It is, however, claimed by some that these were merely used as helps to the memory.

The early explorers found the Indians engaged in constructing defensive works, as mounds, ditches and embankments, the remains of which, at a later day, were attributed to prehistoric races.

The Indian custom of scalping a slain enemy is one common to many nations in an early state of development. It was practiced by the Scythians and other barbarous nations of Europe in ancient times.

Indian agriculture was confined to a few plants, all of very easy cultivation and mostly indigenous to the soil. Indian corn, squashes, beans, plantains, cassava, tobacco and two or three others exhaust the list.

The bow and arrow, darts and spears, a sort of flint sword, the lasso, the blowpipe, the club and stone balls attached to ropes formed the Indian arsenal of weapons, while shields and occasional coats of mail made of rawhide were the main defense.

The acuteness of the wild Indians in following a trail was almost miraculous. After following it for a few miles they were generally able to tell exactly how many persons were of the party, together with numerous personal peculiarities of the individuals composing it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### THE FASHION PLATE.

A fetching cotton fabric showing fancy stripes on dark and light blue grounds is known as marine twill.

Among silks taffeta has the preference, as it is of light weave and is produced in a great variety of effects.

All bouffant effects should be left entirely to the thin woman, who needs them and can wear them with good results.

Tall women may wear long capes with good results, but those who are short or of medium height should wear them much shorter.

Crape ribbons are made with satin edges that often contrast in hue with crape, which is very soft and is particularly effective in stock collars.

Fine laces will be used for trimming gowns of india muslin. It is a novel decree of fashion that coarse laces are most suitable for use on brocaded taffetas and similar fabrics.

The fancy pompadour silks are made up into exceedingly dainty parasols. These come in pink, blue, yellow and white grounds, with chine printed garlands strewn over the surface.

Some of the new styles are hideous, one in particular with a deep collar and very wide revers crossing the front in surplice fashion. These revers are trimmed with enormous rosettes, large enough for sauce plates.

Skirts are showing more trimming with every new importation. One skirt has two fluted ruffles arranged in deep scallops, the points of the scallops finished with rosette bows. Another skirt has a 10 inch, flat, side plaited ruffle.

### STAGE GLINTS.

The great American play appears to be about 20 years overdue. Will it ever come?

Fritz Williams' suggested starring tour has evidently and sensibly been abandoned.

Summer stock companies have done better this season than at any time during the decade.

New York managers profess to be anxious to get hold of reasonably good plays by Americans.

H. J. Leslie may enter the field of comic opera production with a brand new star next season.

James O'Neill declares that he can only use plays which admit of his being on the stage nearly all the time.

Julia Arthur should at last be happy. She has been interviewed and pictured by one of the leading London weeklies.

George Monroe is to have a new comedy next season. He will try to be a man in one act, a woman in the others and a success in all.

Alice Pierce, the talented child actress, and her mother, May Pierce, will both be in the cast of Hoyt's new satire, "A Satisfied Woman."

Marie Millard's voice has been considerably praised by the New York critics, who say that she cannot act. She is the prima donna of "The Sphinx."

There is no truth in the rumor that Thomas W. Keene has retired from the stage. He will continue his nightly seances with Shakespeare next season.

### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

The sure way to miss success is to miss the opportunity.—Chasles.

It is the penalty of fame that a man must ever keep rising.—Chapin.

There are some people who give with the air of refusal.—Queen Christina.

I have great hope of a wicked man; slender hope of a mean one.—Beecher.

Fiction is a potent agent for good—in the hands of the good.—Mme. Necker.

The pursuit even of the best things ought to be calm and tranquil.—Cicero.

The shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at once.—Smiles.

He shall be immortal who liveth till he be stoned by one without fault.—Fuller.

Foster the beautiful, and every hour thou callest new flowers to birth.—Schiller.

### Cremation on the Battlefield.

The other day the Emperor William, in view of the carnage inseparable from latter day warfare, took counsel with the medical staff of the German war office as to whether or to what extent cremation might not be utilized for the disincumbering of battlefields after such sanguinary combats as those, for example, around Metz in the campaign of 1870. The subject is full of difficulty, and even if cremation be eventually put in practice for such an end it must, without question, call into operation a much larger, a much more variously disciplined medico-military personnel than hitherto. The electric light, after darkness has set in, may be trusted to aid in distinguishing the dying from the dead, but expert examination will be needed before such an irrevocable process as that of the crematorium is applied to bodies in which the vital spark, not wholly extinguished, may yet have a chance of being fanned into flame. This examination will not be called for in the case of those who are either killed outright or whose condition is such that only a few minutes can intervene before rigor mortis begins to declare itself. It may be spared also in those cases where after operation the resources of the field ambulance have failed to re-enforce the powers of life. But from the two sides of the battlefield—from the front and from the rear—the crematorium will never be without food, all too abundant, if the provisions of the Emperor William as to the "butcher's bill" of the next great European war are to be realized.—London Lancet.

### Chicago Has a New Bug.

There is a new bug in town. He flies high and goes about seeking whom he may devour. Naturalists have not yet succeeded in finding a name for him, but he is said to belong to the species electric-lightibus terroribus, otherwise known as the "fly by night terror." For there is no doubt that the animal is a terror. There have been electric light bugs ever since that style of illumination was introduced, but this particular bug seems to be new to Chicago. In color he is a dirty brown. He is about two inches in length, with three pairs of legs. These bugs are numerously jointed and are armed at the extremities with two sharp claws. The two front pinchers, or grippers, are especially strong and keen, and they fasten into any soft object with a most tenacious grasp. If this object happens to be some person's skin, the consequences are often exceedingly unpleasant, for the insect has a venomous sting and seldom fails to raise a blister. He is about twice the size of a June bug, but ten times more wicked. So far the bug has been encountered only at night. Bright lights attract him, though he favors those which are high above the earth. A woman who is leaning from an upper story window of a lighted room invariably catches his eye, and then she catches it. If he persists in his depredations, the city council will soon be offering a bounty for his extermination.—Chicago Chronicle.

### The Goldfields of Alaska.

Casey Moran, who arrived in the city last Sunday from Juneau, Alaska, for a short stay, brings down some interesting gossip from that faroff Eureka. He says that many mines are being developed near Juneau, and that good prospects are being located by the score. The Juneau Mining company has about finished its new mill and will soon begin crushing ore.

According to recent advices from Cook's Inlet, the section attracting the most attention, it is learned that miners are making from $3 to $20 a day each, and are able to work nine months each year. Fully 150 men have outfitted at Juneau for this locality, and many intend going up early in the spring. The Silver Queen, below Juneau and across the channel from the famous Treadwell, is turning out some very rich ore and is attracting much attention.

Mr. Moran says there are numbers of people going into the Yukon, despite the fact that there are many at Juneau who have been in there, and who would not go back for anything. He adds:

"There is one thing I like about that country, and that is the patriotism of the natives to America. They absolutely refuse to do work of any kind on the Fourth of July, no matter how much money is offered."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### The First Electric Organ.

The first electric organ in America was put into a church at Taunton, Mass., during the month of July, two years ago. The church which has the honor of first using the electric fluid for the purpose of driving its organ was the St. Thomas church of the city above mentioned, and the experiment was a brilliant success. In fact, about all the church organist has to do now at St. Thomas' is to press the button and the electricity does the rest. The organ is not nearly so massive as church organs usually are, the cumbersome keyboard being entirely dispensed with.—St. Louis Republic.

### Letters by Bicycle.

A young man named Bennett has put his bicycle to profitable use in the Australian goldfields by establishing with it a postal route between Coolgardie, the center of the mining district, and Dundos, which is 280 miles away. Strapped on the wheel is a small letter box in which he carries letters between the two towns for a shilling apiece and telegrams for 5 shillings, making one round trip a week. A revolver, a sharp knife and a water bottle comprise the rest of his outfit.

### A Sixty Miles an Hour Ship.

A Welshman proposes to build a ship that will have a speed of 60 miles an hour. The boat will be 550 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a flat bottom and wedge shaped bow and stern, of 10,000 tons displacement, and with eight paddlewheels on each side, each making 17 revolutions a minute.

### LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

**Its Value to the Farmer—How and When It May Be Applied.**

If we study the composition of plants, we find that lime is the most important part of the mineral elements of nearly every one. And it is to be remembered that in the growth of plants every element found in them is indispensable. But how much more must it be so—if such a thing were possible, for one element to be more indispensable than another—for lime, which exists in such a large proportion, to be anything but indispensable. And this must be thought so as we consider that in the ash of hay one-eighth part is lime; in the ash of clover more than a third of it is lime; in the ash of potato tops nearly one-half is lime. The ashes of wood, which we think so valuable on account of the potash in them, have several times more lime than potash, the lime amounting to from 30 to 70 per cent. And there is not one plant grown that has not lime in its ashes. The same applies to potash and phosphoric acid, and reasonably these are supposed to be food for plants; why, then, is not lime a plant food? Surely it must be so considered. Thus writes that excellent authority, Henry Stewart, in The American Agriculturist. He also is authority for the following:

The best farmed localities in the world are those where the soil contains a large proportion of lime, being derived from the decomposition of limestone rocks. But it is not so much on account of the lime in the soil that the land is so well farmed and so productive, but mostly for the reason that lime being there abundant and cheap, the farmers burn the limestone and make lime, and apply it to the land. Lime only is a plant food, but limestone is not, and the soil may be well filled with limestone and yet be quite poor. Now lime is a very active chemical substance. This will be seen if some of it is put in some vinegar. This will foam up and boil over the cup, and a large quantity of gas will be evolved. In the end there will be no more acid in the vinegar. And this is one effect of lime on soil that is sour, such as swamp land, in which the excess of acid prevents the growth of any useful plants.

If we put some lime on a dead animal or on any other organic matter, it will quickly decompose it and reduce it to its original elements, and this is one effect of lime when used in a compost, the matters thus decomposed then becoming good manure and useful food for plants. And this same effect is produced in the soil when quicklime is applied, as it usually is in the fall when the land is prepared for wheat and grass and clover seeding. But the chemist may take some sand or other mineral matter and mix lime with it, and then add water, and the lime will dissolve quite a considerable quantity of this mineral matter, forming silicate of lime, and by taking the silica from the potash, or the phosphate, or magnesia, or the alumina, etc., that the soil is made up of, the lime renders these elements of plant food soluble and available for the crops.

Now this is a small part of the natural history of lime, as it is used in good farming. And with such a history we must realize its value to the farmer, quite independently of the fact whether it is actually a plant food or not. And as the season is approaching when the land is in the best condition for the application of lime, as lime is most soluble in cold water, and the wheat crop is most convenient for it, it is a question for all of us if it is not advisable to so use it, and gather the fruits of its good effects on the soil. The freshly burned lime only is used, and 20 to 40 bushels per acre is the usual quantity. It is left in heaps in the field, preferably of one bushel each, two rods apart, and in a few days it falls to a fine powder by the action of the moisture of the air, or a shower of rain, when it is easily spread quite evenly—so as to just whiten the surface—with a long handled shovel. But when lime is thus used for the wheat, it is not advisable to use superphosphate until the spring. It can then be used to advantage.

### Cottonseed Meal to Swine.

The results of an investigation made at the Iowa station on feeding cotton seed and other meals to swine seem to warrant the following conclusions: 1. Cottonseed meal is fatal to hogs when fed in sufficient quantity; the total amount required to prove fatal being in this case from 27 to 33 pounds per hog. 2. Hogs in this experiment were fed without injury for 17 weeks following cattle that were fed from four to seven pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily. 3. Cottonseed meal added to a corn and cob meal ration for hogs materially increased and cheapened the gains over corn and cob meal alone. 4. Cut clover hay added to a corn and cob meal ration and soaked 12 hours before feeding gave no advantage in gain over corn and cob meal alone.

### Fighting Cutworms.

In a bulletin from the New Jersey station it is stated that clover or sod land is most frequently infested by cutworms, which are less frequently found on late cultivated land. The worms are especially abundant in crimson clover. Among the remedies suggested clean culture is placed first, prominently associated with early fall plowing. Applying a top dressing of kainit and nitrate of soda in the early spring if corn is to be planted is advised, the seeding to be delayed until a rain has carried the fertilizers into the soil. Distributing clover or bran that has been moistened with paris green about the fields is also recommended.

### Incensed.

Watts—I ran over a deaf and dumb man with my wheel last night.

Potts—What did he do?

Watts—Oh, he didn't touch me, but he stood there and called me all the hard names he could lay his fingers to.—Indianapolis Journal.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.....1896


(Official.)

## Ordinance No. 57.

*The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:*

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

FRANK FITZGERALD
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 57 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, 1896, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 57.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 11, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 123.

(Official.)

## Ordinance No. 58.

*The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:*

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1896, and the first day of December, 1896, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said Inyo County, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 54 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 11th day of January, 1895, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 58, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 10th day of January, 1896, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, rank Fitzgerald.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 58.

Filed January 11th, 1896.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 125.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO AUGUST HOETZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements up on the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

(Official.)

### *Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 9, 1896, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896 and ending May 9, 1897. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated January 13, 1896. j17-4w

(Official.)

### *Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.

2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.

4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.

1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form

4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.

2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross Steel Pens.

12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Ninth day of April, 1896, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. in the said 9th day of April, 1896, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

(Official.)

### *Proposals for Services of County Physician.*

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m. and not later, on Thursday, April 9, 1896, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 10, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

(Official.)

### *Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 9, 1896, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 9, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

(Official.)

## Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1895. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1895. Balance | $ 5,400 31 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 383 00 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees | 22 00 | |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees | 27 55 | |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 56 55 | |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 26 15 | |
| S. W. Austin, Teachers examin. | 12 00 | |
| R. O'Neal, Fines in Justice court | 67 95 | |
| Thos. Williams, Int. State land | 25 20 | |
| | 6,014 43 | |
| Nov. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector | 3,550 64 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees | 8 65 | |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees | 27 85 | |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 121 60 | |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 3 95 | |
| J. A. Lonscott, Int. State land | 32 00 | |
| A. W. Eibeshutz, School bonds | 1000 00 | |
| T. H. Ruddock, Int. State land | 33 60 | |
| J. J. Stewart rent on alfice Wilson | 10 00 | |
| | 10,802 70 | |
| Dec. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector | 23,907 38 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collector | 4 05 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector fees | 29 00 | |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees | 25 10 | |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 69 35 | |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 90 05 | |
| Paulin & Chambers, Int. St. land | 44 80 | |
| S. P. McKnight, Int. State land | 14 90 | |
| Thos. W. Perry, Int. State land | 11 20 | |
| Nathan Gilbert, Int. State land | 11 20 | |
| Y. C. Lawson, Int. State land | 22 40 | |
| State Treasurer, commissions | 15 74 | |
| " " school | 3,416 24 | |
| Carson & Colorado Ry. tax | 1 440 05 | |
| P. A. Chalfant, Assessor | 224 40 | |
| | 40,127 64 | |

DISBURSEMENTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. Salary | 1,205 88 | |
| Independence School Bond | 50 | |
| General Expense | 1,314 85 | |
| Sundry Road Districts | 795 62 | |
| Bridge | 50 50 | |
| Hospital | 527 00 | |
| Bishop School | 295 75 | |
| Lone Pine School | 230 15 | |
| Milton School | 80 00 | |
| Station School | 71 60 | |
| Union School | 115 00 | |
| Taboose School | 60 00 | |
| Round Valley School | 80 00 | |
| Liberty School | 70 00 | |
| Valley School | 55 00 | |
| Irving School | 110 00 | |
| Independence School | 170 00 | |
| Fish Spring School | 4 00 | |
| Big Pine School | 188 25 | |
| Warm Spring School | 83 00 | |
| Station School Library | 25 75 | |
| Independence Library | 12 80 | |
| Lone Pine Library | 30 54 | |
| Teacher's Library | 28 85 | |
| | 5,997 04 | |
| Nov. General Expense | 164 95 | |
| Hospital | 74 00 | |
| Salary | 1,024 98 | |
| Unapportioned County School | 41 10 | |
| Institute | 75 00 | |
| Taboose School | 60 00 | |
| Station School | 56 25 | |
| Milton School | 104 00 | |
| Irving School | 192 25 | |
| Bishop School | 575 93 | |
| Big Pine School | 255 00 | |
| Fish Springs School | 150 00 | |
| Round Valley School | 83 60 | |
| Lone Pine School | 164 00 | |
| Union School | 105 00 | |
| Independence School | 122 05 | |
| Warm Springs School | 183 82 | |
| Valley School | 105 79 | |
| Riverside Library | 18 55 | |
| Irving Library | 8 00 | |
| Union Library | 24 79 | |
| Warm Springs Library | 10 00 | |
| Taboose Building | 31 08 | |
| | 9,235 18 | |
| Dec. Hospital Fund | 20 00 | |
| General Expense | 163 80 | |
| Salary Fund | 1,024 98 | |
| Round Valley School | 95 90 | |
| Riverside School | 38 25 | |
| Big Pine School | 359 50 | |
| Station School | 56 25 | |
| Lone Pine School | 191 00 | |
| Independence School | 83 50 | |
| Milton School | 75 00 | |
| Warm Springs School | 44 00 | |
| Fish Springs School Dist. | 84 88 | |
| Bishop School | 348 30 | |
| Taboose School | 105 00 | |
| Valley School | 32 25 | |
| Irving School | 338 33 | |
| Liberty School | 177 33 | |
| Valley Library | 15 00 | |
| Union Library | 10 00 | |
| Lone Pine Library | 15 00 | |
| Taboose Building | 645 66 | |
| State General | 8,561 86 | |
| | 21,683 43 | |
| Jan. 1. Balance | 18,444 21 | |
| | 40,127 64 | |

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Jan 1, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1, 1896 | | |
| To the Salary Fund | $ 462 53 | |
| General Expense " | 4,397 49 | |
| State General " | 83 86 | |
| Hospital " | 447 65 | |
| Bond " | 1,608 97 | |
| Bishop Special Fund | 5 13 | |
| General Road | 614 59 | |
| To the various Road District Funds: | | |
| No. 1 | 457 94 | |
| No. 2 | 839 74 | |
| No. 3 | 429 01 | |
| No. 4 | 255 30 | |
| No. 5 | 219 89 | |
| Bridge Fund | 546 33 | |
| Swamp and overflowed Land | 264 61 | |
| Institute | 11 00 | |
| Big Pine special School | 56 00 | |
| Teachers Library Fund | 20 65 | |
| Coroner's | 86 25 | |
| Unapportioned Property Tax | | 17 85 |
| County School | 7 37 | |
| To the various School Dist Funds: | | |
| Riverside | 324 96 | |
| Round Valley | 138 60 | |
| Irving | 199 45 | |
| Bishop | 98 55 | |
| Station | 219 01 | |
| Warm Springs | 215 72 | |
| Big Pine | 314 98 | |
| Milton | 164 23 | |
| Independence | 108 67 | |
| Union | 208 82 | |
| Lone Pine | 445 52 | |
| Liberty | 109 72 | |
| Valley | 164 01 | |
| Taboose | 192 05 | |
| Fish Spring | 148 48 | |
| To the various School Dist. Library Funds: | | |
| Milton | $ 72 77 | |
| Round Valley | 16 24 | |
| Irving | 33 07 | |
| Bishop | 135 92 | |
| Station | 65 84 | |
| Warm Springs | 16 06 | |
| Big Pine | 56 10 | |
| Independence | 23 01 | |
| Union | 17 90 | |
| Riverside | 16 01 | |
| Lone Pine | | 4 68 |
| Fish Springs | 14 75 | |
| Liberty | 15 00 | |
| Taboose | 15 00 | |
| Independence Bdg Fund | 3 00 | |
| Fish Springs " " | 19 84 | |
| Taboose " " | 323 26 | |
| Independence Bond Fund | 608 93 | |
| Bishop (old) " " | 71 02 | |
| Union " " | 344 52 | |
| Bishop (new) " " | 977 41 | |
| Big Pine " " | 582 84 | |
| Fish Springs " " | 231 82 | |
| Lone Pine " " | 1,394 27 | |
| Cash Balance | | $18,444 21 |
| | $18,466 44 | $18,466 44 |

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Jan., 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 9th day of Jan, 1896

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.


LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.



HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

| | |
|---|---|
| SINGLE MEALS | 25 cts. to $1.00 |
| LODGING | 25 to 50 cts. |
| BOARD AND LODGING | $2.00 to $4.50. |

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.


(Official.)

## Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1895.

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since June 30, 1895, date of last report.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn | | $13,121 42 |
| General Exp. Fund | 1,643 45 | |
| Salary Fund | 3,255 84 | |
| School Fund | 5,983 02 | |
| Hospital Fund | 611 00 | |
| Bridge Fund | 50 50 | |
| Independence bond | 50 | |
| Taboose building | 676 74 | |
| Teachers' Institute | 75 00 | |
| Teachers' library | 28 85 | |
| Road Dist. No. 1 Fund | 167 32 | |
| " " " 2 " | 182 13 | |
| " " " 3 " | 262 67 | |
| " " " 4 " | 98 00 | |
| " " " 5 " | 65 50 | |
| | $13,121 42 | $31,121 42 |

Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County | $62,990 55 | |
| Inyo Co. Bonds | | 62,000 00 |
| Old General Fund | | 990 55 |
| | $62,990 55 | 62,990 55 |

Dec. 31. Exhibit showing present financial condition Inyo county (total indebtedness)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo county (total indebtedness) | $62,990 55 | |
| Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness | | $18,444 21 |
| Man'n'g Indebtedness | | 44,546 44 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved the 9th day of Jan., 1896, by the Board of Supervisors.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

### LAND NOTICES.

TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Reister and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 265, for the E½ SE¼ of section No. 9, in Township No. 10, S. Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.
H. E. 890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Frederic R. Smith, for the SW¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew Neel Bell Jr., Ambrose W. H. Smith, William G. Morton and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.
H. E. 824.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday February 18, 1896, viz: Eugene E. Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: William G. Morton, J. White Smith, Andrew Neel Bell Jr. and Lorin A. Anger, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.
H. E. 824.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Lucy A. Smith, or the S½ SW¼ Sec. 8 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James A. Partridge, Lorin A. Anger, Frederic R. Smith and Edward B. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.
H. E. 825.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Henrietta P. Smith, for the S½ NW¼ Sec. 7 and E½ NE¼ Sec 18, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William G. Morton, Ambrose W. H. Smith, James A. Partridge and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.
H. E. 736.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896 viz: Edward B. Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 25, Tp. 12 S., R. 34 E., SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 30 and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Lorin A. Anger, John G. Smith, Benigno Aguirre and J. White Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Edward B. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 101, for the W½ NE¼ and W½ SE¼ of section No. 25, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Lorin A. Anger, J. White Smith, James A. Partridge and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Ambrose W. H. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 100, for the SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: William G. Morton Lorin A. Anger, Eugene E. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENOE, CALIFORNIA, December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Noticeis hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.


INDEPENDENCE SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.


### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

### TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 8:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:30 a m | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:20 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:25 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:40 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 8 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE T

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman .....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

J. H. Fletcher. S. M. Hicks.
C. Kwore.

A. C. Harvey was up from Lone Pine last Wednesday.

P. H. Mack Esq. will leave on to-morrow morning's train for the city.

Ed. McKeen of Bishop has been doing some pruning in this vicinity the past few days.

Thos. Boland of Keeler left for San Francisco last Saturday morning for a short visit.

James Reynolds arrived from Ventura and visited friends here during the holidays. He returned to-day.

Lester Shepherd received the diamond prize in a San Francisco school of 600 scholars, given the best behaved boy.

One of the foremen over at the Hirsh mine had the end of his finger cut off last Sunday by the wire rope of the tramway.

Miss Maud Cook is expected to arrive home on this evening's train, from Hawthorne where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Church.

In the Wise vs. Collins case Judge Arnot's decision was as follows: Plaintiff to recover 1820 sheep or their value in cash, $1700.00 with interest.

Geo. Reinhakle and wife and sister, Miss Lena Reinhakle, accompanied by Les Maupin, came down from Big Pine last Monday, returning the next day.

The Weather Bureau Office at this this place has been furnished with a unique little machine, called a thermometric sun recorder. It registers by electricity.

### Modena Mention

Master Johnny Calloway is on the sick list.

Mr. James Jenkins of Georges Creek has been in our vicinity several days trading and talking trade. He is well pleased with this part of the valley.

The male members of the Calloway tribe together with Mr. A A. Neil and Mr. David Rogers went to Waucoba Canyon last week for wood and posts.

The social function given by the people of this vicinity on the night of the 15 inst. was a success beyond the expectations of any one. Notwithstanding the inclemancy of the weather there was a larger attendance that the house could well accomodate. Our people thought they had a good time at the New Year's party, but since the fifteenth they find that the "more the merrier" is a trueism not to be disputed. It was estimated that about one hundred were present, the the most of them coming from the towns Big Pine and Independence. On account of the darkness of the night and poor roads, (the Independence people think we should place an electric light over the Black Rock spring,) some of the pleasure seekers narrowly escaped broken heads, but hearts were light, and all went merry as a marriage bell. A beautiful supper was contributed and served by the Modena ladies between the hours of 11 p. m and 1 a. m., to which all done ample justice; one young man partaking three times to the great anxiety of his many friends. "Boots" waited on the tables and no one went hungry while he was by. Dancing commenced at six oclock and continued all night; no one wished to leave until it began to grow light in the east, on account of the intense darkness. Excellent music was furnished for the occasion by Mr. and Mrs. Matlack, Messrs Ed. Shepherd, Freeman Mitchell and D. J. Hession. Harry Cook acted as floor conductor and a better one could not have been found. We did not learn the names of all the gentlemen present but the ladies who came from afar were as follows; Mrs. Emma Reinhakle, the Misses Lena Reinhakle, June Skinner, Clara Eldred, Ora Eldred, Gertie Mitchell, Nancy Bodle, Maggie Peterson, Carrie Gregg; from Independence, Madams Hession, Gunn, Matlack, Mulholland, the Misses Lizzie Thompson, Annie Schabbell, Alice Rose and Margie Bell. The proceeds of the supper will serve as a nucleus for the building of a hall at Modena for the use of public entertainments.

There will be another dance at Mr. Neil's building on the night of January 31st, to which the pnblic is cordially invited. No one who likes to trip the light fantastic will regret attending, for the nights will be light, and there will be no danger of falling into the lake, or being stranded on the black rocks, and the Modena people know just how to make visitors have a good time. NONPARIEL.

[Official.]

## SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 1896.
10 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Claims were allowed on the Hospital Fund as follows, to-wit;

A. C. Harvey, care of indigent sick ..... $17 80
J. R. Hammett, care of indigent sick ..... 2 50

Whereupon the Board proceeded to consider the matter of the sheep license.

Board took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock P. M.

Board reconvened at above stated time, all members present as before. Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

H. Carter, a blind inmate of the County Hospital appearing in person before the Board and asking for a sufficient sum of money to pay his railway fare to San Francisco in order to obtain medical treatment, it was ordered that the Auditor draw a warrant on the Hospital Fund in favor of H. S. Carter for the sum of $30.

Ordered, that the Clerk of the Boark of Supervisors be directed to publish for the term of three weeks advertisements inviting sealed proposals as follows:

1. For boarding prisoners at the County jail and at the Bishop branch jail, as may be required, for the term of one year, comprising seperate bids for each locality.

2. For the services of physician at the County Hospital and upon prisoners at the County jail.

3. For the care of the indigent sick of the County upon the basis of an average of four patients throughout the year and for any excess thereof. Said contract to begin May 10, 1896 and to to terminate May 9, 1897.

4. For proposals to publish the delinquent tax-list for the year 1896.

5. For proposals for supplying County officers with all necessary blank books, paper, stationary and job printing for said term of one year.

All persons to whom contracts may be awarded to be required to give a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of the contract price.

Bids to be sealed and endorsed Proposals for————————,and to be filed with the Clerk not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of opening thereof.

All such proposals to be opened by the Board at two o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the ninth day of April, 1896, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Quarterly report of County Auditor and monthly and quarterly reports of County Treasurer, were examined accepted and approved.

Board adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. of Jan. 10, 1896.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10, 1896.
10 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

The minutes of Thursday's meeting were read and approved.

Ordered, that the sum of $2,000. be transferred from the General Expense Fund to the Salary Fund.

Ordered, that the sum of $120. be transferred from the General Road Fund to the Bridge Fund.

Ordered, that the sum of $167. be transferred from the General Road Fund to the Bridge Fund.

Petition of W. W. Yandell and others, asking for road in District No. 2, which laid over from the October meeting, was again laid over until the next regular meeting.

Board took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

1:30 o'clock P. M.

Board reconvened at the above stated time, all members present as before.

In the matter of the report of viewers of the proposed road commencing at a point on the Township line, between the Townships 9 and 10, at the point where the line between sections 33 and 34 intersect said township line, running thence north two miles to the corner common to sections 21, 22, 27, and 28, thence west to County road also beginning at the point above described, between sections 33 and 34, running thence east one-fourth of a mile, thence south one mile to the south line of section three, township 10 S of range 34 east, thence running south-west to the south-west corner of the north-west quarter of section ten, thence running south one-fourth of a mile to the County road.

Ordered, that damages be awarded as follows; To Annie Stewart and the estate of J. B. Steward, deceased, the sum of $150 and to E. H. Blake the sum of $7.50, and that the County Treasurer is directed to set aside said sums for for such purposes out of the Road fund of said district No. 3.

It is further ordered, that if the foregoing named non-consenting land owners shall refuse to accept such award within ten days, the District Attorney is hereby directed to commense suit against said non-consenting land owners for the condemnation, for road purposes, of the land described in said report.

County Ordinance No. 56, relative to the licensing of persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, for the year 1896, was adopied, passed and ordained by the following vote: Ayes, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman and F. Fitzgerald. No, none.

Board adjourned until January 11th, 1896, at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1896.
9 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart, and Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

In the matter of the petition of Geo. W. Huckaby for the opening of a private road being under consideration, and it being discovered that the description contained in a certain deed to the right of way to a portion of the proposed route was erroneous, the matter was continued until the next regular meeting.

Ordinance No. 57, levying Hospital Poll Tax of $2.00 for the year 1896, was duly passed by the following vote: Ayes, Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald. Noes, None.

Ordinance No. 58, levying Road Poll Tax of $2.00 for the year 1896, was duly passed by the following vote: Ayes, Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald. Noes, None.

Claim of Georgie J. Johnson, for reporting and transcribing the testimony in the sheep cases was allowed on the General Expense fund in the sum of $165.00.

Reports of Road Commissioners on file were examined and allowed as follows:

Commisrioner F. Shaw, road dist. No. 1
" A. C. Freeman, " " " 2
" J. R. Eldred, " " " 3
" J. J. Stewart, " " " 4
" F. Fitzgerald, " " " 5

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and allowed as follows:

Frank Shaw, on Bridge Fund $49 17; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling & Leece | $12 95 |
| George W. Huckaby, | 30 24 |
| Appleton Plumley | 6 00 |

On Road District No. 1 Fund $297 56; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dan Jenkins | 20 00 |
| Albert Jenkins | 22 00 |
| W. E. Smith | 70 00 |
| J. F. Frager | 12 00 |
| James Nevins | 53 50 |
| Geo. W. Alder | 29 00 |

A. C. Freeman, on Bridge Fund $385 09; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Clarke | 101 76 |
| A. O. Collins | 56 50 |
| M. K. Vasey | 52 80 |
| William L. Coates | 24 00 |
| H. Trickey | 67 37 |
| Sterling & Leece | 25 66 |
| A. C. Freeman | 57 00 |

On Road District No. 2 Fund $200.77; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| G. P. Bourland | 55 65 |
| T. W. McLeod | 44 00 |
| L. W. Barneby | 41 60 |
| Murdock McIver | 32 52 |
| A. C. Freeman | 27 00 |

J. R. Eldred, on Bridge Fund $162.20; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. A. Crocker | 7 00 |
| L. W. Barneby | 10 40 |
| Chas. Pilgrim | 16 00 |
| L. Josephs | 3 55 |
| S. J. McMurry | 9 00 |
| Michael Zorn | 3 00 |
| D. W. Pitman | 18 00 |
| A. K. Eugley | 9 50 |
| William Campbell | 11 25 |
| H. McMurry | 12 00 |
| Geo. Hall | 20 00 |
| Perry McMurry | 30 50 |
| J. R. Eldred | 12 00 |

On Road District No. 3 Fund $439.45; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| L. A. Anger | 10 00 |
| E. A. Crocker | 82 00 |
| Frank Lawrence | 16 00 |
| Walter James | 2 50 |
| J. W. McMurry | 54 00 |
| V. G. Smith | 5 00 |
| A. W. Barneby | 48 45 |
| Michael Zorn | 60 00 |
| D. W. Pitman | 96 00 |
| J. M. Zorn | 22 00 |
| Wm. Campbell | 3 50 |
| A. W. H. Smith | 10 00 |
| J. R. Eldred | 30 00 |

J. J. Stewart, on Bridge Fund $57.10; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Forbes & Tobey | 48 10 |
| J. J. Stewart | 9 00 |

On Road District No. 4 Fund $73.00; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. C. Anton | 35 00 |
| James Holland | 4 00 |
| Geo. W. Palmer | 7 00 |
| J. J. Stewart | 27 00 |

F. Fitzgerald, on Road District No. 5 Fund $148.45; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Simon Daley | 72 45 |
| Wm. Arcularius | 34 00 |
| Max Christinson | 18 00 |
| Frank Fitzgerald | 24 00 |

The following claims for per diem and mileage of members of the Board of Supervisors were presented and examined and approved by the District Attorney and warrants ordered drawn on the Salary Fund as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Shaw | $50 40 |
| A. C. Freeman | 48 00 |
| J. R. Eldred | 45 30 |
| J. J. Stewart | 40 80 |
| Frank Fitzgerald | 56 40 |

Board adjourned for the term.

### Weather Summary, week ending Jan 16 1896

| | |
|---|---|
| Highest barometer | 30.203 date, 10. |
| Lowest " | 29.816 " 16. |
| Highest temperature, | 59 8 date, 11. |
| Lowest " | 27 0 " 13. |
| Mean " | 43 7 |
| Average dew point | 19 9 |
| " Humility | 35 1 |
| Total precipitation, | .02 |
| Prevailing direction of wind | S |
| Wind, direction, velocity & date | 34, NW, 15 |
| No. Clear days | 2 |
| No. partly cloudy days | 0 |
| No. cloudy days | 5 |
| No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) | 1 |

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows: Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

### Liberty School Report.

Report of Liberty public school for the fourth month, ending Jan. 10, 1896. Enrollment—Boys, 13; Girls, 9; Total, 22.

Pupils whose deportment is deserving of honorable mention: Bertha Partridge, Edna Partridge, Arthur Smith, Minnie Smith, Villa Partridge, Carl Putman, Charlot Putman, Grace Smith, Gilbert Wright, Edward Anger, Leonard Partridge, Bert Anger, Edith Anger, Lester Anger, Winfield Wright, Walter Wright, Iona Partridge.

MISS M. M. GREGORY,
Teacher.

## Notice of Foreclosure Sale

Lucy B. Bell, Plaintiff vs. O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of J. White Smith, an Insolvent debtor, O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of Ambrose W. H. Smith, an Insolvent debtor, Sarah C. F. Wrinkle and L. F. J. Wrinkle, her husband, Defendants.

Order of Sale and decree of Foreclosure of Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Lucy B. Bell, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure of sale against O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of J. White Smith, an insolvent debtor, and O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of Ambrose W. H. Smith, an insolvent debtor, one of said defendants, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, for the sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-four ($2374.00) Dollars, Gold Coin of the United States, which said decree was on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1895, recorded in Judgement Book 1 of said Court, at page 569, I am commanded to sell all those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The West half of the South-west quarter of Section 13, and the west half of the North-west quarter of section 24, all in Township 12 South of Range 34 East M. D. M. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 22nd day of January, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, in front of the Court House door of the Court House of said County of Inyo, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1895
Ben. H. Yandell, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[Official.]

## Ordinance No. 56.

*The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:*

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually, in advance, procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector of said Inyo County, and must make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more shall constitute the first class, and must pay One Hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of dollars and fifty cents per annum.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay One Hundred dollars per annum for the first four thousand, and for each additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class, and must pay eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents for the first three thousand five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class, and must pay seventy-five dollars per annum for the first three thousand, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay sixty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum for the first two thousand five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less than two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class, and must pay fifty dollars per annum for the first two thousand, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class, and must pay thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents per annum for the first one thousand five hundred and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay twenty-five dollars per annum for the first one thousand, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class and must pay twelve dollars and fifty cents per annum for the first five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

10 Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay, for every one hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due to the said County of Inyo, and the Tax-Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and against every person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects, or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax-Collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the said County of Inyo as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license, and in such case, either the Tax-Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit, may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax-Collector when sold.

SECTION 4. The Tax-Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said Inyo County.

Section 5. Every person, firm, or corporation, engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the said County of Inyo, before procuring the license in this ordinance provided, must make and file with the said Tax Collector his, their, or its affidavit; and if made on behalf of a firm, to be made by a member thereof, and if on behalf of a corporation, to be made by any person on its behalf; which affidavit must state his place of residence, or if a firm, its place of business firm name, and the residence of the members thereof; and if a corporation, its corporate name, its name, principal place of business, and the name of the state or nation under the laws of which the same has been formed; that he, or they, or it is engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep, (or all, as the case may be,) in the County of Inyo, State of California; the number of sheep of which he, they, or it is the owner, or possessed and controls, in the said County of Inyo, and the mark or marks, brand or brands, on said sheep.

Section 6. Should any person, firm or corporation fail, neglect, or refuse to file with the Tax-Collector the affidavit mentioned in section 5 of this ordinance, or should the said affidavit, in the opinion of the Tax-Collector, fail to truly state the number of sheep of which he, they, or it is the owner, or possessed, and under his, their, or its control, in said County of Inyo, it shall be the duty of said Tax Collector to corrall, and carefully count and estimate said sheep.

Section 7. Each license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall be in force and of virtue from and including the first day of April of the year in which the same shall be procured, until and including the thirty first day of March of the following year.

SECTION 8. All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 9. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 51 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 5th day of January, 1894, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
SEAL. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 56 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 10th day of January, 1896, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. J. Stewart, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
SEAL. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 56.

Filed January 10, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 13, 1896, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 113.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.


MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

## L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

## A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent For

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

## EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## NATHAN RHINE,

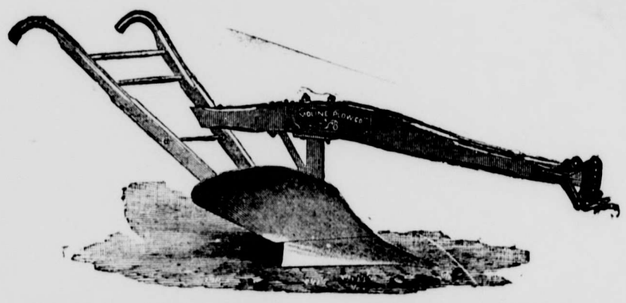
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

*ALSO TRANSACTS A*

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NATHAN RHINE.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


## REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


[Official.]

*Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January —, 1896, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1895-96. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, and opened by said Board on the Ninth day of April, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.


## A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### Two Rhymes.

Sir William Drummond, finding himself one evening outside a tavern—perhaps the historic Mermaid—peeped in to see if by any chance a "wit combat," as Fuller has it, was in progress. One of the company spied him and dragged him into the room, where he found assembled round the table Ben Jonson, Michael Drayton, Sir Robert Kerr and Sir William Alexander. In such excellent company he passed several hours, and when the time came to pay the reckoning the company fell to rhyming about it. Of all the rhymes the following by Sir William Drummond was voted the best:

I, Bopeep,
Saw you four sheep,
And each of you his fleece.
The reckoning is five shilling;
If each of you be willing,
It's fifteen pence apiece.

More than 100 years afterward Allan Cunningham tells this story of Robert Burns. Strolling one day in Cumberland, the poet lost his friends, and thinking to find them at a certain tavern he popped his head in at the door. Seeing no one there but three strangers, he apologized and was about to retire when one of the strangers called out, "Come in, Johnny Peep." This invitation the convivial poet readily accepted and spent a very pleasant time with his newly found companions. As the conversation began to flag it was proposed that each should write a verse and place it together with two and six under the candlestick, the best poet to take the half crowns, while the unsuccessful rhymers were to settle the bill among them. According to Cunningham, Burns obtained the stakes by writing:

Here am I, Johnny Peep;
I saw three sheep,
And these three sheep saw me.
Half a crown apiece
Will pay for their fleece,
And so Johnny Peep goes free.

—London Standard.

### What Makes a Good News Reporter.

One of the best reporters I ever knew was a man who could not spell four words correctly to save his life, and his verb did not always agree with the subject in person and number, but he always got the fact so exactly, and he saw the picturesque, the interesting and important aspect of it so vividly that it was worth another man's while, who possessed the knowledge of grammar and spelling, to go over the report and write it out. Now, that was a man who had genius. He had a talent the most indubitable, and he got handsomely paid, in spite of his lack of grammar, because, after his work had been done over by a scholar, it was really beautiful.

But any man who is sincere and earnest, and not always thinking about himself, can learn to be a good reporter. He can learn to ascertain the truth. He can acquire the habit of seeing. When he looks at a fire, what is the most important thing about that fire? Here, let us say, are five houses burning. Which is the greatest? Whose store is that which is burning, and who has met with the greatest loss? Has any individual perished in the conflagration? Are there any very interesting circumstances about the fire? How did it occur? Was it like Chicago, where a cow kicked over a spirit lamp and burned up the city? All these things the reporter has to judge about. He is the eye of the paper, and he is there to see which is the vital fact in the story and to produce it, tell it, write it out.—Charles A. Dana in McClure's Magazine.

### Amusing Blunder of Empress Eugenie.

An amusing incident occurred while the pages were rehearsing the part they had to play in certain festivities. They were chosen from among the diminutive grooms in the emperor's stables, and when the costume was ready a pretty boy, who seemed about 12 years of age, was brought to the empress for her examination and approval. The dress pleased her, and she turned the boy around to inspect him fully, setting his velvet cap jauntily on his curls, which she arranged to her satisfaction, adjusting his ruff, etc.; then, kindly patting his cheek, she inquired:

"How old are you, my little friend?"

"Twenty, madam."

The scream of dismay which followed and the amusement of the bystanders may be imagined.—Century.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

## STORIES OF HEROISM.

### The Hero of Franklin.

Nov. 30, 1864, Schofield dealt Hood's invading army a stunning blow at Franklin. Two features of the battle placed it among the brilliant and bloody contests of the time—the fierce charge of Cleburne's Confederate division and the equally fierce counter charge of Opdycke's Union brigade. With a yell Cleburne's men burst through the outer Union line and dashed over the half mile of space between it and the stronghold on Columbia pike. At the rear works the onset of the Confederates was so impetuous that the soldiers on the works were literally run over, and in a few minutes, before the reserves in the third line comprehended the crisis, Cleburne's banners waved over them, his men occupied a breach the width of a full regiment, and, intoxicated with triumph, were dashing ahead down the pike to pounce upon the Union reserves—Opdycke's small brigade. Opdycke had no orders except to rest his weary troops, but the moment the men in gray were seen swarming and shooting where they had no business to be his commands rang out clearly and calmly, as though he had rehearsed them: "First brigade, fall in! Charge bayonets! Double quick!"

GENERAL OPDYCKE.

Taking obedience for granted, the leader spurred his horse toward the point of danger, shooting right and left with his revolver. After emptying the chambers he clubbed the weapon, and after breaking the barrel from its handle over the head of some luckless gray jacket, who had got too far on the wrong side of the boundary line, he jumped from the saddle and took a musket from the hands of a wounded soldier, striking this way and that until he stood at the works surrounded by his men. Then for an hour in that narrow space raged the hottest open field and breastwork battle of the war. Often rival flags floated side by side upon the parapet and their bearers and defenders fought around them with clubbed rifles and with bayonets used as rapiers.

### Ready to Do and Die.

Nov. 30, 1863, the long and remarkable campaign of strategy between Lee and Meade ended at Mine Run. Lee's army occupied the wooded slope west of the stream and Meade's that on the east. Meade desired to strike Orange Court House and Lee to cover that point. Only slight intrenchments had been thrown up by Lee when Meade gave the order on the 29th for an attack all along the line at 8 o'clock on the 30th. The corps of Sedgwick and French were in position along the run, and Warren, with 20,000 men, had marched beyond Lee's right for the purpose of delivering a sudden flank assault in the style of Stonewall Jackson. After a trying march through a rain which froze as it fell, Warren's troops reached the position on the 29th.

Sedgwick's guns opened at 7 in the morning. Lee's lines were sheltered by woods and little damage was done by the Union fire, yet a response was made gun for gun. The Union infantry lay concealed in the dense thicket, "held like hounds in leash" for the word to go. In spite of the terrible prospect before them the men engaged in a rivalry, brigades and divisions boasting that they would be first in the enemy's works and inviting one another to a reunion inside the bloody parapets. More desperate still it was in front of Warren. Daylight revealed a new and strong line of earthworks extending across the whole front. In anticipation of their fate Warren's soldiers pinned strips of paper bearing their names upon their overcoats and awaited the command to go forward and be sacrificed. But just as the buglers rode out to sound the charge a dispatch came over the field wire from headquarters, "Suspend the attack!"

### The Sunburst at Austerlitz.

Dec. 2, 1805, Napoleon won Austerlitz by the decisive charge of Soult's column up the heights of Pratzen. The allies stripped the heights of infantry in order to assail the French flanks. They depended upon artillery and the Russian cavalry standing guard over it upon a neighboring plain. Napoleon had stationed Soult's corps in a valley under the heights, hidden from the enemy by a veil of mist. When he saw, or rather heard, the movements of the enemy around his right flank, where he had placed Davoust's corps to welcome him, as the saying is, he asked Soult how long it would take for the infantry in the valley to reach the heights of Pratzen. "Twenty minutes, sire. Shall I go forward?" "No. Wait 20 minutes! When the enemy is making a false move, be careful not to interrupt him."

Orders were given to Soult about 9 o'clock. His soldiers were compelled to climb a steep hill to reach the tableland on the farther edge of which the heights arose, crowned with cannon. The combat was indeed terrible. Seeing the allied cavalry and infantry giving way, Napoleon in person led in his mounted reserves and swept the plains. Meanwhile Soult's infantry stormed the last line on Pratzen and burst among the guns, waving their banners to celebrate victory. A lull in the firing caused the smoke to roll away, as the cannonading had already dispelled the mist, and suddenly, as though with an unseen hand, the veil, which throughout the morning had obscured the orb of day, was rent apart. Then it was Napoleon saw and welcomed the "sun of Austerlitz."

### The Lending of Pictures.

A small circulating loan collection of pictures has proved a satisfactory part of the attempt of Hull House, Chicago, to make art a means of education. The collection numbers at present not more than 70 pictures, and very little more than $100 has been expended upon it. The pictures are, for the most part, photographs selected with great care from choice things only, whether modern or old, and with a view to variety of appeal to the interest and taste of the borrowers. Some water color sketches have been given and lent, and the collection contains an Arundel print and several colored prints of Fra Angelico's angels. The latter are so popular as to be engaged in advance.

The loan and return of each picture is recorded, with the date and the name and address of the borrower, upon a card. It is expected that the picture will be either exchanged or renewed at the end of two weeks. The borrowers frequently become attached to them and prefer to keep the old one longer rather than to have a new one. Within a short walk from Hull House a little parlor has been completely transformed by the Fra Angelico over the mantel and the Luca della Robias on the wall. A few doors down the street a tiny bedroom has been changed from a place in which a fragile factory girl slept the sleep of the exhausted into one where she "just loves to lie in bed and look at my pictures. It's so like art class."—Forum.

### The Yellow Jacket's Sting.

"While watching for a shot at a deer near a deer lick one fall I noticed a huge yellow jackets' nest hanging from the limb of an ironwood sapling not far from a tree I had climbed up. A little before sunset I saw a fine buck making his way toward the lick. As he approached the yellow jackets' nest I noticed a movement in the foliage overhead, and the next instant a catamount plunged headlong through the leaves and landed on the buck's neck. The buck stumbled, but soon got on his feet, and the catamount, who had struck the limb to which the yellow jackets' nest was attached, sprang off and began to root and tear in the undergrowth, for the disturbed insects had poured out and were stinging it unmercifully. The buck dashed out of sight like a streak, and from the way he snorted I judged that some of the angry hornets had got at him also. The catamount ran up a beech tree and leaped from one treetop to another till it couldn't go any farther, when it tumbled to the ground, wounded to death by the sting of the yellow jackets."—New York Tribune.

### American Rural Festivals.

Of most respectable antiquity is the custom of celebrating nature's largess to Mother Earth at midsummer by a pageant in which the beneficiaries adorn themselves with garlands to ride, drive or walk in joyous procession. "Oh, 'tis the merry time," wrote old Stevenson in 1661, "wherein honest neighbors make good cheer, and God is glorified in his blessings on the earth." Variants of this custom were familiar in many parts of England, and, curiously enough, their gradual disappearance from the soil of the mother country seems to have been followed by their appearance in full vigor in Puritan America. For some years past our country, from Maine to California, has witnessed a series of summer rural fetes, variously conceived, carried out with more or less attention to detail, each stamped vividly with the color of the region that gave it birth, and all seeming to have been fashioned without reference to a common original.—Mrs. Burton Harrison in Century.

### Sugar Made of Sawdust.

If a Michigan chemist realizes his expectations, the sawmills in the pine forests will become active competitors of the Louisiana sugar plantations. The audacious scientist declares that he can make granulated sugar out of sawdust, and in support of the claim he exhibits a substance which looks, smells and tastes like glucose. He says that he first converts the sawdust into starch and turns the starch into sugar, which, he declares, crystallizes into as pretty granulated sugar as was ever turned out of a sugar refinery. But his most astonishing claim is that when he has perfected his process he will have no use for a tariff or bounty, for he will make sugar cheaper than Cuba, China, Germany or any other country can possibly produce it.—Philadelphia Press.

### A Simple Expedient.

Astronomers have suddenly discovered the force of the story of Mohammed and the mountain. After laborious toil at constructing enormous and complex mechanism by which great telescopes can be directed to any quarter of the heavens they have all at once bethought themselves of the plan of leaving the big tube immovable and horizontal, and throwing the image of the desired star into it by means of a reflector. This surprisingly simple plan is to be followed in mounting the great telescope which is to be a feature of the Paris exhibition in 1900.—Springfield Republican.

### Dr. Burggrave's Theory.

Dr. Burggrave of Ghent, who has passed his hundredth year, has written a book on longevity. The only way to live long, he says, is for each person to live according to his proper individuality, to select what is good for oneself and to avoid all else. In other words, one must live as nearly as possible in harmony with his surroundings. The contented mind, the happy heart—these things prolong life more than dieting and regular hours of sleep.

### She Wasn't Green.

Miss Rebecca B. Draper, who carries on a real estate business at Montclair, N. J., has been the means of arresting a "green goods" man in Detroit who pestered her with repeated letters trying to sell her his wares. She reported him to the authorities, and he will probably go to prison.

### Enlightening Her.

She—Before we were married you used to think the world of me, but now you do not care for me at all.

He—But you should remember that we are one now, and self love, you know, is distinctively bad form.—Boston Transcript.

It is not the many oaths that make the truth, but the plain single vow, that is vowed true.—Shakespeare.

## A FATAL MISTAKE.

### It Was Made by a Profuse Frenchman In His Leave Taking.

A citizen of France who has an inveterate habit of confounding everything which is said to him and has been endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of our vernacular was about leaving his boarding house for a more comfortable quarter. All the little mysteries of his wardrobe, including his last nether garment and umbrella, had been packed up, when he bethought to himself the unpleasant duty now devolving upon him—that of bidding "ze folks" goodby.

After shaking his fellow boarders cordially by the hand and wishing them, with incessant bowing, "ze verree best success in ze virl" and "ze benediction du chief," he retired in search of his "dear landlady," to give her also his blessing. He met her at the staircase, and advancing, hat in hand, with a thousand scrapes, commenced his speech: "Ah, madame, I'm going to leave you. You have been verree amiable to me, madame. I will nevare forget you for zat. If in my countree, I would ask zer government to give you a pension, madame." The good lady put down her head and blushed modestly, while our Frenchman proceeded: "Vell, I must go. You know in zeese life it is full of pain and trouble. If Got adopted ze virl vich Lamartine made in his poesie, zen zure should be no more pain. Adieu, madame—adieu! Perhaps forever."

Thereupon the Frenchman was making his exit, when he was suddenly called back by his landlady, who interestedly inquired, "Why, Mr. C——, you have forgotten your latchkey." Mr. C—— appeared amazed, apparently not understanding his interrogator. "Yes," continued Mrs. M——, "you know it is the rule for all boarders to give me their latchkeys." "Oh, madame," interrupted the Frenchman, with enthusiasm, "I vill give you not one—not one, but zouzands!" and, applying the action to the word, he sprang toward Mrs. M——, and, embracing her tightly in his arms, kissed her most heroically. The affrighted Mrs. M——, recovering herself at length, cried out, "The key, Mr. C——, the key!" Frenchy, looking confused, confounded, ejaculates with heavy sighs: "Oh, madame, I zot you ax me for one kees, and I give it to you. Vat a fatale mistake!"—Scottish American.

## A BIT OF PENCIL.

### Prized Because It Is a Veteran and Went Through the War.

"I have a very fine and choice cabinet of relics and specimens of the late war," said J. Fillmore of South Dakota. "In the collection is an old fashioned common lead pencil, only three-quarters of an inch long, which was given to me by Major J. B. Fairbanks, who carried it through the entire war, and in presenting it to me the major gave me this biographical sketch of the pencil: 'This pencil is a veteran of the late war. When it enlisted, it was round and of full length.

"'When the war was over, it was, like many other veterans, badly used up. During its service it campaigned in dust and mud, over the hills and plains of Maryland and Virginia, through the swamps of Mississippi, across the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, again through Virginia, from the Wilderness to Appomattox. It has watched upon the picket line in daylight and in darkness, in heat and in cold, in rain and in snow. It has taken part in many skirmishes, and in more than half a score of regular battles, and in addition it went through the siege of Petersburg, and was engaged in several of the assaults upon that stronghold. With it, for eight months, while the owner was first sergeant of his company, he kept the daily record and report of the company.

"'It wrote the name and the number of those on detached service, of the absent with leave, of those daily detailed for ordinary camp duties or occasionally for some special duty, of the number present for duty and of the sick in quarters. At the roll call after battle it has noted the names of those who did not answer. It has recorded the names of those men as killed in battle, wounded in battle, died of wounds, died of disease, discharged on account of wounds received and disease contracted in line of duty. In its own way it has written its humble page in the history of the most eventful epoch of all times. Preserve it and cherish it.'"—Kansas City Times.

### "Vox Populi," Not "Vox Dei."

We all know a favorite and much quoted proverb is "Vox populi, vox Dei." Is it not, perhaps, of all proverbs, the most fallacious? Was it not Carlyle who asked, "How many fools does it take to make a public?" Does not another popular proverb say, "Too many cooks spoil the broth?" It is a vulgar error to believe that many persons together can decide better upon a subject than one person alone. An optimist might argue that this belief has taken birth from the modesty of mankind, a pessimist that it has arisen from the desire to escape responsibility.

The popular notion is that a number of intellects can be summed up into one hole, but the fact is they limit each other and act as a clog. "Men," said Galilei, "are not like a number of horses attached to a carriage, all pulling together, but rather like a number of loose horses running a race, of which one gains the prize."—Blackwood's Magazine.

### He Was Forgiven.

She—Have you ever loved another?

He—Yes, of course. Did you think I'd practice on a nice girl like you?—Life.

There is a superstition among many colored people in the south that to meet a frog is a lucky incident, indicating that the one thus favored is about to receive money from some unexpected quarter.

Remember

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Hood's Pill's cure biliousness, headache, 25c.

## IT WAS GOOD WHISKY.

### But Blackburn and Carlisle Proved They Were Judges of Flavor.

Joe C. S. Blackburn and John G. Carlisle were some years ago visiting a common friend at his summer residence. The host had some old Kentucky whisky of which he was very proud, and this was, in his estimation, the richest treat he could offer the Kentuckians. It lay in his cellars in the original package, and as the Kentuckians had about finished the pint which had just been drawn off he took occasion to say that the whisky was 19 years old.

"No," said Mr. Carlisle; "that's very good whisky, but it's only 17 years old."

Mr. Blackburn said, "That's right, John, and it came from Bourbon county, in my old district."

The host agreed that it was Bourbon county whisky, but maintained that it was 19 years old and asked his visitors for a candid opinion of its merits. Blackburn tried another glass and said, "I have only one fault to find, and that is a slight flavor of rusty metal." Carlisle filled again and said that, so far as he was concerned, he was unable to detect any flavor of metal, but that it did taste a little leathery.

This criticism rather wrought on the feelings of their host, who declared that it was impossible that either leather or metal could have come in contact with the goods, as they were still in the wood, and, as for the age, he would take them into the cellar, where they could satisfy themselves on that score. Into the cellar they went, and the seals showed that Mr. Carlisle's estimate of their age was correct. This the host confessed after an examination, but he refused to admit that there was any off flavor to his pet brand. The Kentuckians tasted again and were more firmly set in their opinions than before. Finally the host undertook to have the entire package decanted off to settle the dispute, and when the last dregs were reached an old fashioned carpet tack, with a leather washer, was found in the bottom of the barrel. That of course ended the discussion, and the host has never since disputed the word of a Kentuckian when he was talking about whisky.—Cincinnati Tribune.

### Consoling Him.

Old Bullion—It galls me to think that my money goes into your spendthrift hands when I die.

Young Bullion—Never mind, governor, it won't stay there long.—Indianapolis Journal.

### HIGH, LOW JACK.

Fine ice means very cold weather, then comes a high old time in skating rinks, and skating ponds, on slides and rides, and we go home tired and overheated. It's the same old story of cooling off; off with wraps and on with all sorts of aches and pains, rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, lumbagic, including frost bites, backache, even toothache. They who dance must pay the piper. We cut up Jack and are brought low by our own folly. What of it, the dance will go on, all the same. It is generally known that St. Jacobs Oil will cure all such aches and pains separately or collectively, and the cry is on with the dance.

The man with a new gold watch seldom knows what time it is.

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BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

The old testimony about accounts and books and spurious melts was gone over again Saturday to a small audience at the trial of James Heney, at Carson, Nev., the counsel at times varying the monotony by the usual legal wrangles. No new testimony was introduced.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

Japan boasts of a singing fish. It has national scales, we suppose.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

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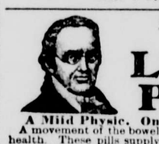

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1896.

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### THE QUEEN.

He knows, the rogue on the tree,
That over mountain and lea
The spring is coming, coming,
Faster than eye can see.

Last week he was stark with cold,
Went heavy, songless and old.
Why, hark to the tune he is humming!
'Tis a song for the days of gold.

And her voice that calleth the swallows
Home, and the gold wren follows,
Nearer is coming and nearer,
Thrilling the hills and hollows.

And he knows, the rogue on the tree,
'Tis the queen from over the sea.
Her voice is sweeter and dearer
Than any blackbird's can be.
—New York Tribune.

## NONA.

Some years ago I passed several weeks at a fishing village on the coast of Brittany. What a hole it was! But how picturesque! A miserable anchorage, for ten boats at the most, a single stony street, which I can compare to nothing better than a mountain torrent. On top of the hill a church, a veritable gothic toy, which stood in the middle of a cemetery from which a magnificent view of the ocean was obtained. Finding myself in the vein for work, I lingered in this out of the way corner until the end of the month of September, which by a rare chance in rainy Finistere, was that year exceptionally mild and clear.

But one cannot always compose verses and write, and a walk was my hygiene and my distraction. My most frequent promenade was along the beach, having on my right the bleak and rocky cliffs and on my left the uncovered stretches of sand—an immense desert of sand left bare by the outgoing tide. Two or three times I had exchanged civilities with some custom house officer going his rounds, his gun slung over his shoulder. I was so regular and peaceful a promenader that the sea swallows were no longer afraid of me and hopped in front of me, leaving the print of their star shaped feet in the wet sand. I walked six or eight kilometers a day and returned home with my pockets filled with those dainty shells which are found by burying the hand deep down in the damp pebbles.

This was my favorite excursion. However, on the days when a strong breeze was blowing and the tide was very high I abandoned the seashore, and climbing the village street I strolled along the sandy moor, or else I settled myself with a book on a bench in a corner of the cemetery, which was sheltered by the church tower from the west end.

It was a lovely spot, conducive to sadness and revery. The church tower stood out against the autumn sky, over which dark clouds were scurrying. Crows, whose nests were in the steeple, flew out with their hoarse cawing, and the shadow of their large wings glided over the scattered tombstones, almost hidden in the grass.

In the evening more than at any other time, the last rays of the setting sun bathing the sea as though with blood, the ragged branches of the skeleton of an old apple tree silhouetted against the crimson sky and the deep intense stillness of the wild home of the dead flooded my soul with melancholy.

It was on such an evening as I have just described that, wandering among the tombs, many of which bore under the sailor's name this mournful legend, "Died at sea," I read on a new cross the following words, which astonished and puzzled me: "Here reposes Nona Le Maguet. Died at sea Oct. 26, 1878, at the age of 19."

Died at sea! A young girl! Women hardly ever go out in the fishing boats. How did this happen?

"Well, monsieur," said a gruff voice behind me suddenly, "you are looking at poor Nona's tomb?"

I turned around and recognized an old sailor, with a wooden leg, whose good graces I had acquired by the aid of a few glasses of brandy, which I had given him in the taproom at the inn.

"Yes," I replied. "But I thought that you fishermen never permitted women to go out with you. I have even been told that they bring you misfortune."

"And that is the truth," responded the good man. "Besides, Nona never went into a boat. Would you like to know how the poor little one died? Well, I will tell you.

"First of all, I must tell you that Pierre, her father, was a topman, like myself, and an old comrade. At Bourget, when Admiral La Ronciere raised his golden helmet on the point of his saber, and we flung ourselves, hatchet in hand, on the embattled houses, we marched elbow to elbow, Pierre and I, and it was he who received me in his arms when those cursed Prussians put a ball in my thigh. That same evening in the ambulance at the fort Pierre held my hand to give me courage while the surgeon amputated my limb, and he was there at my bedside when the admiral brought me my medal. But those rascally Prussians got the best of us, and we were sent home. I, with my wooden leg, was practically helpless. But Pierre, who was uninjured, hired on board a fishing smack. Very soon afterward his wife died from an intermittent fever, leaving him the care of little Nona, who was going on 10 years of age.

"Naturally while the widower was at sea it was I, his comrade, I, the old bachelor, who cared for the little one. She was a good and pretty child, monsieur; courageous and sweet tempered. We very often went to the rocks at low tide to gather turtles, shrimps, prawn, and sometimes we were fortunate enough to find a lobster. Ah, but we were good friends!

"This went on for about two years. Nona had made her first communion, grown and shot up like a thistle in the sand. But one day the Amelia, Le Maguet's boat, was overtaken in a storm and wrecked. The skipper did not haul in his sail soon enough, and the boat struck on that reef you can see over there—just a little more to the starboard. There were four men in the crew—the skipper, two sailors and my poor Pierre. But the sea only gave up three of the drowned men and retained my comrade. Nona became an orphan. It goes without saying that I did my best to replace her father. But the child, even after the first sorrow passed away, did not seem to console herself. And do you know why, monsieur? Because of an idea all the women around here have. They believe that a soul must remain in pain unto the judgment day unless it reposes in consecrated ground. We men do not believe in all this nonsense when we know what happens when there is a death on board ship. But Nona could not be forced to believe other than the women had taught her and continued to burn candles at all the pardons in the neighboring towns for the repose of her father's soul.

"However, in spite of everything, time is a famous merchant of forgetfulness, and Nona after a few years appeared to me to become somewhat reconciled. Besides, her grief had not prevented her from growing handsomer and taking a pride in herself, and it is not because I loved her like a father, but, upon my honor, she was the freshest and prettiest young girl in the parish. We lived so happily together. We were not rich, to be sure, but we lived, and we enjoyed ourselves all the same. I had my pension and my medal, and then we used to go together to hunt for lobsters in the rocks. The trade is a paying one, and there is only one danger, that of being overtaken by the tide. Ah, unfortunately that was how she met her death, poor little one!

"One day when my rheumatism confined me to the house she went fishing alone. It was just such a day as today, the sky clear, the wind high. When the rock searchers gathered together with full baskets, they perceived that Nona failed to respond to their calls. There was no possible doubt. Great God, she had been delayed and surrounded by the rising tide! She had been drowned! Ah, what a night I passed, monsieur! At my age, yes, a hard hearted man like me, I sobbed like a woman. And the remembrance came to me of the poor child's belief that to go to heaven she must be interred in consecrated ground. Therefore as soon as the tide went down I went to the shore, and, with the others, searched for the body.

"And we found poor Nona," continued the old sailor in a trembling voice. "We found her on a rock covered with seaweed, where, knowing that she was going to die, the poor little one had prepared herself for death. Yes, monsieur, she had tied her skirts below the knees with her fichu, through modesty, and with her old idea uppermost had attached herself to the seaweed by her hair, her beautiful black hair, certain that she would thus be found and interred in consecrated ground. And I can say, I, who know what bravery is, that there is perhaps not a man brave enough to do likewise."

The old man was silent. By the last gleam of the twilight I saw two great tears rolling down his weather beaten cheeks. We descended to the village side by side in silence. I was profoundly touched by this simple girl's courage, who, even in the agonies of death, had retained the modesty of her sex and the piety of her race, and before me in the distant immensity, in the solitudes of the heavens and the sea, gleamed out the beacon lights and the stars.

Oh, brave men of the sea! Oh, noble Brittany!—From the French of Francois Coppee For Romance.

#### Dickens' Characters.

Not even Dickens, I think, found room for a butcher amid his Babylon of trades. A bailiff he has and eight sheriff's officers, half a dozen beadles and half as many more brokers. The sheriff's officer is, of course, a familiar enough figure from the days of our literary drama.

An ingenious American has compiled a list of Dickens' characters, classified by callings, and it reads like nothing so much as a trades directory. There are architects, auctioneers, bankers, barbers, boarding house keepers, blacksmiths, carpenters, carriers, chandlers, chemists, clerks (a perfect army of them), coachmen, coal merchants, constables, corn chandlers, costumers, detectives, doctors, domestic servants, dry salters, engineers, engine drivers, farmers, fishermen, gamekeepers, grocers, green grocers, haberdashers, hopgrowers, jailers and turnkeys, laborers, lamplighters, lawyers, law stationers, locksmiths, manufacturers, merchants, medical students, money lenders, notaries, hostlers, pawnbrokers, parish clerks, plasterers, porters, postmasters, potboys, reporters, robemakers, saddlers, sailors, sextons, shipwrights, stewards, stokers, stonemasons, sugar bakers, tailors, teachers, tobacconists, toymakers and merchants, undertakers, watermen, weavers, wharfingers, wheelwrights.

The list might be made longer, but that perhaps is long enough to make you realize how amply provided with trades and tradesmen are the teeming streets of Dickens' imagination.—Macmillan's Magazine.

#### Iridium.

Singularly enough, iridium, though a metal of such comparative rarity, is said to be a source of no small trouble in the operations of our mints, on account of the difficulty experienced there in separating it from gold bullion. Practically, as is well known, this metal is utilized to some extent for making instruments of delicacy which require to possess the property of not corroding, and is obtained from iridosmine, a natural alloy of iridium, osmium, rhodium, platinum and ruthenium, an extraordinarily white mixture of rare metals, much of it being found in washing for gold in the beach sands of Oregon, and it resists the action of all single acids. In its use for tipping gold pens, in which it is specially serviceable, the grains of it, which are flat, like gold dust, are picked out with magnifying glasses.—New York Sun.

### A LOVE SONG.

My little leaves, why are you glad?
Answer, quivering little leaves,
Small clapping leaves, so freshly clad
In a green world that never grieves.
Answer me, for my heart is sad!
Love God, love God! they sing,
Gay as the birds a-wing.

My little flowers, what's your delight?
Now answer, for my soul believes
In your sweet petals, pure and white,
Sweet purity no man deceives.
Answer, my flowerets fair and bright.
Love God, love God! they sing,
Gay as the birds a-wing.

Fresh blades of grass, you cheerful seem
What is it that all grief relieves?
Thick ye upspring, a fair sunbeam
In your low stems its brightness weaves.
How do you keep that sunny gleam?
Love God, love God! they sing,
Gay as the birds a-wing.

The flowers and grass make their reply,
With all the merry clapping leaves,
And echoing the holy cry
The drooping heart its joy retrieves.
All voices to their Maker fly.
Love God, love God! they sing,
Gay as the birds a-wing.
—Constance Hope in Good Words.

## FIRST LOVE.

I have for years led a roving life and am most at home in railway carriages, waiting rooms, hotels and restaurants. On this account my reading has been of all kinds, and I have given up wishing to be dainty in my literary diet. Only German and French romances and novels by authors unknown to me, or writers whose style I do not enjoy, inspire me with an unconquerable respect.

Books by these authors I never venture to open, even in the greatest dearth of reading matter. Besides I eagerly welcome everything published by the latest journals and look through each weekly and monthly periodical that I come across in dining or waiting room.

That is why I have a succession of fragments of a considerable number of stories in my head, and as their classification does not especially interest me it thus happens that I occasionally join the end of one to the beginning of the other. Some of these dovetailed stories please me quite as well as the noted novels of famous authors.

This is a matter of taste, and I allow myself no criticism. Sometimes I finish for myself a story, the beginning of which I have read, or invent the first chapter for the conclusion of a romance which has fallen into my hands. Then, after a time, it is difficult to distinguish between what is mine and what is not mine. In most cases indeed I have of a morning when I leave a city forgotten what I have read there on the preceding evening. But when a story has pleased me I enjoy repeating it to myself in the railway carriage, and then it becomes fixed in my memory and recurs later, at irregular intervals, as something personally experienced or again invented by myself.

The following narrative is one of these tales. I have forgotten where I read it for the first time. Whether the tale was exactly as I now have it in my mind I do not any longer know. But the idea is not mine. I believe I found it in a Paris review. Then it must have been many years since, for several omnivorous readers among my French acquaintances, of whom I made inquiry regarding that easily recognized sketch, could not remember to have read it. It is also possible that I found it in Berlin or London. Should the owner at any time reclaim it, I will return his property with thanks. Here is the story as it has shaped itself little by little in my head:

The numerous guests of the countess had been slowly retiring since 11 o'clock, and about 12 there were only some half dozen people assembled in the salon, the very intimate friends of the house. The handsome Palamede had pronounced his verdict upon the notable toilets of the evening, Rene had recounted the last duel, Edmond the last steeplechase. The scandal of the day had been commented upon in the usual philanthropic fashion, and for the first time for half an hour the conversation had languished.

The countess turned to her neighbor, the quiet Gaston.

"You are making more noise than usual this evening," said she. "You have been sleeping this half hour with open eyes." The gentleman addressed, who had been sitting upon a low chair, earnestly engaged in keeping up a fire in the chimney, in which he had displayed the ability that, according to a French proverb, is a privilege of lovers and philosophers, turned slowly and made answer, "I am thinking of my first love."

"Gratitude does honor to the receiver and to the giver alike," said the countess. "Tell us the story of the first love that still makes you dream today."

Gaston slowly rubbed his thin hands, as was his habit, and without waiting for further urging began as follows:

"When I say my first love, I do not mean the very first. This indeed caused me in its time much pain and anxious joy, but that is long since forgotten. Many a time, when I now recall it, it seems as though I thought of another's love tale and not my own. I was at the time perhaps 12 or 13 years old, and she was the sister of my schoolfellow Jacques.

"I saw her for the first time upon our playground, where she appeared with her mother, during an intermission, to see her brother. It was winter. The yard was full of snow, and a fierce battle waged between the opposing factions into which the school was divided. At the moment when I saw her at the entrance to the playground, a harder snowball hit me on the head, so that I fell down unconscious. A few minutes after, when I again came to myself, I was sitting upon a chair in the porter's room, and both ladies, the mother and sister of my friend, stood near and regarded me anxiously.

"The next morning she caused inquiry to be made after my health through Jacques, and on the following Sunday I called upon her. I spoke no word. I ventured scarcely to raise my eyes, but I would willingly have thrown myself a thousand times into fire or water to again draw upon me the solicitous glance of the beautiful maiden.

"In the evening I invented for myself the most marvelous heroic deeds wherewith I would fain have aroused her astonishment and compelled her admiration. Anything else I neither desired nor expected. The unconscious dawn of love in the heart of youth belongs with its peculiarities only to pure childhood.

"The young heart is foolishly happy in sacrifice, quietly content and blindly conceited and vain. It cannot yet love, it needs but to be loved and admired; to bestow happiness is not its object, and the only joy it knows is a blissful unrest; its only need, to receive love without bestowing it. In after years one gives without receiving and is very well off with that. So everything in the world is arranged in the best manner, where there are people who find their joy in giving, and others who are happiest in receiving.

"But how short and sweet is the one time when one gives and receives, when one loves and is beloved! I have known it, but she who then made me so inexpessibly happy has now left me. How beautiful was the world when I saw it with her; how blue the heaven; how soft the air! We hastened, hand in hand, from place to place, and wherever we went, laughingly joy stepped forth to greet us, begging us to linger. We went laughing, singing, rejoicing along, assured of our good fortune everywhere.

"Sometimes our riotous delight, overstepping all bounds, startled sober people. But the stern glance softened when it rested upon us: 'They are young. Let them enjoy themselves,' said the old, and went along sorrowfully smiling. She clung so tightly to my arm, she nestled so closely to my side, that I thought I could never lose her. The idea of a possible change never came to me, never troubled me. Thus I lived a long time. Weeks, months, years flew by, and I heeded them not.

"One evening, after we had spent the day yet more madly and merrily than usual, she suddenly appeared to me discontented and cold. A terrible fear which I am not able to describe fell upon me. An icy coldness crept over me. 'She will leave you,' said I to myself, 'certainly, surely, she will leave you.' It occurred to me how little I had really concerned myself about her, how I perhaps had expected too much of her truth and constancy. For the first time I felt my trust in myself and in her waver, and anxiously I gazed into her eyes. But her glance turned wearily from me and gave me no answer.

"My rest was gone, my life no more the same. It is true she still pressed me impetuously to her bosom again and again, but the sweetness of her kiss had vanished. Often she pushed me coldly away, and I saw to my unutterable sorrow that my love wearied her. And when I once at a later hour returned home, tired and dejected, I found the room dark, cold and empty. She, my joy, my light, my all, had vanished.

"Now began a miserable existence for me. The loss that I had suffered gnawed at my heart, but my care was to conceal this loss from the world. I endeavored to show a cheerful, happy countenance. I sought the society of gay young people. I bestowed great and hitherto unknown and ridiculed care upon my person and toilet. My enemies said of me that I had for a long time rouged in order to hide the paleness of my cheeks. That is not true, but I may as well confess that I bought a little flask of newly invented tincture that was to restore the color of youth to my whitening hair.

"This hypocritical farce did not long continue. I was soon tired of the strife, and today the opinion of the world troubles me no more. I know that my darling has left me; that nothing will bring her back, and every one who knows me may perceive and recognize in my appearance the loss which I suffered. But I ever lament the lost one. She is wanting everywhere. Nothing, nothing can take her place to me, and I would willingly give everything I possess and every joy and happiness that is prepared for me to once again call her mine, to once more live through that beautiful, fleeting time, during which alone I was happy."

Gaston ceased, and stared fixedly into the dying fire, and fell to the characteristic, slow rubbing of his emaciated hands.

"What is the name of this wonderful being?" asked the countess.

"My youth," answered Gaston, without turning his eyes from the fire.—From the German For Short Stories.

#### Chinese Money.

It is held by some that the coinage of China was invented especially for the confusion of the foreigner. At any rate, two market villages 20 miles apart are quite certain to have a different rate of exchange, and—but this may be only a coincidence—the foreigner is not the one who profits thereby. Thus, suppose you tender $1 at Stone Umbrella mart, and after much weighing and testing thereof are given in exchange 1,030 brass coins strung on a string, of varying weight and thickness.

Arrived at the Plain of Peace, you buy $1 worth of fowls, and put down your 1,030 coins, only to be told that the exchange is 1,160, and you have to find the balance. Next day, having invested all your savings in cash, you return to Stone Umbrella, intending to buy up all the silver in circulation at the lower rate of exchange.

Alas, for your hopes! You are met with a chilling, "These cash are ten parts—i. e., 100 per cent—worthless," and in corroboration of his statement your would be victim points out, or pretends to point out, the absence of certain blurs on the horrid little rings of brass.—Blackwood's Magazine.

#### Brazilian Morning Glory.

The Brazilian morning glory will prove a pleasant surprise to those who have not yet grown it. It is as easy of cultivation as the old fashioned morning glory. Its flowers are rose colored and very large, while its leaves are often 9 and 10 inches across. It makes a beautiful screen for a window or piazza.

## HIS DETECTIVE WORK

### STORY OF HOW RICHARD VAUX RAN DOWN A FAMOUS COUNTERFEITER.

**Colonel Monroe Edwards' Threat to Kill the Recorder, Which Was Not Carried Out—A Noted Duel Which Grew Out of the Trial—Evarts Was In the Case.**

Richard Vaux was not only famous as a jurist and statesman, but over half a century ago achieved widespread fame as a detective in the case of Colonel Monroe Edwards in Philadelphia, in October, 1841. Edwards, who was a native of Russellville, Ky., astounded the world by the boldness and success of his operations as a forger, his last offense realizing $44,000, which was secured by a series of forged letters and cotton warehouse receipts.

Judge Loundes, a famous criminal lawyer, was engaged to hunt down the culprit. He was located in Philadelphia, and Richard Vaux, then recorder of the city, by shrewd detective work, discovered the forger's stopping place. On going to the house the recorder rang the bell, leaving Judge Loundes and Mr. Hart a little to one side from the door. A servant girl answered to the bell.

"I want to see Colonel Monroe Edwards," said the recorder. "Is he in?"

She replied that he was, and Mr. Vaux immediately walked into the parlor. Between the parlor and the back room there was a door, and it was evident from the rattle of the knives and forks that those within the other apartment were engaged in a meal. There was no one in the parlor, and the girl went through the door and said something. A moment later a fine looking man came into the parlor. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, admirably proportioned, with hair as black as the raven's wing and dark eyes that shot a piercing glance from under dark eyebrows. He was dressed with scrupulous exactness and wore a large amount of fine jewelry, evidently paying a great deal of attention to his personal appearance. The recorder approached him and said:

"Good evening, Colonel Monroe Edwards. I believe you are Colonel Monroe Edwards, if I recollect aright?"

"I am that person," was the reply, "and am very glad to see you."

The identity ascertained, the recorder gave the preconcerted signal, and Judge Loundes, Mr. Hart, Captain Young and the police entered the room. Mr. Vaux directed Captain Young to put the handcuffs on Edwards, which was done. The prisoner made no remarks of any kind, and said not a word. The recorder, having completed his duties in the affair, was about to leave the room, when a very agile, slim, light colored mulatto boy of about 16 years rushed at the official with a long knife in his hand, and made a lunge at him with the weapon. So quick was the movement that there was nothing for the recorder to do but knock his assailant down and take the knife from him, which he did. Two or three persons, probably boarders, came into the room at that moment, and the mulatto disappeared, and was never afterward seen in this city, though "he" was afterward found to be a woman who traveled with Edwards in male attire.

The forger's trunks were secured, and Recorder Vaux gathered the evidence with peculiar detective ability.

The trial came off in the city of New York before Judge William Kent, a son of Chancellor Kent. Thomas Francis Marshall of Kentucky, Mr. Edmunds and a young gentleman named Evarts were counsel for the accused. Mr. Vaux, in recognition of the judicial functions of his office, was invited to take a seat beside the judge on the bench. The appearance and demeanor of the young lawyer named Evarts attracting his attention, he said to Judge Kent, "Who is that young gentleman?"

"His name is Evarts," replied the judge, "and I think he has the making of a lawyer in him."

It was the famous William M. Evarts, since then admittedly at the head of the American bar.

Edwards was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, mainly upon the testimony of Recorder Vaux. At the close of the trial the prisoner, with studied politeness, looked Mr. Vaux piercingly in the eyes. "I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you," he said. "I want to say one thing to you that is important for you to remember. I am going to kill you the moment I come out of Sing Sing. I give you this notice as from one gentleman to another."

"I am very thankful to you, Colonel Edwards," replied the recorder, with the same politeness, "for giving me this timely notice. It is very gentlemanly of you to do so. I will give you the opportunity at any time you desire. I have only done my duty and am prepared to take the consequences. I only ask of you that when you make the attempt you will look me in the face."

As Mr. Vaux said these words he gazed fixedly into the forger's face. The man turned white and trembled, for he read in his captor's countenance the justifiable determination to kill him should he ever dare to face him after his release. Not another word was spoken between them, for at that moment the officers led the prisoner away. He never attempted to carry his threat into effect, for he died in prison in January, 1847.

As a sequel to the trial came the duel between Tom Marshall and Colonel James Watson Webb. Marshall was a member of congress at the time of the Edwards trial, and for defending the brilliant criminal at the same time that he was a representative of the American people in Washington he was severely criticised by Colonel James Watson Webb in the columns of the New York Courier and Enquirer, of which journal that gentleman was the editor. In his address to the jury Marshall answered the newspaper criticism in that bitter style of invective of which he was the master. This led to a challenge and a meeting on the so called "field of honor." The congressman shot the famous editor in the knee and lamed him for life.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### Taking No Chances.

George Harris, the negro who assaulted a young man at Uniontown because the latter had called him an "artist" and "aristocrat," is described as a civil, inoffensive fellow, who would not have committed the act had he been able to find a dictionary to learn the meaning of the words. No such book was handy, however, and Harris did not propose to take any chances and made a vicious attack on the young man with a hatchet.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The James river was named after James II. At the first English settlement it was called "the river of the Holy Ghost." The Indians called it Pawathanne, "the river of life."

There is no beautifier of complexion or form or behavior like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us.—Anon

### CAN OPEN ANY SAFE.

**An Expert Says He Can Do It In Three Hours With a Satchel Outfit.**

One of the most expert "safe blowers" in this country, or any other, for that matter, is William C. Clark, now a resident of Chicago. Some foolish friends of Mr. Clark have been claiming that he is the only man who knows anything about blowing open a safe, a statement which Mr. Clark himself promptly refuted in conversation with a reporter.

"How did you gain your experience in opening safes?" was asked.

"Legitimately," answered Mr. Clark, smiling. "When a boy I learned the machinist trade in the Providence locomotive works. When about 21 years old I entered the service of my present employer. For three years I was with Professor Charles E. Munroe of Columbian university, Washington. He was the expert on explosives selected by the commission appointed by act of congress in 1890 to determine by actual tests of safes of various manufactures what would be best for the proposed government safes and vaults. These experiments, lasting three years, were conducted at Newport, R. I. Lieutenant Rodman was appointed by the government to assist Professor Munroe, and I assisted in every test that was made."

"How do you proceed to force open a safe?"

"If the idea is to do it quickly, I usually bore a four inch hole in the safe—that is, a hole four inches in diameter. Then a little nitroglycerin does the rest."

"How can you drill such a hole in a hardened steel safe?"

"With a compound blowpipe in 12 minutes I can heat redhot a spot six inches in diameter. This draws the temper of the steel and leaves it as soft and easy to cut as iron. Then with a 'cathead' drill we cut a groove an eighth of an inch wide around a spot four or even six inches in diamater. I once cut a four inch hole through a steel vault door 3½ inches thick in the Mercantile National bank of New York in 1 hour and 58 minutes."

"What tools do you use?"

"In addition to the blowpipe and drill I have a small pocket battery, a coil of insulated wire with detonators, a few wedges, a hammer and a half pint flask of nitroglycerin mixed with alcohol. I carry the entire outfit in a small satchel."

"Do you always use nitroglycerin?"

"Yes, it is the best explosive for many reasons. Put in a bottle with some alcohol it cannot possibly be exploded, yet in five minutes' time it can be made ready for use. All that is necessary is to pour water in the bottle. The alcohol unites with it and the nitroglycerin settles to the bottom. It doesn't make any report to speak of; it can be introduced where nothing else could and it always does the work."

"How much is required?"

"From two or three drops to half an ounce for each explosion, depending entirely upon circumstances. Burglars always use too much. The most nitroglycerin I ever used on a safe, and I've opened hundreds of them, was four and eight-tenths ounces. I have opened every known make of safe, except one, and will wager any reasonable amount that there is no safe made that I cannot open within three hours, without injury to the contents."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

#### Metal and Vibrations.

An interesting discussion has for some time been going on as to whether repeated vibrations of iron and steel change the molecular structure and produce rupture of those metals. Some of the most experienced metallurgists are of the opinion that a fracture caused by repeated strains is the result of a change in the structure, and particularly that fibrous wrought iron is transformed into granular under continuous shocks, while others regard such an opinion as entirely erroneous. Numerous experiments instituted by so practical an operator as Badehinger of Munich, in which bars of iron and steel were submitted to repeated shocks, lead him to the conclusion that strains of iron and steel repeated frequently, millions of times, bring about no change of structure. Reference is also made to certain experiments by which a bar of wrought iron was made to show in two fractures only a few inches apart two distinct sources of fracture, the one sharply crystalline, the other fibrous, dependent simply upon whether the breaking force was a sharp blow or a slowly applied load. Another authority points out that crystalline appearance on the fracture is caused by the manner of breaking—that is, transversely broken fibers show granular crystalline faces; but, when pulled apart longitudinally, the same iron will show a fibrous structure. Again the iron in a bar may be crystalline at one point and fibrous at another.

#### A Dog's Grief For Its Master.

I think the most pathetic thing that has come under my notice occurred when I was in the ticket office of the Grand Trunk. It was there that one of my nearest and dearest friends until his sudden death was passenger agent. When I went to inquire the particulars of Phil Slater's death, his dog came rushing in, hunted every corner of the building for him and was out like a flash. Within 15 minutes that poor broken hearted animal was there thrice and would pay no attention to any hand nor oice while his master could not be found, and at the sad home on Gerrard street nothing but violence could restrain that faithful animal from lying beneath the coffin or prevent him, with his paws on the black box, from whining mournfully for the word of recognition that he would never hear again.

Of the great army of friends that Phil Slater had in this city and all over the province—and there never was a bigger hearted, more generous or kindly man—how many of us will remember him or mourn for him as incessantly and with such whole heartedness as that poor broken hearted dog?—Toronto Star.

#### A New Woman's Clerk.

An incident in the life of an ultra new woman: A Mrs. Beauclerk, stockbroker, testified in a London court that she had for a time employed her husband as a clerk in her office, but had dismissed him because of his persistence in lounging about her private adytum, which robbed that apartment of businesslikeness and dignity. Whenever she went out, she would lock this door. "I happen to be the more intelligent and money talented member of our domestic firm. Why may not I govern my office after my own methods?" she asked the solicitor general. "Fancy a man's typewriter growing derelict of duty and taking privileges simply because she is his wife. Hum! I engage and dismiss my clerks in consideration of merit!"

The Irish moss of commerce comes mostly from the west coast of Ireland; hence the name. It is also found extensively along the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador and New England.

Water gas was first successfully employed in metallurgy in 1890.

## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

### BURMESE GIRLS AND BOYS.

**They Live In a Land of Sunshine and Are Merry All Day Long.**

You can find Burma very easily by consulting your school geography if you don't know exactly where it is located. Finding the map of India, you will notice that this strange, interesting country is bordered on one side by the Chinese lands and on the other by the country of the Hindoos. The thing that will most interest young readers is the fact that the Burmese children are among the happiest youngsters of earth.

They live in a gorgeous country, and their mothers are held in great respect, which is not always the case with the various races of old India. Some of the little Burmese girls are very pretty and very graceful. They are fond of many trinkets, and though shy in their manner they easily become acquainted with strangers when the latter are lavish enough in their gifts of pretty things.

All Burmese boys are educated in the Buddhist monasteries, but it has not hitherto been thought necessary to teach the girls more than to read and write. To be pretty, to be religious, to be amiable and gay hearted and to have a good business instinct is all that is demanded of a girl in Burma. Presently, when she comes to learn the advantages which education confers in dealing with the foreigner, she will doubtless demand it as her right. To be pretty and to charm is her aim, and few things human are more charming than a group of Burmese girls going up to the pagoda to worship at a festival. With her rainbow tinted silk tamein fastened tightly round her slender figure, her spotlessly clean short jacket modestly covering the bosom and with her abundant black tresses smoothly coiled on to the top of her head, in the braids of which sweet smelling flowers are stuck, the Burmese girl knows full well she is an object to be admired. Perfectly well pleased with herself and contented with her world as it is, she gayly laughs and chats with her companions.

BURMESE BOY AND GIRL.

Ah, yes, Burma is a happy land, and its people are all gay and honest and sober, and the sunlight is warm and strong in their land, even as their bodies are strong and their hearts warm.—New York Recorder.

#### The Slate's Complaint.

The schoolroom was very quiet, for all the children had gone home. The sun had set some time before, and there was only a faint light in the room. A reading book and a slate lay on Harry's desk. He had forgotten to put them away.

All at once the reading book said: "Well, slate, if I couldn't spell any better than you can, I would try hard to learn. Now, you never saw a misspelled word on my pages, but I see three words spelled wrong on you."

"I can't help it, reader," said the poor slate. "It is no fault of mine. You see, that careless little Harry does make me spell so that I really feel ashamed of myself. A little while ago Mary White had me, and she only made me spell one word wrong all the time she kept me. And then you ought to see the answers Harry makes me give to the examples he has to do in arithmetic! Oh, dear! I do wish the teacher would give me back to Mary White!"—Woman's Journal.

#### Blanket Street.

Oh, come with me, baby, to Blanket street,
'Tis a famous place, dear, for tired feet.
Up Stairway hill, across Landing Ridge.
Past Bannister lane and then "Kissing bridge,"
Where somebody always you're sure to meet.

Over the bridges and at last we are there,
Right in the middle of Little Crib square.
The street is as white as the driven snow,
But warm like the blossom time snow, you know—
Warm to toes that are soft and pink and bare.

And, speaking of toes, 'tis in Blanket street
That the five little pigs so often meet,
And the littlest always goes squeak, squeak, squeak,
Though the weather is never cold and bleak—
For 'tis always summer in Blanket street.

And the yellow bird talks as well as sings,
And the bumblebee hums, but never stings,
And the love lamps burn like stars all night.
Oh, come, and be sure to listen right,
For the Blanket street birds say wonderful things.
—May D. Hatch in Once a Week.

#### Funny Definitions.

In a recent examination some boys were asked to define certain words and to give a sentence illustrating the meaning. Here are a few: Frantic means wild; I picked some frantic flowers. Athletic, strong; the vinegar was too athletic to use. Tandem, one behind another; the boys sit tandem at school. And then some single words are funnily explained. Dust is mud with the wet squeezed out; fins are fishes' wings; stars are the moon's eggs; circumference is distance around the middle of the outside.—Education Gazette.

#### Doubtful.

"I have kinder had my doubts," said Mr. Jason as he removed his Sunday best suit after his visit to the city, "I kinder have my doubts whether Brother Bill's son tuk me around and showed me the town, or whether he showed the town me."—Indianapolis Journal.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 ..... 1896


Are we becoming too highly educated? The professions are more than overcrowded, yet the dental, medical and law colleges are yearly turning out hundreds of graduates, who hope and expect to make their learning bring them a living for themselves and, eventually, their families. Manager Vining reports that he has one-hundred professional men on the payroll of the cable car system, who are glad to hold a gripman's position. Three longshoremen are attorneys, an elevator man is a dentist and two freight clerks are doctors. Excepting for the educational advantages which they have enjoyed, it would seem that the possession of a sheepskin is something of a luxury nowadays. At all events, it avails them nothing in a struggle for a living. It has always been our opinion that we have too few tillers of the soil among us. Surely something is radically wrong when, in a land of plenty and on a soil that responds as California soil does with so much bounty for so little labor, there is starvation within our borders. But here again is an obstacle. Land is so high in price that it is well-nigh impossible for young man to gain possession of a section large enough to yield him competence. Thousands upon thousands of acres in California have been bought and are now held at top-notch prices by wealthy men and grasping corporations. It is only the rich who can afford to farm. We have been so long without a competing railroad that freight rates have gradually undermined the farmers' prosperity, until now, in many a fertile valley and on many a sunny slope, cereals and fruits are wasting, unharvested and unpicked. The farmer and the orchardist cannot afford to ship their produce. Oh, there would be plenty and to spare, if things were only adjusted as they should be. We would have fewer slaves in this city of ours, and happier men. Would that these one-hundred "professionals," who work by the hour to earn the bare necessities of life, were the owners of one hundred cosy homes in the country. They would be infinitely better off. And we dare say that those misfit longshoremen would gladly exchange their environment for "green fields and pastures new"—if they could.—[S F, Town Talk.

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Imagine that you own a small ranch of one hundred acres, and you have a neighbor who has one of a thousand acres running his plow two or three furrows into your land each year. Would you not enter a protest? And being weak in your possessions, would you not ask protection from some of your stronger neighbors by demanding arbitration? That is about the way the matter stands between England and Venezuela. England sees some rich mines or some stragetic point in Venezuela which she craves and wants a slice in order to obtain what she wants, and Uncle Sam does not believe she ought to have it. She is going out of her range in her avarice, and trying to plow American soil, and that is why President Cleveland asks Congress to appoint a commissioner to look into the matter. We do not want a war with England, but we do want to know if she is poaching on American soil, and there is one thing which England must not forget, and that is, that, no matter how much the people of the United States may punch at each other and pull hair in the regulation of their domestic affairs, when it comes to patriotic devotion to the great principles of the republic, they are all one, and will not allow any foolishness.

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According to a dispatch from Helena, Montana, an astute attorney of that place has discovered that the law requiring the annual expenditure of $100 in work or improvement on unpatented mining claims is unconstitutional. The dispatch concludes as follows: "This prominent attorney stands ready to dispute the claims of those he advised not to do the statutory development work, and he says he will fight the matter through every court in the land until the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington is reached. He has made long and careful search in this particular case, and evidently knows what he is talking about, although he refuses to make known the grounds for his assertion." The result will be that long before he gets to the Supreme Court his unfortunate clients will regret having put any trust in such assumption, which only needs notice to be contemned and does not deserve serious comment.

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The Turkish Government has notified the Red Cross Society and other foreign societys of similar purposes that a distribution of money among Turkish subjects will not be permitted. The principal reason for this proclamation is that the collection of money by such societies is attended with intemperate denunciations of Turkish people and the Turkish religion.

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The trans-Siberian railway will be open for traffic in 1900 and will be operated by the Russian Government.


LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

TRADE MARK

PATENTED MAY 28 1873

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 31 day of March, 18 6, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest at the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15 East half of Southeast quarter of section No. 9, all in Township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The Southeast quarter of Section Thirty two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M. containing 160 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 13, in Township No. 11 South Range No. 3; East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 13-100; thence Northeast following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all consituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispredada Lode."

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23d, 1896.

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### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

To AUGUST HERTZER:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. J. I. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

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[Official.]

### *Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, as near as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsem nts as per order.
2 Index books 1'x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 1'x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3 000 Assessment Lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them, and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Ninth day of April, 1896, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 9th day of April, 1896, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

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PIONEER STABLES,

Bishop, Inyo County, Calif.

JOHN R. CLARKE, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from


(Official.)

## Ordinance No. 57.

*The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:*

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

FRANK FITZGERALD
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 57 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, 1896, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 57.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 11, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 123.

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(Official.)

## Ordinance No. 58.

*The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:*

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty one and under fifty-five years of age, found on each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1896, and the first day of December, 1896, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said Inyo County, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 54 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 11th day of January, 1895, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 58, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 10th day of January, 1896, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 58.

Filed January 11th, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 125.

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[Official.]

### *Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 9, 1896, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 9, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contracter's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

## HOTELS.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

1y27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL, VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

☞ THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The tables are supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.


(Official.)

### *Proposals for Services of County Physician.*

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 9, 1896, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 10, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. m3-4w

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[Official.]

### *Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 9, 1896, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896 and ending May 9, 1897. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. j17-4w

## LAND NOTICES.

### TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Reister and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 265, for the E½ SE¼ of section No. 9, in Township No. 19, S. Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

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### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 890. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Frederic R. Smith, for the SW¼ NW¼ N½ SW¼ SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 12 S, R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew Neel Bell Jr., Ambrose W. H. Smith, William G. Morton and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co. California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

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### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 824. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896 viz: Eugene E. Smith, for the S½ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton, Lorin A. Anger, John G. Smith, Benigno Aguirre and J. White Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

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### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 824. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Lucy A. Smith, for the S½ S½ Sec. 8 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James A. Partridge, Lorin A. Anger, Frederic R. Smith and Edward B. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

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### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 825. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Henrietta D. Smith, for the S½ NW¼ Sec. 7 and E½ NE¼ Sec 18, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton, Ambrose W. H. Smith, James A. Partridge and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

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### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 736. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896 viz: Edward B. Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 25, Tp. 12 S., R. 34 E., SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 30 and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lorin A. Anger, John G. Smith, Benigno Aguirre and J. White Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

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### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Edward B. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 161, for the W½ NE¼ and W½ SE¼ of section No. 25, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Lorin A. Anger, J. White Smith, James A. Partridge and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

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### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Ambrose W. H. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 160, for the SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: William G. Morton Lorin A. Anger, Eugene E. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

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UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBBSHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence, Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.


INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## TIME TABLE.


CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:20 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:20 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:26 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:35 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:20 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Pasalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:50 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:40 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, *etc.*

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:30 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasently and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug5-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, makes close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY. July 25, 1890. tf.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (enclosed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz ..... | $ 67¼ |
| Antimony ..... | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots ..... | 5⅛ |
| Pig lead ..... | 3.85 |

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman, supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

Thos. H. Nicholas,
Pastor.

G. Sanger of Alvord visited town last Friday.

Chas. Walter came down from Bishop last Monday.

The tax-rate of Nye county, Nevada is $4 on the $100 valuation.

Regular stated meeting Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. to-morrow night.

Jim Parker returned from a visit to Snow's Canyon the first of the week.

Will Sanger and his sister, Mrs. Borgwardt visited Independence last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moffett went to Big Pine yesterday and will remain a few days.

E. H. Edwards and A. C. Harvey came up from Lone Pine yesterday, returning to-day.

John Clarke came down from Bishop last Tuesday, bringing two drummers. He returned the next day.

T. B. Rickey arrived on last Monday's train and remained over until yesterday morning and went to Bishop by private conveyance.

The Democratic National Convention will be held in Chicago on July 7th. The Republican Convention will be held in St. Louis three weeks earlier.

### The Storm

The long dry spell which almost unbroken since the middle of October, was broken on the 16th in a general rainstorm extending from British Columbia to the Gulf of California, and inland over Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada and California. The storm was first reported by the Weather Bureau on the 11th, when an area of low pressure was observed off the northen California coast, held in check by an area of high pressure over Idaho and Montana. This produced rain over Northern California as far south as San Francisco on the coast, and Sacramento in the interior, with cloudy skies elsewhere. By the 15th the storm had become general along the western slope of the Sierras, and it beat its way across the mountains giving Inyo County a drenching rain on the 18th when seventy-one-hundredth of an inch fell at Independence. On the 19th no rain fell. On Monday, the 20th, however, a copious rain set in and continued throughout the entire day, giving us 1.62 inch for the storm, with heavy snow in the Sierras, thus insuring an abundance of water for irrigation next Summer For a midwinter storm it was remarkable for its warmth and gentle wind. The weather Bureau officer, Mr. Wilkinson reports as follows: Highest temperature for the week 63°, lowest 33° and mean temperature 46. A longer period of cloudy weather has scarcely been seen in this section. There was only 19.9 hours of sunshine during the week. As a result of the storm every one wears a brighter face and predicts better times next summer.

### Dips, Spurs And Angles From Southern Inyo.

This section of the country received a good wetting this week. The roads are in good condition now and at least three regular ore teams are making trips between Darwin, Modock, Lucky Jim and Keeler. The rainfall for this week's storm was at least half an inch.

Jerry Mairs of Independence has been in Keeler for over a week and went to Independence again on Tuesday's train.

R. Penaluna of Modock and also Jas. Woods are in town. Mr. Penaluna is enroute to Lone Pine to see the doctor.

Rafael Diaz and Abe Diaz of Lone Pine are in Keeler. Their aunt, Mrs. M. Diaz died very suddenly last week from a paralytic stroke. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives.

Johnny Davies of Georges Creek is in town and will go to-morrow.

Mr. John Shepherd and wife drove down in a buggy from Georges Creek Tuesday and returned home again Wednesday. Mr. Shepherd has sold three car loads of number one hay in and around this vicinity in the last two weeks and says he has plenty more on hand.

Harry Locket left on Tuesday's train for San Francisco, where he expects to have an operation performed on his arm, which has been bothering him very much of late.

Jeff Riggs, the teamster, who drives Boland's ore wagon, is on the sick list. He has a slight touch of pneumonia.

An Indian came in one day last week from Saline and showed some very fine and rich specimens of silver ore. He said he found a ledge about sixteen inches wide of it. Some parties have gone out to look at it and if it is as the Indian says, they will locate several claims.

C. L. Meyers Jr., of Big Pine is visiting with J. Fielman and family.

Rube Spear and his brother, of Lone Pine have struck a good sized lead and silver ledge near Swansea. They will soon have a shipment.

Gregory Kelly of Cerro Gordo is in Keeler at present.

The Lake View hotel has changed hands and Dave Holland of Lone Pine has leased it. It opened Monday morning under the management.

M. Bestandig, representative for Louis Taussig & Co., San Francisco, was among the arrivals at Keeler on Wednesday's train. He takes team at Lone Pine Thursday and will visit all the towns on the west side.

Mr. F. McIver of Citrus, made a flying trip to Keeler Wednesday evening, returning Thursday morning.

Yours Truly.
INDEPENDENT.

### Mention

Last Saturday we were plunged into the deepest grief. Even nature, who had smiled upon us and favored us with the brightest sunshine for a month past, wore a clouded face and wept in sympathy with us. In short, we are very much disappointed that the Post Office Department will not accept "Modena" as our name on account of it being too near like "Madera." We emphatically rebel, but we cant help it. We must rechristen our new town before we can hope for recognition from Uncle Sam. In the mean time we are still here, and are just as lively and healthy as any infant city that exists.

Mr. James Jenkins of Georges Creek has rented what is known as the Tibbets ranch and will move among us in the near future.

Mr. Luke Smith is on a business trip to Fixley, Tulare County. He was accompanied a part of the way by Frank Lovet and Wm. Blackburn, who will visit their former home in Los Angles Co.

Mr. G. D. Calvert is acting as mail carrier during the absence of Mr. Smith.

In last week's items we made a misstatement as to the time of the next dance at Mr. Neil's building. It is to be on Friday night, January 31st. Good music has been engaged and all who come are insured a good time. Supper will be served at fifty cents a plate. Come one come all and bring some one with you.

NONPARIEL.

### Questions

DARWIN, Jan. 20, 1896.

EDITOR INYO INDEPENDENT—A private letter received here conveyed information that John Hughes died at the County Hospital.

I have locked in vain for some notice of the event in the county papers.

Did not the Board of Supervisors of this county make an order that the County Physician furnish THE INDEPENDENT notice of all deaths at that institution? Does not the official power of influence of that representive body extend further than letting "contracts?"

Does not the law of the State of California require official record of all births and deaths? Even so, and if the matter is buried in red tape, how will John Hughes' relatives in the State of New York ever know how, where or when he died?

He was deposited in the potter's field, instanter, without the knowledge of his fellow pioneers.

Once years ago in your town John Hughes nursed a stricken stranger and individually paid doctor bill and entire funeral expenses. Whatever his station in life, of such was the disposition of John Hughes.

How are we toilers and money-producers down this way to know the fate of those worn out and dead?

Yours, D.

It is reported that there will be some horse-racing and other sport and a grand ball at Big Pine on Washington's Birthday. Speak up, gentlemen; let us know something about it.

Harmon Hankhammer removed his household Lares and Penates to Big Pine to-day. A wedding is now in order.

Charley Summers of Bishop spent a couple of days in town this week.

### Superintendent's Opinion.

LONE PINE, Jan. 21, 1896.

Editor of the INDEPENDENT:—

In view of the recent trouble at Milton School District the following official opinions of the State Sup't Public Instruction in regard to corporal punishment will be found apropos.

"Opinion 872. There is in the School Law nothing to prohibit corporal punishment in the schools. Expulsion and suspension are not the only means of securing good order. Of course, corporial punishment should be resorted to only in extreme cases, and it should be administered with great discretion. The schools would fail of fulfilling their most important mission if the only way of meeting the cases of those boys who most need controlling and restraining was to turn them loose upon the streets, free from all control and restraint."

"Opinion 873. A teacher has the right to inflict reasonable corporal punishment upon disobedient or refractory pupils."

Opinion "874. It has always been held by the courts that teachers have a perfect right to administer reasonable corporal punishment. Of course, if there is a rule of the Board of Education or of the Board of Trustees to the effect that corporal punishment shall not be employed in any case, teachers should comply with such rule. A rule abolishing corporal punishment would not be in contravention of our law; hence trustees have a right to adopt such a rule if they think proper to do so. I am of the opinion that the adoption of such a rule would be unwise, for I think the time has not yet come when the ill-controlled children of ill-controlled parents can be governed by any means better than judicious corporal punishment."

These opinions are from the highest authorities on school matters in the state. I hope you will publish them, as a clear understanding of the rights and duties of a public school teacher on this vexatious question may prevent future misunderstandings.

Respectfully
S. V. AUSTIN,
County Sup't.

### Copper.

Every new development of electricity adds to the demand for copper, but it is only of late that in telegraphy a very large use has been found for the metal, as the majority of the circuits hitherto have been of iron wire. An instance of a new demand for the metal which had hitherto been largely suspected is found in the last report of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is there stated that the company, during the year ending June, 1895, added to its wire lines a net length of 11,850 miles, and that over 11,000 miles of the new wire is copper. Further, the company has adopted the policy of replacing all defective iron wires with copper, the intention being to use that metal alone on all the principal lines hereafter. The advantages of saving in weight, increased capacity for electrical transmission and diminished liability to interruption from atmospheric conditions, are sufficient to make the copper wires more economical in the end, notwithstanding their greater first cost. The decision has been assisted, also, by the fact that the improvements in processes for drawing copper wire has enabled makers to furnish material well adapted for telegraphic use. The size of copper used for telegraph lines is generally No. 9 or 10 B. and S., weighing about 100 pounds to the mile. This would require, for 10,000 miles, about 760 long tons of copper—an amount not so important in itself, but as indicating a tendency to increase demand—*Scientific Press.*

### Low Grade Ores

A recent dispatch from Denver, Col., to the *Enterprise*, says: An invention of for the treatment of the low grade ore of Cripple Creek and other telluride camps has just been successfully demonstrated on a large scale by its inventors, H. R. Cassel and B. C. Heinemann of New York. A fifty ton mill has been erected at Boulder by a few New York capitalists to test the process, and an extremely high extraction has been obtained from $8 ores. The mill is now in operation day and night, and the process will open up immense fields of low grade telluride hitherto considered untreatable. The inventors use bromide, but recover it continuously at extremely low figures. Mr. Cassel is the inventor of the well known metallurgic and cyanide processes, and is also the originator of the Cassel gold extraction company of Glasgow, to whose process is due the immense development of the South African gold fields.

### Weather Summary, week ending Jan. 23 1896

Highest barometer, 30.113 date, 22
Lowest barometer, 29.863 date 17
Highest Temperature 63.0 date 17
Lowest Temperature, 32.1 date 23
Mean Temperature, 46.7
Average dew-point, 32.6
Average humidity, 60.3
Total precipitation, 1.61 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, S
Highest velocity and date, 35 SW 22
Number of clear days, 1
" partly cloudy days, 1
" cloudy days, 5
" rainy days (.01 or more precip) 1

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows: Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperature. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

[Official.]

## Ordinance No. 56.

*The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:*

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually, in advance, procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector of said Inyo County, and must make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more shall constitute the first class, and must pay One Hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of dollars and fifty cents per annum.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay One Hundred dollars per annum for the first four thousand, and for each additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class, and must pay eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents for the first three thousand five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class, and must pay seventy-five dollars per annum for the first three thousand, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay sixty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum for the first two thousand five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less than two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class, and must pay fifty dollars per annum for the first two thousand, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class, and must pay thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents per annum for the first one thousand five hundred and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay twenty-five dollars per annum for the first one thousand, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class and must pay twelve dollars and fifty cents per annum for the first five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

10. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay, for every one hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due to the said County of Inyo, and the Tax Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and against every person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax-collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the said County of Inyo as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license, and in such case either the Tax-Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit, may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax-Collector when sold.

SECTION 4. The Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the said Inyo County.

SECTION 5. Every person, firm, or corporation, engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the said County of Inyo, before procuring the license in this ordinance provided, must make and file with the said Tax Collector his, their, or its affidavit made on behalf of a firm, to be made by a member thereof, and if on behalf of a corporation, to be made by any person on its behalf; which affidavit must state his place of residence, or if a firm, its place of business firm name, and the residence of the members thereof, and if a corporation, its corporate name, its name, principal place of business, and the name of the state or nation under the laws of which the same has been formed; that he, or they, or it is engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep, (or as the case may be,) in the County of Inyo, State of California; the number of sheep of which he, they, or it is the owner, or possessed and controls, in the said County of Inyo, and the mark or marks, brand or brands, on said sheep.

SECTION 6. Should any person, firm or corporation fail, neglect, or refuse to file with the Tax-Collector the affidavit mentioned in section 5 of this ordinance, or should the said affidavit, in the opinion of the Tax Collector, fail to truly state the number of sheep of which he, they, or it is the owner, or possessed, and under his, their, or its control, in said County of Inyo, it shall be the duty of said Tax Collector to corrall, and carefully count and estimate said sheep.

SECTION 7. Each license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall be in force and of virtue from and including the first day of April of the year in which the same shall be procured, until and including the thirty first day of March of the following year.

SECTION 8. All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 9. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 51 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 5th day of January, 1894 is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

FRANK FITZGERALD
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 56 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 10th day of January, 1896, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. J. Stewart, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 56.

Filed January 10, 1896.

D. J. HESSION
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 13, 1896, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 118.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.


MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style of Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

## L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## NATHAN RHINE,

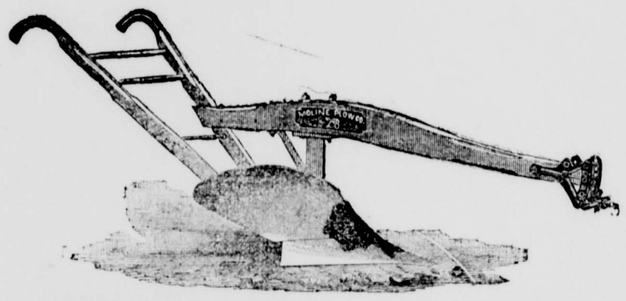
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

*ALSO TRANSACTS A*

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NATHAN RHINE.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


[Official]

## *Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January —, 1896, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1895-96. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, and opened by said Board on the Ninth day of April, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.


A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Shop on Edwards St.
(Opposite Court House)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE

BY GILBERT PARKER

AUTHOR OF "THE CHIEF FACTOR," "PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE," ETC.

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### CHAPTER I.

It appeared that Armour had made the great mistake of his life. When people came to know, they said that to have done it when sober had shown him possessed of a kind of maliciousness and cynicism almost pardonable, but to do it when tipsy proved him merely weak and foolish. But the fact is he was less tipsy at the time than was imagined, and he could have answered to more malice and cynicism than were credited to him. To those who know the world it is not singular that of the two Armour was thought to have made the mistake and had the misfortune or that people wasted their pity and their scorn upon him alone. Apparently they did not see that the woman was to be pitied. He had married her, and she was only an Indian girl from Fort Charles of the Hudson's Bay company, with a little honest white blood in her veins. Nobody, not even her own people, felt that she had anything at stake or was in danger of unhappiness or was other than a person who had ludicrously come to bear the name of Mrs. Francis Armour. If any one had said in justification that she loved the man, the answer would have been that plenty of Indian women had loved white men, but had not married them, and yet the population of half breeds went on increasing.

Frank Armour had been a popular man in London. His club might be found in the vicinity of Pall Mall, his father's name was high and honored in the army list, one of his brothers had served with Wolseley in Africa, and himself, having no profession, but with a taste for business and investment, had gone to Canada with some such intention as Lord Selkirk's in the early part of the century. He owned large shares in the Hudson's Bay company, and when he traveled through the northwest country prospecting he was received most hospitably.

Of an inquiring and gregarious turn of mind, he went as much among the half breeds—or metis, as they are called—and Indians as among the officers of the Hudson's Bay company and the white settlers. He had ever been credited with having a philosophical turn, and this was accompanied by a certain strain of impulsiveness or daring. He had been accustomed all his life to make up his mind quickly, and because he was well enough off to bear the consequences of momentary rashness in commercial investments he was not counted among the transgressors. He had his own fortune. He was not drawing upon a common purse. It was a different matter when he trafficked rashly in the family name, so far as to marry the daughter of Eye-of-the-Moon, the Indian chief.

He was tolerably happy when he went to the Hudson bay country, for Miss Julia Sherwood was his promised wife, and she, if poor, was notably beautiful and of good family. His people had not looked quite kindly on this engagement. They had indeed tried in many ways to prevent it, partly because of Miss Sherwood's poverty, and also because they knew that Lady Agnes Martling had long cared for him and was most happily endowed with wealth and good looks also. When he left for Canada, they were inwardly glad (they imagined that something might occur to end the engagement)—all except Richard, the wiseacre of the family, the bookman, the drone, who preferred living at Greyhope, their Hertfordshire home, the year through to spending half the time in Cavendish square. Richard was very fond of Frank, admiring him immensely for his buxom strength and cleverness and not a little, too, for that very rashness which had brought him such havoc at last.

Richard was not, as Frank used to say, "perfectly sound on his pins"—that is, he was slightly lame—but he was right at heart. He was an immense reader, but made little use of what he read. He had an abundant humor and remembered every anecdote he ever heard. He was kind to the poor, walked much, talked to himself as he walked and was known by the humble sort as "a 'centric." But he had a wise head, and he foresaw danger to Frank's happiness when he went away. While others had gossiped and maneuvered and were busily idle, he had watched things. He saw that Frank was dear to Julia in proportion to the distance between her and young Lord Haldwell, whose father had done something remarkable in guns or torpedoes and was rewarded with a lordship and an uncommonly large fortune. He also saw that after Frank left the distance between Lord Haldwell and Julia became distinctly less. They were both staying at Greyhope. Julia Sherwood was a remarkably clever girl. Though he felt it his duty to speak to her for his brother—a difficult and delicate matter—he thought it would come better from his mother.

But when he took action it was too late. Miss Sherwood naively declared that she had not known her own heart and that she did not care for Frank any more. She wept a little and was soothed by motherly Mrs. Armour, who was inwardly glad, though she knew the matter would cause Frank pain, and even General Armour could not help showing slight satisfaction, though he was innocent of any deliberate action to separate the two. Straightway Miss Sherwood dispatched a letter to the wilds of Canada, and for a week was an unengaged young person. But she was no doubt consoled by the fact that for some time past she had complete control of Lord Haldwell's emotions. At the end of the week her perceptions were justified by Lord Haldwell's proposal, which, with admirable tact and obvious demureness, was accepted.

Now Frank was wandering much in the wilds, so that his letters and papers went careering about after him, and some that came first were the last to reach him. That was how he received a newspaper announcing the marriage of Lord Haldwell and Julia Sherwood at the same time that her letter, written in estimable English and with admirable feeling, came, begging for a release from their engagement, and, toward its close, assuming, with a charming regret, that all was over, and that the last word had been said between them.

He was sitting in the trader's room at Fort Charles when the carrier came with the mails. He had had some successful days hunting buffalo with Eye-of-the-Moon and a little band of metis, had had a long powwow in Eye-of-the-Moon's lodge, had chatted gayly with Lali, the daughter, and was now prepared to enjoy heartily the arrears of correspondence and news before him. He ran his hand through the letters and papers, intending to classify them immediately, according to such handwriting as he recognized and the dates on the envelopes. But as he did so he saw a newspaper from which the wrapper was partly torn. He also saw a note in the margin directing him to a certain page. The note was in Richard's handwriting. He opened the paper at the page indicated and saw the account of the marriage. His teeth clinched on his cigar; his face turned white; the paper fell from his fingers. He gasped; his hands spread out nervously, then caught the table and held it as though to steady himself.

The trader rose. "You are ill," he said. "Have you bad news?" He glanced toward the paper.

Slowly Armour folded the paper up and then rose unsteadily. "Gordon," he said, "give me a glass of brandy." He turned toward the cupboard in the room. The trader opened it, took out

*"Have you bad news?"*

a bottle and put it on the table beside Armour, together with a glass and some water. Armour poured out a stiff draft, added a very little water and drank it. He drew a great sigh and stood looking at the paper.

"Is there anything I can do for you, Mr. Armour?" urged the trader.

"Nothing, thank you, nothing at all. Just leave the brandy here, will you? I feel knocked about, and I have to go through the rest of these letters."

He ran his fingers through the pile, turning it over hastily, as if searching for something. The trader understood. He was a cool headed Scotsman. He knew that there were some things best not inquired into, and that men must have their bad hours alone. He glanced at the brandy debatingly, but presently turned and left the room in silence. In his own mind, however, he wished he might have taken the brandy without being discourteous. Armour had discovered Miss Sherwood's letter. Before he opened it he took a little more brandy. Then he sat down and read it deliberately. The liquor had steadied him. The fingers of one hand even drummed on the table. But the face was drawn, the eyes were hard, and the look of him was altogether pinched. After he had finished this he looked for others from the same hand. He found none. Then he picked out those from his mother and father. He read them grimly.

Once he paused as he read his mother's letter and took a great gulp of plain brandy. There was something very like a sneer on his face when he finished it. He read the hollowness of the sympathy extended to him. He understood the far from adroit references to Lady Agnes Martling. He was very bitter. He read no more letters, but took up The Morning Post again and read it slowly through. The look of his face was not pleasant. There was a small looking glass opposite him. He caught sight of himself in it. He drew his hand across his eyes and forehead, as though he was in a miserable dream. He looked again. He could not recognize himself.

He then bundled the letters and papers into his dispatch box. His attention was drawn to one letter. He picked it up. It was from Richard. He started to break the seal, but paused. The strain of the event was too much. He winced. He determined not to read it then, to wait until he had recovered himself. He laughed now painfully. It had been better for him—it had maybe averted what people used to term his tragedy—had he read his brother's letter at that moment, for Richard Armour was a sensible man, notwithstanding his peculiarities, and perhaps the most sensible words he ever wrote were in that letter thrust unceremoniously into Frank Armour's pocket.

Armour had received a terrible blow. He read his life backward. He had no future. The liquor he had drunk had not fevered him. It had not wildly excited him. It merely drew him up to a point where he could put a sudden impulse into practice without flinching. He was bitter against his people. He credited them with more interference than was actual. He felt that happiness had gone out of his life and left him hopeless. As we said, he was a man of quick decisions. He would have made a dashing but reckless soldier. He was not without the elements of the gamester. It is possible that there was in him also a strain of cruelty, undeveloped, but radical.

Life so far had developed the best in him. He had been cheery and candid. Now he traveled back into new avenues of his mind and found strange aboriginal passions fully adapted to the present situation. Vulgar anger and reproaches were not after his nature. He suddenly found sources of refined retaliation. He drew upon them. He would do something to humiliate his people and the girl who had spoiled his life. Some one thing! It would be absolute and lasting. It would show how low had fallen his opinion of women, of whom Julia Sherwood had once been chiefest to him. In that he would show his scorn of her. He would bring down the pride of his family, who, he believed, had helped out of mere selfishness to tumble his happiness into the shambles.

He was older by years than an hour ago. But he was not without the faculty of humor. That was why he did not become very excited; it was also why he determined upon a comedy which should have all the elements of tragedy. Perhaps, however, he had not carried his purposes to immediate conclusions were it not that the very gods seemed to play his game with him, for while he stood there looking out into the yard of the fort a Protestant missionary passed the window. The Protestant missionary, as he is found at such places as Fort Charles, is not a strictly superior person. A Jesuit might have been of advantage to Frank Armour at that moment. The Protestant missionary is not above comfortable assurances of gold. So that when Armour summoned this one in and told him what was required of him and slipped a generous gift of the queen's coin into his hand he smiled vaguely and was willing to do what he was bidden. Had he been a Jesuit, who is sworn to poverty and more often than not a man of birth and education, he might have influenced Frank Armour and prevented the notable mishap and scandal. As it was, Armour took more brandy.

Then he went down to Eye-of-the-Moon's lodge. A few hours afterward the missionary met him there. The next morning Lali, the daughter of Eye-of-the-Moon and the chieftainess of a portion of her father's tribe, whose grandfather had been a white man, was introduced to the Hudson bay country as Mrs Frank Armour. But that was not all. Indeed as it stood it was very little. He had only made his comedy possible as yet. Now the play itself was to come. He had carried his scheme through boldly so far. He would not flinch in carrying it out to the last letter. He brought his wife down to the great lakes immediately, scarcely resting night or day. There he engaged an ordinary but reliable woman, to whom he gave instructions, and sent the pair to the coast. He instructed his solicitor at Montreal to procure passages for Mrs. Francis Armour and maid for Liverpool. Then by letters he instructed his solicitor in London to meet Mrs. Francis Armour and maid at Liverpool and take them to Greyhope in Hertfordshire—that is, if General Armour and Mrs. Armour or some representative of the family did not meet them when they landed from the steamship.

Presently he sat down and wrote to his father and mother and asked them to meet his wife and her maid when they arrived by the steamer Aphrodite. He did not explain to them in precise detail his feelings on Miss Julia Sherwood's marriage, nor did he go into full particulars as to the personality of Mrs. Frank Armour, but he did say that because he knew they were anxious that he should marry "acceptably" he had married into aristocracy, the oldest aristocracy of America, and because he also knew they wished him to marry wealth he sent them a wife rich in virtues—native, unspoiled virtues.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Thirsty and He Liked Wine.

"Just open a small bottle!"

He was a tall, countrified looking man, who walked up to the bar in a Broadway saloon and gave the order. In one hand he carried a little black satchel.

The bartender learned his favorite brand and drawing the cork was about to pour the wine into a regulation glass.

"Not on your life," said the man, stretching forth his hand. "Get a big glass that will hold the pint."

This was done. The man dashed it off at a single gulp, smacking his lips and murmured, "That's pretty good." Then he opened the satchel, pulled out a roll of bills, from which he separated what he called a "five spot," and handed it over. When the bartender held out his change, the man said:

"Keep it and open another bottle."

And this man went through the operation until he had disposed of seven bottles, having been standing at the bar about half an hour and saying nothing more than was necessary to give his order. He then walked to a chair, placed his satchel on the seat and himself on top of that, and fell asleep. He awoke in 15 minutes, grabbed his satchel and shot through the door. No one in the saloon had ever seen him before, but the bartender would like to have him as a steady customer.—New York Herald.

### A Good Reason For a Morning Nap.

It is claimed that one of the reasons for the undisturbed morning sleep, especially for children and delicate and nervous persons, is based on a well understood scientific theory. We are told that the vitality of humanity is at its lowest ebb between 2 and half past 3 in the morning. This being the case, it would naturally require some hours to restore the equilibrium. It is very easy to see that if the cares of the day are taken up before this is secured the individual would start in handicapped by a certain lack of force.

Where the rest continues uninterruptedly until the voluntary awakening it stands to reason that the system is in much better condition to perform its allotted task. So important to the well being of the individual is this little understood and scarcely appreciated quality that we call vitality that it is well worth while to see to it that every condition is made as favorable as possible. To this end undisturbed rest, with the best surroundings, is a thing to which a good deal more attention should be paid.—New York Ledger.

### Ownership of Farms.

The statistics show that Ohio has the largest number of farms of any state in the Union, 256,264; Illinois comes second, 252,953; then Missouri, 250,832; Texas, 248,782; New York, 226,632; Pennsylvania, 211,472; Iowa, 205,435; Indiana, 205,831. No other state has more than 200,000. The percentage of ownership in farms is largest in the north and west, as is the percentage of homes also.

The angelica plant is native to Europe. It grows wild in most of the northern parts of that continent, being also found in the Alps, the Carpathian and the Ural mountains.

## SPORTING ITEMS.

The well-known trotting horse driver, John A. Goldsmith, died last week in New York.

Pedlar Palmer, who whipped Bill Palmmer, wants to fight any one in America at 113 pounds.

The family of the late Jack Dempsey will be tendered a benefit in San Francisco on December 28th.

By a rule at the New Orleans track not more than ten horses can be entered in any but stake races.

Marcus Daly will not race in England next year. Croker and Belmont may send their stables across the pond.

Peter Maher will have a reception at Madison Square Garden, New York, on December 28. He will meet three heavy-weights.

The report among trotting horsemen that M. E. McHenry had decided to retire from the turf is denied by the Freeport reinsmen.

Professor Enoth, a diver, recently stayed under water four minutes and eight seconds at Detroit. He claims this breaks all previous records.

Ladies are admitted free on Wednesdays at the Ingleside Race Track, San Francisco. Last Wednesday nearly 5000 of the fair sex passed through the gates.

The California Jockey Club open up at Bay District, San Francisco, on the 26th day of December, when Ed Smith, Secretary of the State Fair Association, will be installed as general manager.

President Williams of the Bay District states that $70,000 or $80,000 will be invested on the Oakland track in improvements during the next three months.

Before the Olympic Athletic Club, in Syracuse, N. Y., Wednesday night, Joe Dunfee, middle-weight, bested Billie Woods, the heavy-weight champion of Colorado. The men met in a six-round match.

There will be no more boxing matches between professionals in St. Louis. That is the edict given by Chief of Police Harigan in response to newspapers denouncing such contests as against the law.

Oarsmen are looking forward with much pleasure and interest to the rowing regatta which will be held on the Alameda estuary on February 22, under the auspices of the Alameda Boating and Swimming Club.

Mrs. D. A. Honig and Miss Hobart were presented with handsome bracelets by the management of the Ingleside Track last Wednesday for having successfully named the first two horses in the ladies' handicap that day.

Joe Vendig, late of the Florida Athletic Club, is authority for the statement that Fitzsimmons has at length agreed to box Maher for the worlds' championship in the neighborhood of El Paso, on February 14th next.

The manager of the San Francisco hand ball court will offer very handsome prizes to be competed for next Sunday by the champion players of the coast. It will be a Christmas tournament, and the entries will close on Saturday, the 21st inst.

Professor Kaarlus, in order to demonstrate who has the superior knowledge of angles, challenges any billiardist in America to play him a series of games known as the "Parisian corner game" (the four styles), for from $100 to $500 a side.

Captain Cumming writes that 100 yards of line is necessary to gamble on the landing of a Russian River steelhead. The fish average fifteen pounds in weight, and as the pools are long and deep, runs of sixty and seventy yards are of common occurrence.

It is said that Peppers and Spider Kelly went off by their "lonely" Monday night and had a set-to. The colored boy made a monkey out of "Spider" in about three rounds and won $350 for so doing. The mill occurred near the Cliff House, San Francisco.

The permanent suspension of Titus, Cabanne and Murphy by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has stirred cycling to its very centre in the East, owing to the prominence of the men and the severity of the punishment meted out to them.

The duck hunters have not been very successful during the past week. There are plenty of ducks here, but the ducks that have been here some time have become educated and do their traveling at night. The best reports come from the Suisun marsh. During the week some fair bags have been made at McGill's, on the Sonoma marsh.

### No not One.

There is not a human being physically perfect. Much of this imperfection comes from heritage, much more froma ccident, neglect or ignorance. All of this mass of mortal suffering is manifest in aches and pains of more or less intensity, or in some kind of unnatural distress. Hence all strive for relief. The simplest and surest is of course the best, and true economy demands to have it always at hand. When we know that an ordinary sprain may make a cripple for life, we should seek the best remedy at once, and at once we know that it is found in a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. Those who in any way doubt this can experiment and be sure of cure. Thousands have done so.

Close quarters—twenty-five cent pieces held by a miser.

### Disastrous Failure.

We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys. Only through the good offices of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can the restoration of its former vigorous status be hoped for. When this aid has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters conquers malaria and kidney troubles.

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## After Thirty Years.

THE BUCKEYE STATE CONTRIBUTES THE STORY OF A VETERAN'S SEARCH.

**How Fred Taylor, a Member of the Gallant 189th N. Y., V. I., Finally Found What He Has Sought Since the War Closed.**

*(From the Ashtabula, Ohio, Beacon.)*

Mr. Fred Taylor was born and brought up near Elmira, N. Y. and from there enlisted in the 189th regiment, N. Y., V. I., with which he went through the war, and saw much hard service. Owing to exposure and hardships during the service, Mr. Taylor contracted chronic diarrhœa from which he has suffered now over 30 years, with absolutely no help from physicians. By nature he was a wonderfully vigorous man. Had he not been, his disease and the experiments of the doctors would have killed him long ago. Laudanum was the only thing which afforded him relief. He had terrible headaches, his nerves were shattered, he could not sleep an hour a day on an average, and he was reduced to a skeleton. A year ago, he and his wife sought relief in a change of climate and removed to Geneva, Ohio; but the change in health came not. Finally on the recommendation of F. J. Hoffner, the leading druggist of Geneva, who was cognizant of similar cases which Pink Pills had cured, Mr. Taylor was persuaded to try a box. "As a drowning man grasps a straw so I took the pills," says Mr. Taylor, "but with no more hope of rescue. But after thirty years of suffering and fruitless search for relief I at last found it in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The day after I took the first pills I commenced to feel better and when I had taken the first box I was in fact a new man." That was two months ago. Mr. Taylor has since taken more of the pills and his progress is steady and he has the utmost confidence in them. He has regained full control of his nerves and sleeps as well as in his youth. Color is coming back to his parched veins and he is gaining flesh and strength rapidly. He is now able to do considerable outdoor work.

As he concluded narrating his sufferings, experience and cure to a *Beacon* reporter Mrs. Taylor, who has been his faithful helpmeet these many years, said she wished to add her testimony in favor of Pink Pills. "To the pills alone is due the credit of raising Mr. Taylor from a helpless invalid to the man he is to-day," said Mrs. Taylor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor cannot find words to express the gratitude they feel or recommend too highly Pink Pills to suffering humanity. Any inquiries addressed to them at Geneva, O., regarding Mr. Taylor's case they will cheerfully answer as they are anxious that the whole world shall know what Pink Pills have done for them and that suffering humanity may be benefitted thereby.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

were shipped by the Southern Pacific Railroad from Ventura 187 cars freight of all kinds, or a total of 2,594,605 pounds. There were received during the same period 1,045,800. pounds.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 31 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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### THE LADY POVERTY.

The Lady Poverty was fair,
But she has lost her looks of late
With change of times and change of air.
Ah, slattern! She neglects her hair,
Her gown, her shoes; she keeps no state,
As once when her pure feet were bare.

Or—almost worse, if worse can be—
She scolds in parlors, dusts and trims,
Watches and counts. Oh, is this she
Whom Francis met, whose step was free,
Who with obedience caroled hymns,
In Umbria walked with chastity?

Where is her ladyhood? Not here,
Not among modern kinds of men;
But in the stony fields, where clear
Through the thin trees the skies appear,
In delicate spare soil and fen
And slender landscape and austere.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

## PLUFFLES' RESCUE.

Mrs. Hauksbee was sometimes nice to her own sex. Here is a story to prove this, and you can believe just as much as ever you please:

Pluffles was a subaltern in the Unmentionables. He was callow, even for a subaltern. He was callow all over like a canary that had not finished fledging itself. The worst of it was he had three times as much money as was good for him, Pluffles' papa being a rich man and Pluffles being the only son. Pluffles' mamma adored him. She was only a little less callow than Pluffles, and she believed everything he said.

Pluffles' weakness was not believing what people said. He preferred what he called "trusting to his own judgment." He had as much judgment as he had seat or hands, and this preference tumbled him into trouble once or twice. But the biggest trouble Pluffles ever manuactured came about at Simla—some years ago when he was four and twenty.

He began by trusting to his own judgment, as usual, and the result was that after a time he was bound hand and foot to Mrs. Reiver's 'rickshaw wheels.

There was nothing good about Mrs. Reiver unless it was her dress. She was bad from her hair—which started life on a Brittany girl's head—to her boot heels, which were 2¾ inches high. She was not honestly mischievous like Mrs. Hauksbee. She was wicked in a businesslike way.

There was never any scandal. She had not generous impulses enough for that. She was the exception which proved the rule that Anglo-Indian ladies are in every way as nice as their sisters at home. She spent her life in proving that rule.

Mrs. Hauksbee and she hated each other fervently. They heard far too much to clash, but the things they said of each other were startling—not to say original. Mrs. Hauksbee was honest—honest as her own front teeth—and but for her love of mischief would have been a woman's woman. There was no honesty about Mrs. Reiver; nothing but selfishness. And at the beginning of the season, poor little Pluffles fell a prey to her. She laid herself out to that end, and who was Pluffles to resist? He went on trusting to his judgment, and he got judged.

I have seen Hayes argue with a tough horse, I have seen a tonga driver coerce a stubborn pony, I have seen a riotous setter broken to gun by a hard keeper, but the breaking in of Pluffles of the Unmentionables was beyond all these. He learned to fetch and carry like a dog, and to wait like one, too, for a word from Mrs. Reiver. He learned to keep appointments which Mrs. Reiver had no intention of keeping. He learned to take thankfully dances which Mrs. Reiver had no intention of giving him. He learned to shiver for an hour and a quarter on the windward side of elysium while Mrs. Reiver was making up her mind to come for a ride. He learned to hunt for a 'rickshaw, in a light dress suit under pelting rain, and to walk by the side of that 'rickshaw when he had found it. He learned what it was to be spoken to like a cooly and ordered about like a cook. He learned all this and many other things besides. And he paid for his schooling.

Perhaps in some hazy way he fancied that it was fine and impressive, that it gave him a status among men, and was altogether the thing to do. It was nobody's business to warn Pluffles that he was unwise. The pace that season was too good to inquire, and meddling with another man's folly is always thankless work. Pluffles' colonel should have ordered him back to his regiment when he heard how things were going. But Pluffles had got himself engaged to a girl in England the last time he went home, and if there was one thing more than another which the colonel detested it was a married subaltern. It chuckled when he heard of the education of Pluffles, and said it was "good training for the boy." But it was not good training in the least. It led him into spending money beyond his means, which were good. Above that the education spoiled an average boy and made it a tenth rate man of an objectionable kind. He wandered into a bad set, and his little bill at Hamilton's was a thing to wonder at.

Then Mrs. Hauksbee rose to the occasion. She played her game alone, knowing what people would say of her, and she played it for the sake of a girl she had never seen. Pluffles' fiancee was to come out under chaperonage of an aunt in October to be married to Pluffles.

At the beginning of August Mrs. Hauksbee discovered that it was time to interfere. A man who rides much knows exactly what a horse is going to do next before he does it. In the same way a woman of Mrs. Hauksbee's experience knows accurately how a boy will behave under certain circumstances—notably when he is infatuated with one of Mrs. Reiver's stamp. She said that sooner or later little Pluffles would break off that engagement for nothing at all—simply to gratify Mrs. Reiver, who in return would keep him at her feet and in her service just so long as she found it worth her while. She said she knew the signs of these things. If she did not, no one else could.

Then she went forth to capture Pluffles under the guns of the enemy, just as Mrs. Cusack-Bremmil carried away Bremmil under Mrs. Hauksbee's eyes.

This particular engagement lasted seven weeks—we called it the seven weeks' war—and was fought out inch by inch on both sides. A detailed account would fill a book, and would be incomplete then. Any one who knows about these things can fit in the details for himself. It was a superb fight—there will never be another like it as long as Jeakko stands—and Pluffles was the prize of victory. People said shameful things about Mrs. Hauksbee. They did not know what she was playing for. Mrs. Reiver fought, partly because Pluffles was useful to her, but mainly because she hated Mrs. Hauksbee, and the matter was a trial of strength between them. No one knows what Pluffles thought. He had not many ideas at the best of times, and the few he possessed made him conceited. Mrs. Hauksbee said, "The boy must be caught, and the only way of catching him is by treating him well."

So she treated him as a man of the world and of experience so long as the issue was doubtful. Little by little Pluffles fell away from his old allegiance and came over to the enemy, by whom he was made much of. He was never sent on outpost duty after 'rickshaws any more, nor was he given dances which never came off, nor were the drains on his purse continued. Mrs Hauksbee held him on the snaffle, and after his treatment at Mrs. Reiver's hands he appreciated the change.

Mrs. Reiver had broken him of talking about himself, and made him talk about her own merits. Mrs. Hauksbee acted otherwise, and won his confidence, till he mentioned his engagement to the girl at home, speaking of it in a high and mighty way as a "piece of boyish folly." This was when he was taking tea with her one afternoon, and discoursing in what he considered a gay and fascinating style. Mrs. Hauksbee had seen an earlier generation of his stamp bud and blossom and decay into cat captains and tubby majors.

At a moderate estimate there were about three and twenty sides to that lady's character. Some men say more. She began to talk to Pluffles after the manner of a mother, and as if there had been 300 years instead of 15 between them. She spoke with a sort of throaty quaver in her voice, which had a soothing effect, though what she said was anything but soothing. She pointed out the exceeding folly, not to say meanness, of Pluffles' conduct, and the smallness of his views. Then he stammered something about "trusting to his own judgment as a man of the world," and this paved the way for what she wanted to say next. It would have withered up Pluffles had it come from any other woman, but in the soft cooing style in which Mrs. Hauksbee put it, it only made him feel limp and repentant—as if he had been in some superior kind of church. Little by little, very softly and pleasantly, she began taking the conceit out of Pluffles, as you take the ribs out of an umbrella before recovering it. She told him what she thought of him and his judgment and his knowledge of the world, and how his performances had made him ridiculous to other people, and how it was his intention to make love to herself if she gave him the chance. Then she said that marriage would be the making of him, and drew a pretty little picture—all rose and opal—of the Mrs. Pluffles of the future going through life relying on the "judgment" and "knowledge of the world" of a husband who had nothing to reproach himself with. How she reconciled these two statements he alone knew. But they did not strike Pluffles as conflicting.

Hers was a perfect little homily—much better than any clergyman could have given—and it ended with touching allusions to Pluffles' mamma and papa and the wisdom of taking his bride home.

Then she sent Pluffles out for a walk to think over what she had said. Pluffles left, blowing his nose very hard and holding himself very straight. Mrs. Hauksbee laughed.

What Pluffles had intended to do in the matter of the engagement only Mrs. Reiver knew, and she kept her own counsel to her death. She would have liked it spoiled as a compliment, I fancy.

Pluffles enjoyed many talks with Mrs. Hauksbee during the next few days. They were all to the same end, and they helped Pluffles in the path of virtue.

Mrs. Hauksbee wanted to keep him under her wing to the last. Therefore she discountenanced his going down to Bombay to get married. "Goodness only knows what might happen by the way!" she said. "Pluffles is cursed with the curse of Reuben, and India is no fit place for him!"

In the end the fiancee arrived with her aunt, and Pluffles, having reduced his affairs to some sort of order—here again Mrs. Hauksbee helped him—was married.

Mrs. Hauksbee gave a sigh of relief when both the "I wills" had been said and went her way.

Pluffles took her advice about going home. He left the service and is now raising speckled cattle inside green painted fences somewhere at home. I believe he does this very judiciously. He would have come to extreme grief out here. For these reasons, if any one says anything more than usually nasty about Mrs. Hauksbee, tell him the story of the rescue of Pluffles.—Rudyard Kipling.

### Alumina From Clay.

An important contribution appears in Comptes Rendus, by Heibling, indicating the production of alumina from clay, so as to be absolutely free from silica, and readily convertible into sulphate, etc. To this end, the clay is thoroughly incorporated with a mixture, in equal parts, of ammonia and potassium sulphates, in such proportion that three molecules of ammonium sulphate may be present to every molecule of alumina, and the mixture is made into hollow bricks, which are then heated in an oven to from 270 to 280 degrees C. At this temperature both gaseous ammonia and acid ammonium sulphate are given off, which immediately reacts with the potash salt present, acid potassium sulphate being formed—the latter, at the above temperature, combining with the alumina of the clay to form alum. The alum is finally extracted from the bricks by means of water, and freed from iron by recrystallization, and the insoluble silica remaining behind may be employed in cements. Granular alumina is prepared by spreading out the powdered alum in a thin layer on shelves arranged in a vertical tower, which is traversed by the warm, moist, ammoniacal fumes derived from the brick oven. Thus the alum is transformed in situ into alumina, retaining the form of the original powder, and potassium and ammonium sulphates.

### Laundry Marks.

The French gentleman who is wrathful because a laundry in town has spoiled his spotless underlinen, putting his initials on it in indelible ink, has a host of sympathizers in this city. The habit of marking men's linen is at the bottom of the sudden return of the private washerwomen. The washerwoman almost disappeared and remained out of sight for years until men of good taste grew tired of having their shirts, collars and cuffs littered over with laundry marks. For some reason no laundry will accept the mark of another laundry, but must put its own stamp on each new piece of wearing apparel it gets hold of. The consequence is that a commercial traveler can be identified as such by whosoever sees a collar or cuff belonging to him. Wherever he stops for a day or two a new laundry puts a new mark on his clothes, until at last his collars grow to look like a bank clerk's memorandum slips, and his cuffs are covered with marks like a dead wall with posters.—New York Sun.

### Affection Not Too Ardent.

Caller—I suppose you love your new sister very dearly, Tommy?

Tommy (eyeing the baby coldly)—Yes, but I'd a good deal rather have a dog.—Somerville Journal.

## THE MODERN WOMAN.

### INTERESTING LECTURE DELIVERED BY DR. LEON HARRISON.

**Woman's Influence Purifies Passion, Sweetens Toil, Stimulates Ambition and Refines Civilization—The Ideals of Feminine Usefulness.**

In the presence of a large audience at Temple Israel Dr. Leon Harrison delivered his lecture on the theme "The Modern Woman." Dr. Harrison said:

If men represent the prose, women represent the poetry of humanity. They turn houses into homes. They are the idols of domestic worship. They cultivate the graces and gentler arts of life. Their influence purifies passion, sweetens toil, stimulates ambition and refines civilization. Music and song were sounded in their praise, power acknowledged the strength of weakness, intellect bowed down at the feet of beauty. Woman is not only mother of the man, but author of the gentleman and master of both.

History will never fully record how this unseen influence has quickened philosophers, inspired poets, encouraged aspiring genius and directed even the policy of empires. 'Tis said that under kings women govern; under queens, men. They are often the power behind the throne. Little hands fashion great destinies.

I realize how tremendous is the task assumed by a public teacher when he undertakes to consider "woman." John Stuart Mill practically gave it up. He declared that no man has ever known any woman; that even a husband does not fully know his own wife; that our love of praise and fear of blame ever unconsciously make us pose before our closest associates and hide the absolute reality. Many a husband may agree with John Stuart Mill, yet the unsophisticated may venture to conjecture where he cannot assert, and standing on the platform of common experience not stray too widely from the truth.

Common experience! That is called history and reveals the gradual emancipation of womanhood from masculine brutality. Flocks and herds and women were originally possessed as chattels. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house," runs the old commandment, "nor his wife, nor his cattle." They gradually rose to the level of slaves. They were valued as useful and salable animals. They began to be purchased and owned by a husband.

They built houses, plowed fields, supported their masters and were the beasts of burden of the community. The ancient world was based upon human slavery and female subjugation. It was built upon rotten foundations. From the Jews the Christians had borrowed their exaltation of womanhood. The patriarchs' wives were their partners and equals. Prophetesses kindled the popular heart into glowing fervor, and Judæan queens commanded Jewish allegiance.

For many dark centuries wives and mothers were apparently regarded as necessary evils, until at the Crusades the world burst into sentimental song; until the age of chivalry glorified love, idealized womanhood and transformed mediæval superstition into the gallantry of knighthood.

We have now extended our horizon, we have enlarged our view, we have sunk the stereotyped, conventional woman of your and my experience into the historical figure, rising from the dust throughout the ages, breaking the yoke from her neck, mounting without effort on the floodtide of public enfranchisement until we behold her today. She has freed herself from the right of might by the might of right.

Honor the voluntary celibates that consent to perpetual loneliness rather than stoop to a degradation, enjoy a conventional happiness, and yet feel their self respect and honor oozing out through every pore of the skin. The capacity for independence and a broad, practical culture should fit every woman for the ideals of feminine usefulness, and they are:

First.—The home. The old idea is that when two are made one, man is that one; that, as the old Spanish proverb says, "When two ride on horseback, one must ride behind." This might be countenanced in countries where there is one absolute head of the state and correspondingly one absolute head of the home. But what need is there of a monarch in a land where there are 10,000,000 sovereigns, and, strangely enough, 10,000,000 subjects, 10,000,000 masters and 10,000,000 servants, the rulers identical with the ruled and the governors with the governed? Pattern your household after your country. Both command and obey. Both rule and both serve. In a word, solve the domestic problem by practicing self government.

Woman is, furthermore, the active agent in philanthropy and the warmest supporter of religion. Her broader education would make her more practical in the one and more intellectual in the other. Intelligence would substitute for sentiment in almsgiving means of self help, and for emotion in religion logical conviction and moral fiber.

There is a wide field opening for womanhood. There are great opportunities unfolding themselves. A more thorough culture alone is needed to equip these potent workers with practical sagacity, sound judgment and consistent purpose.

"An ounce of mother," says the Spanish proverb, "is worth a pound of clergy." The future of the world is in the hands of its feminine guardians. The happiness of man is dependent upon his helpmate. Its citadel is home. Its shrine is the hearthstone. Our home is more than our castle; it is our palace, for glory as well as defense. It means satisfaction in experience and joy in remembrance. Home is harmony breathed through two lives as instruments in full accord, imperfect at first and discordant, yet slowly blending, as husband prizes wife and wife husband, until at last she sets herself to man like perfect music unto noble words.—St. Louis Republic.

### Nervous Children.

The mother says that this child is nervous. He should never hear this said of himself. He will soon learn to use the expression as an excuse for naughtiness. Train him to regular habits of life, secure for him simple, wholesome food, see that he gets plenty of sleep, that his nerves are not disturbed by teasing by others, and in all probability he will cease to manifest nervousness, especially if he never hears older people talk about being nervous.—Womankind.

### When You Spill Ink.

A method of removing spilled ink is first to take up as much as possible with a spoon and then pour some milk on the place. This will mix with the remaining ink and must also be taken up with a spoon, and this must be repeated until the milk is hardly colored with ink at all. Then wash the place with cold water and wipe dry with a cloth.

### It Banished Her Wrinkles.

A woman who has had her wrinkles banished by the physical culture process tells how it was done. The system is as follows:

First Course.—Smile as broadly as possible, place three fingers on the bunched up part of the cheek; then allow the features to relax suddenly, raising the fingers at the same time. The fingers should be placed high on the cheek bone, so that the muscles, when smiling, will push against them, giving the desired resistance necessary to the enlargement of the tissues. Repeat this process until tired.

Second Course.—Smile broadly again, but this time, instead of allowing the corners of the mouth to be curved upward, try to draw them in a straight line toward the center of the cheeks; then place the two thumbs on each corner of the mouth and work the corners backward and forward by relaxing and contracting the mouth.

Third Course.—Press the lower lip upward, and it will be seen that the chin will be raised and become hard; crook the forefinger so as to make a half circle and put it over the point of the chin, pressing it against the latter as it rises and relaxing the pressure instantly as it assumes the normal position. In this exercise the teeth should be kept closed.

These exercises are designed not only to do away with wrinkles that have appeared, but to prevent their inroads as long as possible.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### Talk at the Table.

Talking is one of the best of all recreations, and the woman who understands the art possesses a most useful and enjoyable accomplishment. No dinner table is well appointed without good talkers, and the basis of interesting conversation is reality. After a course of London dinners Sir Walter Scott said: "The bishops and the lawyers talked better than the wits"—that is, the wits talked for the sake of talking, and the church and the law had something to talk about. Yet specialties and hobbies are not admissible at a dinner table, and a woman who can only talk of her own fad has no business in society. She ought to write a pamphlet or go on the lecture platform, for any conversation at the dinner table that is a strain on the attention or patience soon becomes a bore. Indeed one of the chief elements of pleasant company is a readiness to talk or to be talked to on any rational subject.

The most charming talkers let a bright listener see their thoughts in formation, for talk that has been prepared has a ready made flatness. It is the aerated thought of the moment that has the sparkle, and a good talker finds the right word by instinct, as a clever horse on a bad road always puts his foot in the right place. This fact makes the good talker also a good listener, because her best conversation will follow brightly and instantly the lead that others give it, and it prevents likewise the worst of all conversational faults—monopoly.

### Tricks of Dress.

It is a very common trick with dressmakers and milliners to take the belt and hat linings which bear the stamp of the great French artists and use them over again with bonnets and gowns of their own manufacture, and even milady is not infrequently guilty of the same deception.

"I simply can't throw away my dear Worth belts," said a fashionable girl the other day. "I always use them over and over again, and I have a Virot hat lining which has done duty for half a dozen hats. When I take off my hat in a friend's house to arrange my hair, it has a very good effect, don't you know. I don't actually say that it is a Virot hat, but I toss it on the bed or chair with the inside up."

"I wonder how Estelle A. can afford to get her best dresses from Doucet," remarked one young woman to another.

"How do you know that she does? I don't believe it," answered the other incredulously.

"Oh, I know it is true," said the first speaker, "for I have seen the trademark on them myself!"

"My dear little innocent," answered her more astute companion, "she gets those belts from her married sister, who really does get her clothes from Paris, and puts them on her American made frocks."

A very puerile deception one would think, and not worth the trouble.—New York Tribune.

### The Broom Should Hang.

Some of the daintiest housekeepers neglect to enforce the rule that a brush or broom should never be stood brush part down on the floor, where the straws or hairs gather dust or dampness. Every one of these articles should hang from its own hook, and as this is apt to bring the soiled part against the wall it is well to stretch a breadth of muslin or calico along the wall from the floor up, so that even the washboard is protected from stain. The muslin, of course, is washed whenever necessary. As all brooms and brushes are not provided with "hangers" a Yankee woman has invented a contrivance which can be fitted to any handle. It is a wire loop, with a string attached, and when the string once grips the handle, the loop is ready for use. The invention costs but a few cents and is of real value in hanging troublesome whisk brooms, brushes, umbrellas and the various impediments which were born to be hung.

### The First Tooth.

Young mothers, watching eagerly for the "first tooth," should remember the average baby does not cut any teeth until the end of the sixth or seventh month. The teeth which usually make their appearance first are the two in the center of the lower jaw. The corresponding ones in the upper jaw follow two or three weeks later. Baby is a year old, as a rule, before the first double teeth appear and reaches the ripe age of 18 to 20 months before the difficult eyeteeth come. As soon as all of a child's teeth have appeared they should be brushed daily with a small soft brush.

### Polish For Shells.

Shells frequently lose a good deal of their natural polished appearance when they are kept in the house as ornaments, for of course they are not exposed to the air and get dry in a way that cannot happen when they are lying on the seashore. To remedy this, and to give them a more lustrous appearance, they should be brushed over with the white of an egg, or with water in which a little gum arabic has been dissolved. When dry, they may be polished with a leather.

### Mince Pie.

A cup cooked meat, 2 cups apple, half cup sultana raisins, half cup jelly or marmalade, a lemon, a cup brown sugar, a teaspoonful salt, half teaspoonful cinnamon, half teaspoonful allspice, half nutmeg. Chop the meat, which should first be stewed until tender; chop the apple, and then mix all thoroughly and bake between two crusts.

## FORAKER IN FRONT.

### WILL BE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OHIO.

**To Succeed Calvin S. Brice—Interesting Incidents in the Career of This Republican Politician—He Gets the Office Without a Fight.**

**Foraker and Family.**

Joseph Benson Foraker declared emphatically that he had gone out of politics for good when he was defeated for the Ohio Governorship in 1889, but he is again to the front, and will be the next United States Senator from the Buckeye State. Foraker is such a lasting fighter. It never seemed to make any difference to him, until his disastrous defeat of 1889, whether he won or lost. He went on fighting just as enthusiastically in the latter as in the former instance, and it is possible that even then he would not have given up and declared himself permanently out had it not been that politics is not a profitable occupation, and he felt the necessity of making money while he was young enough to do so. He has been practicing law now for about six years, and it is understood that he has done very well.

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER.

Foraker is not yet 50. He was born in Rainsboro, O., in July, 1846. When he was 2 years old the family removed to a place about three miles from that village, and in the home thus established young Ben, as he was called when a boy, passed his early years. He must have been a lad of strong characteristics, for when he was only 7 years old one Sam Newell, a neighbor of the Foraker family, predicted that "one of these days" Ben would be Governor of the State of Ohio. In 1885 this prediction came true. Two years later he was re-elected to the gubernatorial chair. In 1889 he was renominated against his own better judgment and defeated. As he ran unsuccessfully for the office in 1883, two years before his first election, his candidacy in 1889 was the fourth. But the governorship was not the first responsible place filled by Mr. Foraker. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, when 23 years of age, and speedily built up a booming practice. In 1879 he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati and remained upon the bench until 1882, when he resigned because of ill health. It is not of record that he made enemies while a judge, but every one who reads the political news of the day knows that he made lots of them while Governor. He has a frank, outspoken way of saying things that displeases many people, and he is such a strong partisan as often to go farther in his remarks concerning those of the other side than is at all agreeable. He was 15 years old when the civil war broke out. His elder brother enlisted in the Northern army, and Ben wanted to go with him dreadfully, but was not allowed to. The next year, however, he joined Company A of the Eighty-ninth infantry, Ohio volunteers. A year later, and when he was only 17 years old, he was temporarily put in command of his company. During all the time of his service, which extended to the close of hostilities, he served with much credit. When mustered out at the end of the war, at Fort Denison, he was not 19 years of age.

MRS. FORAKER.

Mr. Foraker in 1870 married Miss Julia Bundy, daughter of Hezekiah S. Bundy, now Congressman. And when Foraker goes to Washington he will take with him his wife, one of the most charming women who have graced the capital city in many years, and three most beautiful daughters. The latter are aged respectively 21, 19 and 16 years. Mrs. Foraker is an exceptionally intelligent woman and is very well informed. Being deeply interested in politics and well versed as to what is going on in the political world, she has been of very great assistance to her husband. Notwithstanding the interest she takes in things of a public nature, Mrs. Foraker is essentially a home woman and believes that a wife's and mother's greatest field of labor is in the bosom of her family. Mrs. Foraker has a gift for architecture and planned throughout their beautiful home on Cross Lane street, Walnut Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati. The house is always a center of attraction, for young people particularly, and there are always good music and good cheer. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mrs. Foraker is active in church work.

MISS LOUISE FORAKER, AGED 19. MISS JULIA B. FORAKER, AGED 16. MISS FLORENCE FORAKER, AGED 21.

### Ill-Mannered American Tourists.

In a recent number of a Mexican paper this story is told: A wealthy Mexican gentleman and his wife were living upon their hacienda, a vast plantation. Both were highly educated and living in luxury; both spoke English, French and Spanish, and had traveled extensively. From the adjacent city it was telephoned that a number of American tourists desired to come out and see the sugar mills at work. The Mexican planter had his own horsecar line; he telephoned back a hospitable invitation, and sent out special cars to bring the tourists. Thirty of them presently arrived, well-dressed, and apparently well-to-do. Without waiting to be asked, they at once entered the residence, ransacked the house, looked at the bric-a-brac, went into the kitchen, lifted the lids off the pots and pans, and indulged in such remarks as "How can these people eat such filthy messes?" They even went so far as to enter the library, where the mistress of the house was writing, and one woman remarked, "How black she is; but she has fine hair, hasn't she?" and the whole party immediately felt of her hair.

The unfortunate Mexican lady was so astonished and terrified at the time that she submitted without remonstrance to this unparalleled indignity, and did not recover from her amazement in time to be angry until the party had gone.

### Unwilling Brides.

If there is a person on earth entitled to sincere commiseration, it is an unwilling bride—a girl who has given her hand, without her heart, in marriage; and more especially is she to be pitied if her heart, unhappily, has been prepossessed by another. Can any prospect be more dreary than that which lies before such a bride? What has she to look forward to, what to expect, what to hope? Linked not for a day, but for life, to one with whom she has no sympathy—who is no more than a stranger, save that in law and in fact, but not in soul, he is her husband!

Is it not dreadful to contemplate? How much more so to experience! It is natural and it is proper that parents should desire that their daughters should marry well, and it is reasonable that they should prefer for them husbands in comfortable circumstances.

But when it comes to the exercise of compulsion in the selection of a husband—to commanding a daughter to relinquish an engagement or an attachment on which her whole soul is fixed, and to marry a man towards whom she feels indifference or dislike—that is a very different matter.

### Osculatory Cordiality.

A delegate to the convention of the directors of the poor and charities spoke of his appreciation of Philadelphia hospitality by telling a story of the war. He said that when he came here on crutches, after a battle, girls sought to kiss him, but in his bashfulness he warded them off. President Lawrence, says the Call of that city, explained to the convention that the reason the girls sought to kiss the Pittsburger was because the handsome men were all away from home.

### Why Men Become Bald.

Men become bald more frequently than women because of the closeness of the hats they wear, which keeps the head too hot, induces perspiration and weakens the hair. The boys of the famous Blue Coat school in London, who never wear hats, never become bald late in life.

### How Pepper Grows.

The common black pepper berry grows on a climbing vine, which attains a length of from twelve to twenty feet.

Close quarters—25-cent pieces held by a miser.

## RED CROSS SISTERS.

### ALWAYS READY TO ANSWER HUMANITY'S CALL ANYWHERE.

**Without Price and Without Prejudice These Noble Women Give Aid to the Sick and Wounded—Work of the Famous Hospital Society In New York.**

Battlefields and all the accompaniments of war are the natural associations with the sign of the Red Cross. It is heard of mainly in such historical events as the struggle between Japan and China, and its sign is seen here only when the national guard or the regulars turn out in full, with the ambulance corps in attendance. Its motto is "Humanity and neutrality," and though in times of peace the "neutrality" may mean little the "humanity" means much, and the Red Cross is carrying on its work quietly and effectively in this city.

So quietly is it done that knowledge of it is far from general in the city. Physicians know of it; so do the police of the west side, but beyond their circles it is little known. Yet it has been doing a great work, not only in training young women to become Red Cross nurses, but also in helping the sick and injured poor. Its house at 233 West One Hundredth street is at once a training school and a hospital. It is known as the New York Red Cross Institute and is under the patronage of the American National Red Cross.

All the civilized nations of the world recognize the Red Cross and hold its privileges inviolable on the field of battle. When the American National Red Cross became a part of the international organization, Miss Clara Barton, who began her work of humanity nursing the wounded in the civil war, represented the stars and stripes. Since then hers has been the most prominent name in the American organization, of which she is president. It was she who organized the training school in 1892. The hospital and training school is the only place in the country where Red Cross nurses are especially trained. While originally the Red Cross was particularly for the care of those wounded in battle, and hence mainly surgical, the training in the hospital is medical and surgical equally, since all kinds of emergency cases are treated. At present the New York Red Cross is a local institution and was originally projected by New Yorkers, who called Miss Barton to their aid in the work of organizing. In event of war its nurses and doctors would go to the ends of the earth if their assistance was wanted.

Its work now is the treatment of any and all urgent cases to which its attention is called. Its nurses and physicians are ready at all hours, day or night, not only to attend to cases in the hospital, but, if required, to go to the homes of the sufferers and care for them there for charity's sake. In this it is unique. No discrimination is made in regard to the persons treated. That a man is ill and suffering is enough recommendation to the New York Red Cross. Once it is known to them all their resources are at his disposal free of any charge. Both the doctors and the sisters of the Red Cross, as the nurses are called, pledge themselves never to refuse a call and always to give the greatest possible care to all cases, no matter what the circumstances may be, without remuneration. Not inappropriate is the name of sister, for these devoted women, besides this pledge of charity, give a pledge of implicit and unquestioning obedience to the sister superintendent and to Miss Barton, the head of the order. Not only this, but they must hold themselves in readiness to go to any distance in case of war, famine, flood, fire, pestilence or any calamity sufficient in magnitude to be regarded as of national import. For this reason they are expected, even after graduation, to keep those at headquarters constantly advised as to their movements, so that, like soldiers, they can be relied upon to respond to any call.

The "sisters" must be of unquestionable character and have an ordinary high school education, or pass an examination showing them to be possessed of requisite intelligence. No examination can show whether they have the peculiar attributes that go to make a successful nurse—patience, deftness, untiring vigilance and zeal and courage. To determine this question they are put on probation, and if the "probe" shows capability she becomes a "regular" after a month.

From that time she has constant training and practice, such as any hospital nurse gets, with this in addition—that she is specially instructed in wounds of various kinds to prepare her for war work. During their time of service—three years—the candidates are required to give up their whole time to the work, either at the hospital or wherever they may be sent. For this they receive, if their circumstances are such that the money is a necessity to them, $7 a month during the first year, $10 during the second and $13 during the third. At the conclusion of the course they must pass an examination, after which they become full fledged, trained Red Cross sisters, and they may easily get $3 or $4 a day for their services outside if they so choose, but they must always be ready to answer the Red Cross call. Or, if they prefer, they may stay in the hospital after graduation.

Among the candidates there is always a mild rivalry for the worst cases. A nurse will come in full of professional exultation to tell her companions that she has on hand "a beautiful typhoid case," or has been called out to nurse what "looks delightfully like a malignant diphtheria case." This might seem like heartless levity to one who does not know the infinite patience and self devotion and kindness of these young women. Their pleasure is all in the medical aspects of the case, the "stern joy that warriors feel in foemen worthy of their steel," for disease is the enemy which they fight, and for the patient they have nothing but pity and tenderness. Surgical cases are particularly prized as offering practical examples of what would be the greatest duty of the Red Cross should occasion come. Should war come, the medical instincts of the sisters would rise up in joyousness, even while the woman's heart would shrink from the prospect.—New York Sun.

### Ancient Roman Matrons.

Let the clubwoman who has plumed herself on her newness hide her diminished head. Ancient Rome had her forerunners. In Rome clubs for ladies exclusively were very numerous, some of them being for religious, others for social purposes. The most celebrated of the latter class was called the "Senate of Matrons." Connected with it was a debating society, at the meetings of which momentous questions of etiquette and dress were discussed with becoming gravity, much as they are at the present time. Sometimes the women of Rome condescended to interfere in municipal questions, and when a man so fortunate as to have gained their good will died they erected a statue to his memory.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DAY, JANUARY 31 ..... 1896


It is announced that the Santa Fe Railroad will build more miles of road in Southern California this year than they have for the past eight years. This is business, and is an indication that the backbone of the hard times for the Santa Fe is broken.

Better and cheaper bicycles are predicted for 1896, and those who want wheels should be in no hurry to pay one hundred dollars for a machine that can be sold at a fair profit at half that price. So many companies are going into the manufacture of bicycles that last year's combination can not be maintained.

When Senator Allison was introduced to the Republican caucus of the Iowa Legislature as the next President, it is reported in the dispatches that he "made a brief speech of thanks, in which he did not touch upon national issues." The prominent Republicans are afraid to declare themselves upon the important issues now before the country, but they will find out that the American people will not consent to elect any man President who is afraid to make his position clear to all the isses which demand a settlement.

A few days ago the Examiner had a long dispatch from the East, telling how Cleveland would force the Democratic National Committee to select New York as the place for holding the convention this year, so that he could have himself renominated or force the nomination of Secretary Olney. The committee has selected Chicago as the place for holding the convention and the time is fixed several weeks later than Mr. Cleveland is alleged to have wanted it, according to the Washington man who lies for the Examiner. Cleveland has been abused and lied about more than any President we have ever had, but he seems to be quite healthy.

Our Republican friends were going to show the country how to legislate just as soon as they got into power, but a cog must have slipped somewhere, as they have had control of the house and senate for some time, and so far have been unable to do anything. The house indorsed the bond policy of the President, and the senate, if it does anything, will pass a free silver bill. That is about the way the Democrats worked together last year, and it did not prove to be popular with the people, and we have an idea that that "tired feeling" will soon prevail pretty extensively when the Republican party is mentioned, unless its representatives get to work.

A senate committee has under consideration a bill which it proposes to introduce defining the Monroe doctrine and so establishing it that in the future the diplomatic officials of this government will have no difficulty in acting under it. The idea is a good one, and should be followed up. It is not a partisan question in any way and party politics should not enter into the discussion. It is difficult to see how any good citizen can oppose such a bill, and it will be interesting to note whether any one will have hardihood to do so. Certainly, should any member of Congress vote against it he ought to be promptly, severely and perpetually retired to private life.

The news from China shows a singular complication of affairs at Peking. The Emperor and the empress Dowager are said to be arrayed against each other, the old Viceroy, Li, being a supporter of the Empress. The Emperor appears to have been persuaded to issue an edict for the building of a railroad from Tien-tsin to within ten miles of Peking, but the latest news from the Chinese capitol gives the impression that the road may not be built because of palace discussions. Meanwhile, in Hunan, which has always been anti-foreign, a proclamation has been issued warning any one against selling land to French or other European missionaries. Rewards are offered to any spy who will give information of such sale of property. This shows what small foundation there is for any recent reports that the Chinese authorities were determined to give protection and aid to missionaries.

Congress is making rapid progress with its routine of work. The House has already two of the regular appropriation bills—the Pension and Military Academy bills—as well as the Urgent Deficiency bill, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs has the Consular and Diplomatic bill ready to report. But no action has been taken with regard either to coast defenses or to the navy. In view of the martial electricity with which the air has been charged since the beginning of the session, this is a singular omission. The bulk of the money appropriated by the Urgent Deficiency bill is to go toward the expenses of United States courts. We fail to see how any deficiency can be more urgent than that which exposes the principal seaports of the country to destruction by a hostile fleet. Let us have the Fortifications and Naval Appropriation bills at once. And when they come, let them embody the novelty of making the money they appropriate immediately available. It is unnecessary to wait until July to meet an emergency that may be upon us next week. It takes time to build and mount guns, and work that is six months later in beginning will take six months longer to finish.


INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞Norman House Reading Room.☜


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 31 day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest in the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of Southeast quarter of section No. 9; all in Township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 499 acres.

The Southeast quarter of Section Thirty two in Township No. 12 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M. containing 159 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98 25-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence follow said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 93-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispuesta Lode."

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23d, 1896.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO AUGUST HERZER:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements on the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modoc mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1895, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

[Official.]

### *Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 630 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment Lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state prices separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Ninth day of April, 1896, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 9th day of April, 1896, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.

W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

[Official.]

## Ordinance No. 56.

*The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:*

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually, in advance, procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector of said Inyo County, and must make their for the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control five thousand sheep or more, shall constitute the first class, and must pay One Hundred and twenty five dollars per annum for the first five thousand sheep, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of dollars and fifty cents per annum.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control four thousand sheep and less than five thousand constitute the second class, and must pay One Hundred dollars per annum for the first four thousand, and for each additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand five hundred sheep and less than four thousand constitute the third class, and must pay eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents for the first three thousand five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control three thousand sheep and less than three thousand five hundred constitute the fourth class, and must pay seventy-five dollars per annum for the first three thousand, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand five hundred sheep and less than three thousand constitute the fifth class and must pay sixty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum for the first two thousand five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control two thousand sheep and less than two thousand five hundred constitute the sixth class, and must pay fifty dollars per annum for the first two thousand, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand five hundred sheep and less than two thousand constitute the seventh class, and must pay thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents per annum for the first one thousand five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control one thousand sheep and less than one thousand five hundred constitute the eighth class, and must pay twenty five dollars per annum for the first one thousand, and for every additional hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

9. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control less hundred sheep and less than one thousand constitute the ninth class, and must pay twelve dollars and fifty cents per annum for the first five hundred, and for every additional hundred sheep, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

10. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control a less number than five hundred sheep constitute the tenth class, and must pay, for every one hundred sheep the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

SECTION 2. The license provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed added due to the said County of Inyo, and the Tax Collector of the said Inyo County shall have the collection of said license, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and against every person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, the said Tax-collector may direct suit to be brought in the name of the said County of Inyo as plaintiff for the recovery of said license, and in such case, either the Tax-Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit, may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 3. The County Auditor of said Inyo County shall prepare and have printed, suitable blank licenses for the said Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached, for the signature of the Tax-Collector when sold.

SECTION 4. The Tax-Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary fund of the said Inyo County.

SECTION 5. Every person, firm, or corporation, engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep in the said County of Inyo, before procuring the license in this ordinance provided, must make and file with the said Tax Collector his, their, or its affidavit; and if made on behalf of a firm, to be made by a member thereof, and if on behalf of a corporation, to be made by any person on its behalf; which affidavit must state his place of residence, or if a firm, its place of business, firm name, and the residence of the members thereof, and if a corporation, its corporate name, its name, principal place of business, and the name of the state or nation under the laws of which the same has been formed; that he, or they, or it is engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep (or as the case may be,) in the County of Inyo, State of California; the number of sheep of which he they, or it is the owner, or possessed and controls, in the said County of Inyo, and the marks or marks, brand or brands, on said sheep.

SECTION 6. Should any person, firm or corporation, neglect, or refuse to file with the Tax-collector the affidavit mentioned in section 5 of this ordinance, or should the said affidavit, in the opinion of the Tax Collector, fail to truly state the number of sheep of which he, they, or it is the owner, or possessed and under his, their, or its control, in said County of Inyo, it shall be the duty of said Tax Collector to corrall, and carefully count and estimate said sheep.

SECTION 7. Each license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall be in force and of virtue from and including the first day of April of the year in which the same shall be procured, until and including the thirty first day of March of the following year.

SECTION 8. All moneys collected for licenses under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said Inyo County as other moneys, and shall be placed to the credit of the Salary fund of said County.

SECTION 9. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 51 of the Board of Supervisors passed on the 5th day of January, 1894, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 56 was duly passed enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 10th day of January, 1896, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. J. Stewart, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.

Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 56.

Filed January 10, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Recorded January 13, 1896, in Book B of Ordinances, at page 118.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.


HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

1y27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and $1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

—x—

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

☞THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

—x—

☞First-class hotel in every respect. Table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.


(Official.)

### *Proposals for Services of County Physician.*

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 9, 1896 for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 10, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m. of said Ninth day of April 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. n3-4w

[Official.]

### *Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 9, 1896, up to the hour of ten not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each local ity for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896 and ending May 9, 1897. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. n3-4w

LAND NOTICES.

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Sunter, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 265, for the E½ S½ of section No. 9, in Township No 19, S. Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 860. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Frederick E. Smith, for the SW¼ NW¼ N½ SW¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew Nelson Bell Jr., Ambrose W. H. Smith, William G. Morton and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co. California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 824. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, February 18, 1896, viz: Ezekiel Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Mort n, J. White Smith, Andrew Nelson Bell Jr. and Lorin A. Anger, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 829. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Lucy A. Smith, for the S½ SW¼ Sec. 8 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James A. Partridge, Lorin A. Anger, Frederic R. Smith and Edward B. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 855. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Ezekiel Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Mort n, J. White Smith, Andrew Nelson Bell Jr. and Lorin A. Anger, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 824. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, February 18, 1896, viz: Lucy A. Smith, for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 8 and N½ NE¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton, J. White Smith, Andrew Nelson Bell Jr. and Lorin A. Anger, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Edward B. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 164, for the W½ NE¼ and W½ SE¼ of section No. 25, in Township No 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He name as witnesses: Lorin A. Anger, J. White Smith, James A. Partridge and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Ambrose W. H. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 160, for the SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: William G. Morton, Lorin A. Anger, Eugene E. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
H. E. 765. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896 viz: Edward B. Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 25, T. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lorin A. Anger, John G. Smith, Benigno Aguirre and J. White Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Edward B. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Lucy A. Smith, for the SW¼ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼ quarter of section No. 24, in Township No. 12, Range No. 34 E.

He names as witnesses: Theophilus F. A. Connelly, Michael C. Madoon, Jacob A. Shoemaker and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo County, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.



TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | Miles from Mound House. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10.50 a m | Ar | 5.20 p m |
| Davidson | 6 | | 11.55 a m | | 4.15 p m |
| Cliffon | 18 | | 12.10 p m | | 4.00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | | 12.40 p m | | 3.30 p m |
| Wabuska | 28 | | 1.40 p m | | 2.30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1.50 p m | | 2.15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2.05 p m | | 2.05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | | 2.30 p m | | 1.40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | | 3.10 p m | | 12.55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3.50 p m | | 12.19 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5.00 p m | Lv | 11.30 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6.00 a m | Ar | 7.25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | | 6.37 a m | | 6.48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | | 7.10 a m | | 6.15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | | 7.30 a m | | 5.55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | | 7.50 a m | | 5.25 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | | 8.10 a m | | 5.15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | | 8.30 a m | | 4.55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9.00 a m | | 4.25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9.40 a m | | 4.0 p m |
| Junction | | | 10.10 a m | | 3.25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | | 11.10 a m | | 2.25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | | 12.00 m | | 1.35 p m |
| Quartz | 183 | | 12.50 p m | | 12.35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | | 2.30 p m | | 11.50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 3.40 p m | | 11.00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 214 | Lv | 5.15 p m | Lv | 9.30 a m |
| Alvord | 229 | | 4.05 p m | | 8.35 a m |
| Tibbets | 232 | | 4.50 p m | | 8.19 a m |
| Independence | 237 | | 5.25 p m | | 7.25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6.20 p m | | 6.40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | | 6.50 p m | | 6.10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar | 7.00 p m | Lv | 6.00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Ludlow*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles; Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, furnishing and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 15 and closing October 15, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day if their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7.30 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8.25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (ex-officio) ..... JOSEPH SELBY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 67¼ |
| Antimony | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 5¼ |
| Pig lead | 3.85 |

### BORN.

ROUGNEY—At Big Pine, Cal., Jan. 21, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Rougney a daughter.

### MARRIED.

MORTON-ROSE—At Independence, Cal., January 29, 1896, by A. V. Davidson, J. P., Mr. John J. Morton and Miss Alice Rose.

This office was honored with a receipt of wedding cake.

HANPHAMMER—SACZOVICH—At Independence, Cal., January 30, 1896, by A. V. Davidson, J. P., Harmon Hankhammer and Miss Fannie Lafcovich.

H. C. Hamilton spent last Saturday in town.

J. S. Gorman returned from the city last Monday.

Bodie received two feet of snow during the late storm.

The Chinese lilies will commence to blossom in a few days.

W. L. Zimmerman was a passanger on Monday's train from Bishop.

It is said there will be a dance on the 17th of Ireland at Keeler this year.

Thos. Boland was on last Monday's train, returning from a visit to the city.

The New Stevens Ditch Company publishes a notice of assessment this week.

Neil McLean came up from Keeler last Saturday and spent a couple of days in town.

Wheat made a sudden advance in price last week, raising 3½ cent per cental in one day.

The Directors of the Stevens Ditch Company held a meeting in town last Saturday.

There were two weddings in town this week. The cold wave is having some good effect.

Chas. Radcliff of Bodie is spending several days in this vicinity looking over the mining field.

Arthur Smith was among the arrivals during the past week from the southern end of the county.

John Basto and Jas. Sharpe came in from the Alabama mines the first of the week, for supplies.

Joel Frye came up from Cerro Gordo last Tuesday morning on a business trip, returning next day.

Pruning is now in order and a number of orchards in Independence and vicinity are receiving attention.

Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., held a meeting last Tuesday evening and installed officers for the ensuing year.

Schober & Meads arrived last Saturday on their return trip from Mojave. They had four wagons and a total cargo of 19 tons.

Thos. Boland and J. A. McKenzie came up from Keeler last Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Masonic Lodge, held the same evening. They returned Wednesday.

Dr. J. S. McQueen will arrive from Bishop on to-day's train, on his regular visit to this end of the valley. Anybody wanting dental work done should call early, as he will remain no longer than business compels.

Mr. Culver, a special agent of the post-office department spent several days in town this week settling up the affairs of the local office. The accounts have all been adjusted and matters are now in first-class order.

Mr. Howard Wilkinson, arrived from West Virginia on last Monday's train. He came on a visit to his brother, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, of the local Weather Bureau, and will remain for a couple of weeks.

While on the way up this trip George Meads had an accident happen one of his wagons. When passing through Redrock canyon the wagon ran off the grade and overturned. Nothing was very badly damaged except a stove, and that was pretty well demolished.

A social dance was held at the dining room of the Norman House last Tuesday evening. The attendence was small, owing to the short notice given, enough were present, however to continue dancing until a late hour. Music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Tucker.

### Outside News From Various Points.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—

J. Dunphy of Cerro Gordo had a very severe attack of paralysis on Tuesday. Dr. Middleton of Lone Pine sent some medicine to relieve him and at last accounts he was improving slowly. All of "Jack's" friends advised him to try a complete change of climate as his case is getting worse the longer he works in the lead mines.

There was a marriage at Lone Pine last Monday evening. The contracting parties were Mr. F. Olivas and Mrs. F. Grijalva. A serenade was given the newly made couple by the "boys" and everybody had a good time.

A. R. Wicks, a mining man from Panamint passed through Keeler Wednesday on his way to his mine near Post-Office springs.

D. C. Lane is expected on next Monday morning's stage from Pomona.

Chas. Anthony of Darwin left for Los Angeles by private conveyance one day this week. He may close up an important mining deal shortly.

During the last big storm on Saturday about six inches of snow fell at Cerro Gordo and vicinity.

Lone Pine enjoyed an epidemic of quarrels last week. A man named Brown got a beautiful black eye and there were several other scratching matches. The town of Keeler was also in the same belt of disturbance and was the scene of three fights last week. A miner named Drinskill blacked the eyes of two of his friends and then went and bought a pistol from a Chinaman and fired several shots in a reckless manner. This district should have a deputy sheriff or constable appointed. One who is a resident of Keeler. The present incumbent is absent from here and does not claim this as his residence now. The Sheriff should appoint some one else. Why not appoint D. Holland deputy if he will accept.

There are several houses for rent in Keeler at present.

J. H. Long, who has recently been employed as porter at Boland's store, left for Mojave last Monday evening.

Mrs. A. L. Boland of Lone Pine is visiting friends in Keeler at present.

John Le Moigne is laid up in Darwin with a sprained ankle.

Mr. R. J. Laws went to Keeler on last down train Wednesday evening.

J. J. Morton, one of our prominent business men of Keeler, has, it is said, decided to quit the batchlor club and wed one of Independence's fairest native daughters. "Jonnny's" many friends wish him happiness and may his pathway of married life be strewn with 'roses'.

J. A. McKenzie will go out to his mine on Friday, where he is putting in a new set of flues in the boiler which gave out last week and also to put in a new wire cable in the shaft which he is cleaning out.

A check for nearly one hundred dollars was stolen from Lane's mine in Darwin last week and the payment of it has been stopped. It is really not exactly known whether it was really stolen or only lost, future developments will show.

The practice of degraded Indian squaws coming down from the upper end of the County, namely Bishop and Independence and even as far up the country as Rhodes station and then getting hilarious on cheap China gin and tanglefoot whiskey in China town and making Rome or rather Keeler howl during the midnight hours, is getting to be too much of a nuisance for the citizens to stand much longer. The drunken orgies are not confined alone to the night hours but are frequently heard and seen in daylight. It is not very pleasant for ladies and children to hear the howls and profane language used, and some means should be taken to stop their coming in to town

Coming events cast their shadows before. So look out.

Yours Repsectfully,
TOWN TALK.

W. H. Metson, of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, and F. C. Drew, stenographer for that firm, arrived at Independence on Monday last, remaining until yesterday morning. Mr. Metson was occupied in conducting a case in the U. S. Land Office wherein Jas. S. Cain et als. were plaintiffs, vs. the Adelena Gold and Silver Mining Company.

J. S. Cain, J. W. Kelly, A. Lazard and W. S. Lilien, all of Bodie, arrived at Independence on Monday's train, returning yesterday morning. Their presence was required at the Land Office in connection with proceedings now being had to determine the ownership of certain mines at Bodie.

### Religious Services

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m.. Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman, supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

### Correspondence

BIG PINE, Jan. 29, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—The double-barrelled communication sans date of birth and place of nativity signed in spots by "Hearer" and "Believer" published in the Inyo *Register* of January 23, contains certain inaccuracies and a chance for conclusions far from just to the good people of this hamlet.

Over the first "Spot" this yearner for the fallen condition of "we-uns" thus regrets: "That most of the advanced scholars of the Big Pine School went 18 miles to a "mixed" dance and got back in time for school next day." The distance referred to is stretched nearly four miles. The most plausable explanation yet suggested of this stretch was announced by one of the culprits alluded to by this would-be reformer, to wit: "The assinine largeness and expansion of the auricular organs of this moral pilot." The "mixed" character ascribed might lead the radical reader to the erroneous conclusion that some were in attendendce who were unfit associates for the aforesaid advanced scholars. That any such were present at this "mixed" dance is hereby emphatically denied. And this "unco guid" Hearer and Believer is hereby challenged by the Big Pine delegation to make good the "mixed" feature of the assembly referred to.

Should there be those of the hamlet fearful of retribution let them seek consolation under the caption of "Things we believe," and be thankful that both the teachers of the Big Pine school must from the formula therein set forth sufficiently suit this righteous scribe to save the hamlet from the fate of Sodom.

Anent the statement under the caption of "Things we know" referring to the fact that the ear-gathered summary of our moral condition fails to suit its author, the pious wish is hereby recorded: That should the writer's prayer for *health* get the same answer accorded the supplication for immunity from the waste basket, that he, or she, or it, of the dignified plural will evince proper gratitude and come again. Your chromo will be gladly forwarded post-paid on receipt of address.

SWAMPER.

BIG PINE, Cal. Jan. 28, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—In justification of our new arrivals at Modena a word may not be out of place in reply to the statement of the writer who aired its peculiar ides in the *Register* as "Believer," in the issue of January 23, 1896. That dark horse—or mare—is in error. The social dance was the result of a general invitation from our new neighbors to unite with them in a hearty welcome to our isolated country. The response was quite general from here. So far as the mixed dance is concerned we can safely say that those who went from here attended with none but good intentions and conducted themselves in a becoming manner. So far as the statement to the effect that one man fell, "Believer" is reminded that often the most cherished tree in the forest falls without injury to its neighbor. We reply to the uncalled-for slander referred to in no spirit of animosity but only in defense of our sons and daughters, praying that they may out-live the malignant slanders of "Believer."

J. C. CROCKER.

Editor Lyceum,
Jan. 30, 1896

The society was called to order at seven o'clock by the President, H. D. Gill.

The literary exercises opened with a duet by Ed. and Joe Bell.

A suitable programme was then rendered by members of the society.

The topic of discussion for the evening was: Resolved, "That there is more pleasure in pursuit than in in possession;" It was warmly contested by P. W. Forbes Esq., Leon Marks, and Miss Bertha Partridge for the negative and H. D. Gill, Miss Frances Aguirre and Geo. H. Lewis, for the affirmative. The victory resulting in favor of the negative.

We kindly thank P. W. Forbes Esq. for helping us with the debate, and hope to see him often.

The question for February first is: Resolved, "That agriculture is more beneficial to California than mining."

The following visitors were present: Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Forbes, Mrs. H. D. Gill, Misses Maud Cook, Lizzie Thompson, Rosa Roeper; Messrs Harry Cook, Norm Mairs, Paul Mairs, Ivan Bunney. Members present, 10.

We kindly invite all who can make it convenient, to attend all future meetings.

Miss ANNA SCHABBELL,
Secretary.

### Weather Summary, week ending Jan. 30, 1896.

Highest barometer, 30.174 date, 26
Lowest barometer, 29.784 date 29
Highest Temperature 60.0 date 24
Lowest Temperature, 30.8 date 28
Mean Temperature, 42.7
Average dew-point, 23.6
Average humidity, 51.4
Total precipitation, .04 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, S
Highest velocity and date, 34 SE 27
Number of clear days, 1
" partly cloudy days, 2
" cloudy days, 4
" rainy days (.01 or more precip) 1

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows: Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperature. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

### Washington's Birthday.

Arrangements are being made to give a grand celebration at Big Pine on Washington's Birthday. The citizens have subscribed liberally toward a fund for defraying the expenses. It is proposed to have two races, one a quarter mile dash and the other one 780 yards and repeat, free for all horses owned in the country. A complete programme will be prepared and published next week. As the day occurs on Saturday in all probability the ball will be given on Friday evening, the 21st. Arrangements will be made to entertain visitors from all over the valley and a good time is sure to be had.

### Procure Patents.

A gentleman in speaking of the title to mines, in the Shasta Courier says: "In view of complications that may arise, and to surely guard against the same, it is of almost first importance that in order to sell mines, the property ownership be secured by Government patent. Such a deed shows the owner's faith in the property and also carries the undoubted right to transfer his holding. Eastern and European investors look upon a Government patent to mineral property as a matter of prime importance, and as a passport to their confidence, when a sale is sought. Many sales have not been made, or property even considered, on account of absence of the U. S. title. A patent is also of value to a mine owner whether he desires to sell or not, as with it, he is not only secure from encroachment but relieved of assessment work and free to go where and when he listeth in pursuit of what he may desire.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of January, 1896, an assessment (No. 4.) of thirty-five (35) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23rd day of March, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 21st day of April, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, January 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

(Official.)

### Ordinance No. 58.

*The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:*

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1896 and the first day of December, 1896, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said Inyo County, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Severa Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 54 of said Board of Supervisors, passed on the 4th day of January, 1895, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 58, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 10th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, Frank Fitzgerald.

Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO 58.

Filed January 11th, 1895.

D. J. HUSSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 125.

[Official.]

### *Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 9, 1896, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County or the term of one year beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 9, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sicks properly admitted to contractor's care on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated January 13 1896.


MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS'

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

NATHAN RHINE,

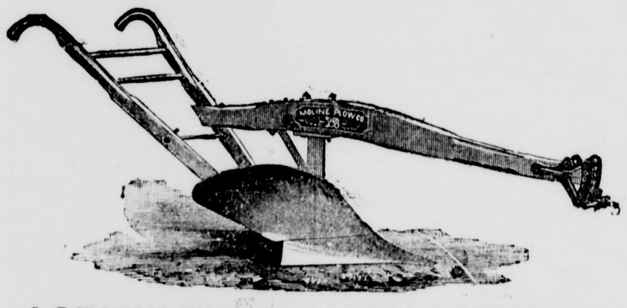
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

*ALSO TRANSACTS A*

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NATHAN RHINE

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j10-tf

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added latent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


[Official]

### *Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January —, 1896 sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1895-96. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of twa hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, and opened by said Board on the Ninth day of April, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated January 13, 1896.


A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### How Insects Breathe.

Take any moderately large insect and examine it closely. You will observe, even with the naked eye, that the body is pierced with a number of holes, usually from 18 to 20 in number. These minute openings are the apertures through which air is admitted to the system, and they are generally so wonderfully perfect that no extraneous mater of any kind can possibly effect an entrance. Sometimes these holes are furnishd with a delicate pair of horny clasps, which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect. In other cases—this class is far more numerous — they are densely fringed with stiff, interlacing bristles, which form a filter that admits nothing but air. This bristle filter is so perfectly yet so delicately made that it has been found absolutely impossible to force even such a subtle fluid as spirits of wine through it. These apertures or "breathing holes" communicate with two large tubes, which extend along the entire body of the insect, furnishing fresh air to the whole system. Beside these two main tubes, there are innumerable delicate branches, which run in all directions through the insect's body, continually dividing and subdividing until a wonderful network is the result. This mechanism allows air to penetrate into every fiber of the insect's anatomy, even into the nerve lines of the gauzy wings—providing it has wings—and into the feet and antennæ.—St. Louis Republic.

### The Lobster's Birth Name.

"Did you ever see the name a lobster is born with?" asked a fish dealer the other day. "It is marked on his body. No? Well, I'll show you one."

The dealer took a live lobster out of a heap on the marble slab.

"Its name is Joe," the dealer said after he had inspected one of its legs. "Now, can you find it?"

The customer took the lobster gingerly by the back of the neck, where it could not reach his hand with its nippers. Turning it on its back so that the brown legs at its side flopped backward, a smooth streak half an inch long, and nearly as wide, was seen on the inside of the thigh. In this streak, like a mosaic, were short lines, as though some one had printed on it with indelible brown ink in backhand the characters JOE.

"Some lobsters are named Jim," the dealer said, "some Jack, others John, and I once clearly made out the name Julia."—Strand Magazine.

### Men and Ages.

I think that men are just as sensitive and fussy regarding their ages as women can be. I was discussing this point the other evening at the house of an acquaintance, and one guest, a gentleman of about 55, said, with a cheerful frankness that seemed most convincing: "All this concealment of age is nonsense. What's the use of telling one tale when old Father Time tells another? Age is not a thing to be ashamed of, by any means. I never make any concealment of mine. I'm 45 and say it boldly."

And then there was a cold and clammy silence that could have been cut in chunks. This sort of "frank and honest" method is very much in vogue just now.—Polly Pry in New York Recorder.

### The True Cosmetics.

"A Daily Reader" asks about the quinine bath which "complexion specialists" recommend. This is merely a wash of alcohol in which a little quinine has been dissolved. It is said to "tone up" the skin and increase its ability to throw off impurities. But much better for the skin than the use of any tonic of this kind are plenty of fresh air, a good digestion, a daily bath and no end of fine, pure soap.—

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Is Pure and unsweetened and can be retained by the weakest stomach. A safe, easily digested FOOD for DYSPEPTICS!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco.

For the half year ending December 31, 1895, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty-six hundredths (4 26-100) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and three and fifty-five hundredths (3 55-100) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1896.

GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION

532 California St., corner Webb.

For the half year ending with the 31st of December, 1895, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of four and thirty-two one-hundredths (4 32-100) per cent on Term Deposits, and three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes; payable on and after Thursday, the 2d of January, 1896.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

THE BEST IN AMERICA

W. G. Woods & Co's.

"Castlewood" Kentucky Bourbon

Cartan, McCarthy & Co.

Sole Agents, and Distributors

San Francisco

"Improvement the Order of the Age."

THREE NEW MODEL

Smith PREMIER TYPEWRITERS

Nos. 2, 3 & 4

Great Progress in Mechanical Art.

Many improvements heretofore overlooked by other manufacturers.

Durability the First Consideration.

Write for new No. 2 Catalogue to LEO. K. ALEXANDER & BRO., 218 Sansome St., San Francisco. Southern California Branch, 216 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

TREE WASH.

"GREENBANK" powdered 98 degree Caustic Soda and pure 100 per cent Caustic Potash. *Always reliable.* T. W. JACKSON & CO., 226 Market St., S. F., Cal., Sole Agents. Sulphur, Whale Oil, Paris Green, Copperas, etc.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

S. F. N. U. No. 706. New Series No. 53.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

## THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE

By GILBERT PARKER.

[Copyright, 1893, by the J. B. Lippincott Co.]

He hoped that they would take her to their hearts and cherish her. He knew their firm principles of honor, and that he could trust them to be kind to his wife until he returned to share the affection which he was sure would be given to her. It was not his intention to return to England for some time yet. He had work to do in connection with his proposed colony, and a wife, even a native wife, could not well be a companion in the circumstances. Besides Lali—his wife's name was Lali—would be better occupied in learning the peculiarities of the life in which her future would be cast. It was possible they would find her an apt pupil. Of this they could not complain that she was untraveled, for she had ridden a horse, bareback, half across the continent. They could not cavil at her education, for she knew several languages—aboriginal languages—of the north. She had merely to learn the dialect of English society and how to carry with acceptable form the costumes of the race to which she was going. Her own costume was picturesque, but it might appear unusual in London society. Still they could use their own judgment about that.

Then, when she was gone beyond recall, he chanced one day to put on the coat he wore when the letters and paper declaring his misfortune came to him. He found his brother's letter; he opened it and read it. It was the letter of a man who knew how to appreciate at their proper value the misfortunes as the fortunes of life. While Frank Armour read he came to feel for the first time that his brother Richard had suffered, maybe, from some such misery as had come to him through Julia Sherwood. It was a dispassionate, manly letter, relieved by a gentle wit and hinting with a careful kindness that a sudden blow was better for a man than a lifelong thorn in his side. Of Julia Sherwood he had nothing particularly bitter to say. He delicately suggested that she acted according to her nature, and that in the seesaw of life Frank had had a sore blow, but this was to be borne.

The letter did not say too much. It did not magnify the difficulty. It did not depreciate it. It did not even directly counsel. It was wholesomely, tenderly judicial. Indirectly it dwelt upon the steadiness and manliness of Frank's character. Directly, lightly and without rhetoric it enlarged upon their own comradeship. It ran over pleasantly the days of their boyhood when they were hardly ever separated. It made distinct, yet with no obvious purpose, how good were friendship and confidence—which might be the most unselfish thing in the world—between two men. With the letter before him Frank Armour saw his act in a new light.

As we said, it is possible if he had read it on the day when his trouble came to him he had not married Lali nor sent her to England on this—to her—involuntary mission of revenge. It is possible also that there came to him the first vague conception of the wrong he had done this Indian girl, who undoubtedly married him because she cared for him after her heathen fashion, while he had married her for nothing that was commendable, not even for passion, which may be pardoned, nor for vanity, which has its virtues. He had had his hour with circumstance. Circumstance would have its hour with him in due time. Yet there was no extraordinary revulsion. He was still angry, cynical and very sore. He would see the play out with a consistent firmness. He almost managed a smile when a letter was handed to him some weeks later, bearing his solicitor's assurance that Mrs. Frank Armour and her maid had been safely bestowed on the Aphrodite for England. This was the first act in his tragic comedy.

### CHAPTER II.

When Mrs. Frank Armour arrived at Montreal, she still wore her Indian costume of clean well broidered buckskin, moccasins and leggings, all surmounted by a blanket. It was not a distinguished costume, but it seemed suitable to its wearer. Mr. Armour's agent was in a quandary. He had had no instructions regarding her dress. He felt, of course, that as Mrs. Frank Armour she should put off these garments and dress as far as possible in accordance with her new position. But when he spoke about it to Mackenzie, the elderly maid and companion, he found that Mr. Armour had said that his wife was to arrive in England dressed as she was. He saw something ulterior in the matter, but it was not his province to interfere. And so Mrs. Frank Armour was a passenger by the Aphrodite in her buckskin garments.

What she thought of it all is not quite easy to say. It is possible that at first she only considered that she was the wife of a white man—a thing to be desired—and that the man she loved was hers forever—a matter of indefinable joy to her. That he was sending her to England did not fret her, because it was his will, and he knew what was best. Busy with her contented and yet somewhat dazed thoughts of him, she was too happy to be very active mentally, even if it had been the characteristic of her race. She was not at first aware of how much notice she excited and how strange a figure she was in this staring city. When it did dawn upon her, she shrank a little, but still was placid, preferring to sit, with her hands folded in her lap, idly watching things. She appeared oblivious that she was the wife of a man of family and rank. She was only thinking that the man was hers—all hers.

He had treated her kindly enough in the days they were together, but she had not been a great deal with him because they traveled fast, and his duties were many, or he made them so, but the latter possibility did not occur to her. When he had hastily bidden her farewell at Port Arthur, he had kissed her and said, "Goodby, my wife." She was not acute enough yet in the inflection she did not speculate. He was sending her—that was enough.

The woman given to her as maid had been well chosen. Armour had done this carefully. She was Scotch, was reserved, had a certain amount of shrewdness, would obey instructions and do her duty carefully. What she thought about the whole matter she kept to herself. Even the solicitor at Montreal could not find out. She had her instructions clear in her mind. She was determined to carry them out to the letter, for which she was already well paid and was likely to be better paid, because Armour had arranged that she should continue to be with his wife after they got to England. She understood well the language of Lali's tribe, and because Lali's English was limited she would be indispensable in England.

Mackenzie therefore had responsibility, and if she was not elated over it she still knew the importance of her position and had enough practical vanity to make her an efficient servant and companion. She already felt that she had got her position in life, from which she was to go out no more forever. She had been brought up in the shadow of Alnwick castle, and she knew what was due to her charge—by other people. Herself only should have liberty with her. She was taking Lali to the home of General Armour, and that must be kept constantly before her mind. Therefore from the day they set foot on the Aphrodite she kept her place beside Mrs. Armour, sitting with her—they walked very little—and scarcely ever speaking, either to her or to the curious passengers. Presently the passengers became more inquisitive and made many attempts at being friendly, but these received little encouragement. It had become known who the Indian girl was, and many wild tales went about as to her marriage with Francis Armour. Now it was maintained she had saved his life at an outbreak of her tribe; again that she had found him dying in the woods and had nursed him back to life and health; yet again that she was a chieftainess, successful claimant against the Hudson's Bay company, and so on.

*"Goodby, my wife."*

There were several on board who knew the Armours well by name, and two who knew them personally. One was Mr. Edward Lambert, a barrister of the Middle Temple, and the other was Mrs. Townley, a widow, a member of a well known Hertfordshire family, who, on a pleasant journey in Scotland, had met, conquered and married a wealthy young American and had been left alone in the world by no means portionless 18 months before.

Lambert knew Richard Armour well, and when, from Francis Armour's solicitor, whom he knew, he heard just before they started who the Indian girl was he was greatly shocked and sorry. He guessed at once the motive, the madness, of this marriage. But he kept his information and his opinions mostly to himself, except in so far as it seemed only due to friendship to contradict the numberless idle stories going about. After the first day at sea he came to know Mrs. Townley, and when he discovered that they had many mutual friends and that she knew the Armours he spoke a little more freely to her regarding the Indian wife and told her what he believed was the cause of the marriage.

Mrs. Townley was a woman—a girl—of uncommon gentleness of disposition, and in spite of her troubles inclined to view life with a sunny eye. She had known of Frank Armour's engagement with Miss Julia Sherwood, but she had never heard the sequel. If this was the sequel—well, it had to be faced. But she was almost tremulous with sympathy when she remembered Mrs. Armour and Frank's gay, fashionable sister, Marion, and contemplated the arrival of this Indian girl at Greyhope. She had always liked Frank Armour, but this made her angry with him, for on second thought she was not more sorry for him and for his people than for Lali, the wife. She had the true instinct of womanhood, and she supposed that a heathen like this could have feelings to be hurt and a life to be wounded as herself or another. At least she saw what was possible in the future when this Indian girl came to understand her position, only to be accomplished by contact with the new life so different from her past.

Both she and Lambert decided that she was very fine looking, notwithstanding her costume. She was slim and well built, with modest bust and shapely feet and ankles. Her eyes were large, meditative and intelligent, her features distinguished. She was a goodly product of her race, being descended from a line of chiefs and chieftainesses, broken only in the case of her grandfather, as tions of Saxon speech to catch the satire—almost involuntary—in the last two words. She remembered the words, however, and the kiss, and she was quite satisfied. To what she was going we have said. Her hands, the two kindly inquisitors decided, were almost her best point. They were perfectly made, slim, yet plump, the fingers tapering, the wrist supple. Mrs. Townley then and there decided that the girl had possibilities. But here she was, an Indian, with few signs of civilization or that breeding which seems to white people the only breeding fit for earth or heaven.

Mrs. Townley did not need Lambert's suggestion that she should try to approach the girl, make friends with her and prepare her in some slight degree for the strange career before her.

Mrs. Townley had an infinite amount of tact. She knew it was best to approach the attendant first. This she did, and to the surprise of other lady passengers received no rebuff. Her advance was not, however, rapid. Mackenzie had had her instructions. When she found that Mrs. Townley knew Francis Armour and his people, she thawed a little more, and then very hesitatingly she introduced her to the Indian wife. Mrs. Townley smiled her best, and there were many who knew how attractive she could be at such a moment.

There was a slight pause, in which Lali looked at her meditatively, earnestly, and then those beautiful wild fingers glided out and caught her hand and held it, but she spoke no word. She only looked inquiringly, seriously, at

her new found friend and presently dropped the blanket away from her and sat up firmly, as though she felt she was not altogether an alien now and had a right to hold herself proudly among white people, as she did in her own country and with her own tribe, who had greatly admired her. Certainly Mrs. Townley could find no fault with the woman as an Indian. She had taste, carried her clothes well and was superbly fresh in appearance, though her hair still bore very slight traces of the grease which even the most aristocratic Indians use.

But Lali would not talk. Mrs. Townley was anxious that the girl should be dressed in European costume and offered to lend her and rearrange dresses of her own, but she came in collision with Mr. Armour's instructions. So she had to assume a merely kind and comforting attitude. The wife had not the slightest idea where she was going, and even when Mackenzie, at Mrs. Townley's oft repeated request, explained very briefly and unpicturesquely she only looked incredulous or unconcerned. Yet the ship, its curious passengers, the dining saloon, the music, the sea and all had given her suggestions of what was to come. They had expected that at table she would be awkward and ignorant to a degree. But she had at times eaten at the trader's table at Fort Charles and had learned how to use a knife and fork. She had also been a favorite with the trader's wife, who had taught her many civilized things. Her English, though far from abundant, was good. Those, therefore, who were curious and rude enough to stare at her were probably disappointed to find that she ate like "any Christom man."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## DID THIS DOG USE REASON?

### Knocked From a Bier Once, He "Died" Again and Made Himself Secure.

"I've come to the conclusion that dogs have the use of a certain and a great amount of reasoning power," said Carver B. Cline to a reporter. "I was convinced by one of Duncan's dogs.

"These animals always obey the commands of their master, but the case of which I speak was one in which the dog saw the situation and acted for what he thought was the best solution of a difficulty.

"The dogs do a fire act. One of them runs up a ladder, seizes a dummy canine from the flames, carried him to the ground and then dies. Duncan's collie died all right this particular night and was put on a stretcher several feet above the floor, on two small wooden horses. The widow dog and the ambulance came on. The disconsolate widow, you know, makes a rush for the corpse, with paws poked into her crying eyes. Then she is led away by sympathizing friends.

"She made her rush for the bier this night, but she put too much force into it, and her defunct spouse was knocked from his resting place.

"Well, that animal fell to the floor just as limp as any body could be. He lay there motionless, but I saw him open one eye and kind of take in the situation. Then he seemed to come to the conclusion that he had not been taught to die just that way, so he jumped up, climbed to the bier and died all over again.

"The widow was by this time over near the ambulance in the center of the stage. As soon as the hero husband had died the second time she again made a rush for the bier. The dead brute was ready this time. He had one eye open. When he saw her coming, he just reached over the side of his resting place and took a good grip with both his front paws. The widow's grief was powerful, but that death grip held.

"Now, did that dog use reason?"—New York Times.

### Women and Horses.

A man who has been much associated with horses and who ought to know makes the unqualified assertion that women are better fitted than men to excel in horsemanship. That is by no means saying that all women are good drivers or riders. Indeed it is peculiarly a feminine trait to twitch and tug the reins as if they were ropes attached to anything but the tender mouth of a horse, thus cruelly torturing the helpless animal, who unhappily doesn't know enough to refuse to go the faster for such treatment.

But when a woman has a natural taste for driving and cultivates it she is apt to handle the ribbons superlatively well and to have a lighter and more skillful hand than the man driver of equal training. The reason suggested for this is that the horse is in his nature much like a sensitive, nervous child, needing to be treated with gentleness, firmness and patience, and women, who as a sex have always had the care of children and have by training and heredity acquired the qualities which fit them for the management of children, are thereby also fitted for the management of the horse.

### The Girl's Health.

"If the girl, on entering womanhood, understands her body as she does other scientific works," said Miss Lindley, "recognizes it as the vehicle and abiding place of her mind and understands her mind as the educated individual for which body culture has been carefully given, her graduation certificate will not be the passport to invalidism. Such a millennium is possible, but it must begin in the home and with the mother. As the home is, so is the country, and both home and country will be made by the 'coming girl.'"

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An Elixir of Life.

T. A. Slocum Offers to Send Two Bottles Free of His Remedy to Cure Consumption and all Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl Street, New York. Perfectly confident that he has an absolute remedy for the cure of consumption and all pulmonary complaints, he offers through this paper to send two bottles free to any reader who is suffering from lung trouble or consumption, also loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting. He invites those desirous of obtaining this remedy to send their express and post-office address, and to receive in return the two bottles free, which will arrest the approach of death. Already this remedy, by its timely use, has permanently cured thousands of cases which were given up, and death was looked upon as an early visitor.

Knowing his remedy as he does, and being so proof-positive of its beneficent results, Dr. Slocum considers it his religious duty, a duty which he owes to humanity, to donate his infallible remedy where it will assault the enemy in its citadel, and, by its inherent potency, stay the current of dissolution, bringing joy to homes over which the shadow of the grave has been gradually growing more strongly defined, causing fond hearts to grieve. The cheapness of the remedy—offered freely—apart from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer, who holds out life to those already becoming emaciated, and says: "Be cured."

The invitation is certainly worthy of the consideration of the afflicted, who, for years, have been taking nauseous nostrums without effect; who have ostracised themselves from home and friends to live in more salubrious climes, where the atmosphere is more congenial to weakened lungs, and who have fought against death with all the weapons and strength in their hands. There will be no mistake in sending for these free bottles—the mistake will be in passing the invitation by.

### A Delightful Nursery.

A delightful suit of rooms belonging to two little children consists of a day and night nursery that connect with each other. The night nursery contains two little brass bedsteads, with small rugs on the hard wood floor only in front of the beds and white iron washstands. The room has a large fireplace, with a wide hearth, and seats at either side of the fireplace. The walls are covered by a pretty nursery paper, gay with birds and flowers and butterflies, and the furniture, of which there is very little, has gay light colored chintz cushions. The day nursery has a bay window, with wide seats in the window sills. On a wide shelf about five feet from the floor are kept the gifts too dainty for daily use, nursery china, dolls and curious and interesting birthday gifts, to be handled only occasionally. Across one end of the room there is a seat that opens, where the toys rugged enough for everyday playmates are kept. There are a low bookcase; a low, large oak table, with chairs of the proper height round it; a cupboard, with glass doors, for the nursery dishes, and a small refrigerator. This room also has its fireplace, and the fireplaces in both rooms are protected by high brass fenders. The rug in the larger room is of heavy felt carpet, with a thick layer of cork beneath. This is used both for warmth and to save bumps.—New York Post.

### The Charm of Manner.

A modern thinker has said, "The only empire freely conceded to women is that of manners, but it is worth all the rest put together." And a young mother of the writer's acquaintance, speaking of her baby girl, said earnestly: "If I might claim a fairy godmother's single gift for her, it should not be beauty, intellect or wit, but that charm of manner which makes its possessor universally liked." We instinctively feel that the graces and amenities of life must always be largely under the direction of women, and these graces and amenities are too strong a power to be ignored. One sees women who may be intellectually ignorant and narrow, but whose charming manners gave them a social power quite beyond their broader and better educated sisters. And, after all, to make pleasantness and peace for all one's little world, to make one's house a place where every guest enters eagerly and leaves reluctantly, to give courage to the timid, ease to the awkward, to repress undue vigor of discussion and to make even controversy pleasant, all belong to woman's traditional sphere, and it is a sphere so important that even the virtues are not quite complete without it.

### Harriet Hosmer.

Harriet Hosmer was born in Watertown, Mass., in 1830. Her mother and sister died of consumption, and this led to an outdoor life, in which she soon showed her genius by modeling horses, dogs and other forms in clay. In 1851 she executed her first important work, an ideal head of Hesper. Her work has brought her riches as well as fame. Besides a talent for sculpture she has shown herself a gifted writer. Perhaps her most important recent work is the statue of Queen Isabella prepared for the Columbian exposition.

FIRE! FIRE!! THAT DREADFUL CRY

Is fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or his warehouse feeding the devouring element unintured. Happily most people who can insure—everything but health. Nine-tenths of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palpable jeopardy. Incipient indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

A sugar cured "ham"—poor actor made well by homepathic pills.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

The yeast cake and the negroes' favorite weapon are both raisers.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

"COLTON GAS," which has an established and unrivaled world-wide reputation for its purity and efficacy in the positively painless extraction of teeth, still maintains its superiority as the special anæsthetic of the dental profession. The safest of all anæsthetics; over 50,000 references; endorsed by all reputable physicians and dentists. We also perform all operations in dentistry with latest appliances, increased facilities and modern methods. Office—Rooms 6-8-10 Phelan Building, 806 Market St., San Francisco.

Colton Dental Association.

A "low descending sun"—one that treats his father disrespectfully.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itchings of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

*I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and became very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Graling, Mich.*

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

FORECASTERS.

Some people are so influenced by the electric currents of the atmosphere that they can foretell the coming of a thunderstorm with perfect accuracy, and others there are with nerves so sensitive that they are sure of having neuralgia from a low and fretful state of the nervous system. Now why can't the latter be warned in time and know that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. To use St. Jacob's Oil promptly will ward off an attack, or if attacked, will promptly cure. Such people can do for themselves what others do from weathers prophecies, heed the signals and save the wreck and disaster.

It is the postmaster who writes a voluminous letter who weighs his words.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Actors, draughtsmen, dentists and mustard plasters ought to draw well.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

by careful investments by mail through a responsible firm of large experience and great success. Will send you particulars free showing how a small amount of money can be easily multiplied by successful investments in grain. Highest Bank references. Opportunities excellent. Pattison & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Room P., Omaha Building, Chicago.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S.F.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Always

Taking cold, is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood, and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood and the one pure rich blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25 cts.

If your skirt edges wear out, it's because you don't use

"S.H.&M."

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS

It's easy to prove it for yourself.

Don't take any binding unless you see "S. H. & M." on the label, no matter what anybody tells you.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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Have you seen it? For beautiful work has no rival. Permanent alignment. No ribbon used. Inks direct from type. The perfection of a writing machine.

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makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

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Bear in Mind—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT
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## AN ENGAGED MAN

Young Gallivant Spooner could never sufficiently regret the day when he made an offer of marriage to Miss McSnarey. She was daughter of that rough old customer, Captain McSnarey, late of the Indian navy, and was a young woman in whom strength of will and determination to get a husband predominated considerably over feminine charms and graces of person. What had made Spooner propose to her at all was a mystery to the young man's friends; indeed, it was more or less a mystery to himself. But he was a weak minded, compliant young fellow, and Jane McSnarey had him all to herself for three weeks one summer, in a quiet country watering place, whither she and her father had designedly pursued him.

Yet, with all this, it is doubtful whether he would have been "brought up to the scratch," had not Captain McSnarey, a truculent old ruffian, of whom Spooner stood in great bodily fear, announced his intention—in a general way and without reference to particular persons—of horsewhipping any man whom he should find trifling with his daughter's virgin affections. Quite as much urged by this threat as allured by Miss McSnarey's fascinations, Spooner propounded the momentous question, and received from her faltering lips a bashful affirmative.

But as time went on and young Spooner betrayed no anxiety to consummate his happiness by marriage, Miss McSnarey grew impatient, and she more than once hinted to her fiance that it was now high time to start housekeeping. The young man, however, ignored these hints, except when they were very strong indeed, and then he pleaded various excuses for delay. The fact was the better he knew Miss McSnarey the less he relished the prospect of marrying her, and though conscious that the dreaded day of their union must come at last, he determined to put it off as long as he possibly could.

In this determination Spooner was loudly applauded by his bachelor friends, among whom his engagement was a standing joke; more especially as he was always boasting of his conquests over other girls—notably over one or two with whom he had entered into correspondence, "just for the fun of the thing," in answer to some advertisements, in The Matrimonial Herald. Whether these conquests were all so complete as Spooner represented them to be, his friends were not unreasonably disposed to doubt. But, as his braggart stories were decidedly amusing, they affected for the most part a solemn belief in them, and took a malicious pleasure in drawing the self satisfied young fellow out. One day at the club Dick Bolus, an intimate acquaintance, strolled up to him with a newspaper in his hand.

"Well, Spooner," he inquired, with a confidential wink, "got anything on in the matrimonial line just now—eh?"

"Nothing," replied Spooner, "except my standing engagement with Miss McSnarey. You see," with a languid, blase air, which he was very fond of assuming, "the girls are all very well for a bit, but when a chap has had as much of 'em as I have, they soon begin to pall, don't you know?"

"Well, you should be able to speak with authority on that subject, if anybody can," answered Bolus. "And, indeed, I've always heard that love is a very—what d'ye call 'em—ephemeral sort of affair, but when there's money in the case it must make constancy to the young lady a very good deal easier, mustn't it?"

"Certainly, dear boy," returned Spooner with an air of patronizing experience. "But of what are your remarks apropos? Are you intending to swallow a 'gilded pill,' by any chance?"

Bolus shook his head despondingly.

"No such luck!" he said. "But I've just read such a ripping advertisement in The Standard, here—inserted by a beautiful young lady with five thousand dollars a year!"

"Why not answer it, then?" asked Spooner.

"It would be no go for me, I'm afraid," answered Bolus, "because," with a comical downward glance at his own short, round person, "the gentleman is to be tall and of a military figure. But it might do for you, old fellow; for you are tall and rather of the military cut, especially since you've taken to having the shoulders of your coats padded."

"You forget that I'm already engaged," rejoined Spooner, with a sickly smile.

"Oh, never mind that," cried his friend lightly. "You might enter into correspondence with this advertising beauty, just for a joke, you know; and then, if you found her really such a stunner as she represents herself to be, you could easily get up a quarrel with Miss McSnarey and break off your engagement, couldn't you?"

"Engagements aren't so easily broken off as you think," returned Spooner ruefully. "But let us hear this advertisement, old man."

Bolus held up the paper, found the place and read as follows:

Young lady, aged twenty-one, beautiful, good figure, accomplished, with five thousand dollars a year of her own, desires to correspond with a gentleman with a view to matrimony. Age must not exceed thirty; must be handsome, tall and of a military figure, and also must have private means. N. B.—No man under five feet ten inches need apply. Address "Queenie," Kelly's, Vigo street, W.

"There!" cried Bolus, when he had finished. "What do you think of that, my boy? Twenty-one—beautiful—five thousand dollars a year! 'Pon my soul, it makes one's mouth water merely to read the words."

"I expect it's a hoax," answered Spooner. "I know from personal experience that many of these advertisements are."

"Not all, though!" rejoined Bolus. "I've known of several cases where they've been perfectly genuine. Besides, even if it should prove a hoax, you can always cry off. No, old fellow! This is too good a chance to be lightly thrown away. And if I were you, I should certainly answer the advertisement!"

"I don't think I can," Spooner replied. "It is rather dangerous for an engaged man. What would Miss McSnarey say if she were to 'twig' me in matrimonial correspondence with another girl?"

"Bother Miss McSnarey!" ejaculated Dick disrespectfully. "She'll never find out, bless your soul—not, at least, unless you decide to marry 'Queenie.' And then you can snap your fingers in her face and dare her to have the law of you. For the damages you'll have to pay will be a mere flea bite to a man who has married five thousand dollars a year."

Spooner took the paper from his friend and skimmed the advertisement with his own eyes. To tell the truth he was of a sentimental, pseudo-romantic disposition, and the notion of entering into amatory correspondence with a strange and beautiful young lady was by no means distasteful to him. Besides, he reflected, that to shrink from answering this advertisement would be very like giving the lie to his former boastful stories on the subject.

Bolus remarked signs of yielding about him, and always being in for a lark in which his friends compromised themselves more than he himself did, he proceeded to renew his persuasions, and after assuring him that he answered the requirements of the young lady in every particular, he added: "Come and write the letter at once. It would be madness to throw away such a chance?"

Before Spooner had time to further hesitate Bolus drew his arm through his friend's and led him toward an adjoining table. Spooner suffered himself to be conducted thither, with only the faintest show of resistance. For he was, as we have said, really very far from disliking the notion, beside the fact that he had his reputation for gallantry to sustain.

"Mind you, Bolus," he said, as he dropped into a chair at the table, "I shan't push this matter to any length. I'm merely writing for the fun of the thing—just to see what the young lady's answer will be."

"Oh, of course," the other acquiesced. "Though, if you really get a chance of marrying her and don't close with it, you'll be an awful fool, let me tell you."

"Then I fear I shall have to be a fool," rejoined Spooner. "But," taking up a pen and spreading out a sheet of note paper, "what am I to say?"

By the joint efforts of the two men a very elegant, if somewhat exaggerated, description of Spooner's various fascinations was concocted. And this, after it had been read through a score of times, touched up and carefully copied out in Spooner's finest handwriting, was duly inclosed in an envelope, addressed, stamped and posted. When this had been done they proceeded to discuss the probable outcome of the affair, speculating as to whether Spooner would get any answer at all, and if he did, what that answer was likely to be. He had not very long to wait. Two mornings later the answer actually reached him. Tearing it open with trembling fingers, he eagerly perused it.

It was very much more flattering than he had ventured to expect, and the expression of his face gradually relaxed into a self satisfied smile as he read it. The young lady stated (her letter is too long to be detailed in full) that of the numerous answers she had received Mr. Spooner's pleased her the most, and she should be glad to improve her acquaintance with him. She wished, however, that he would first forward his photograph to her under her real name (Miss Sibyl Coombs, postoffice, Richmond, Surrey), on receipt of which, if it tallied with his verbal description of himself, she would send him hers in return and arrange for a personal interview.

Spooner read this letter through several times, and was so much elated by its contents that, instead of deciding, as he should have done, to push the matter no further, he at once looked out a cabinet portrait of himself—a very flattering one, by the way—and dispatched it, with a neatly worded note, to Miss Sibyl Coombs. Then he went around to Dick Bolus' rooms to tell him what he had done and to show him the young lady's letter.

"You lucky beggar!" exclaimed Dick, when he had perused it. "Fancy your getting such a favorable reply—and by return too! When I've answered advertisements I've never had any response at all. But some fellows do get all the luck. Five thousand dollars a year, by Jupiter! Why, with your own little fortune thrown in you'll be able to live quite in style when you're married. Well, don't turn your back on an old friend, but ask me to dinner sometimes, won't you?"

"You know there's no question of my marrying her!" Spooner replied. "I have only entered into correspondence with her for a joke."

"My dear boy," rejoined Bolus, with a sage shake of his head, "in these hard times five thousand a year is not to be treated as a joke, I ran tell you. And the fellow who throws away that income, and a pretty wife into the bargain, merely because he is engaged to somebody else, is nothing short of a confounded fool!"

After a great deal more conversation in that strain, Spooner denying that his intentions were serious and Bolus insisting that they certainly ought to be, the former took his departure, promising to bring Miss Sibyl's photograph around to his friend as soon as it should arrive.

By return of post it reached him, sure enough, accompanied by a short, but very gushing letter. Spooner looked through the letter first. It was well calculated to flatter his personal vanity, for it informed him that Miss Coombs was quite satisfied with his portrait, which answered her highest expectations, and it requested him to call upon her personally at the Hotel Metropole the next day but one, when she would be in town. He then turned his attention to the photograph, which he unpacked rather anxiously. What would she be like? Would she really be pretty? Yes, yes! she was very pretty—nay, more than that, lovely! Large eyes, tiny mouth, a delicate nose. A graceful, well rounded figure—it was a full length portrait—and miniature hands and feet.

The impressionable Spooner was positively enraptured by the photograph. It far exceeded his highest hopes, and he hurried off, with the greatest eagerness, to show it to Dick Bolus. Bolus admired it quite as much as he did. In fact both young men agreed that, even allowing for embellishments on the part of the photographer and possible trifling imperfections which might appear in a photograph, the original must be a "devilish pretty gal."

"Of course," said Bolus, after loudly congratulating Spooner upon his good fortune—"of course you mean to keep this appointment with the young woman at the Metropole?"

"I—I—suppose I must," answered Spooner undecidedly, wavering between his sentimental desire to make the personal acquaintance of so lovely a girl and the fear of involving himself in a hopeless complication.

"I should rather think so," replied Bolus emphatically. "Why, man alive, if you were already married to Miss McSnarey, instead of being merely engaged to her, I should find no fault with you for being seduced by beauty like this."

While he was speaking he held the photograph in his hand, and gloated, with his little bloodshot eyes, over Miss Sibyl's charms, as depicted in her portrait.

"But—but—don't you see," expostulated Spooner, who was, however, clearly very anxious to attend the interview, "it will involve me—an engaged man—in very awkward consequences, if I let this matter go too far."

"Consequence be d—d," retorted Bolus, who could be amazingly reckless where other people were concerned. "If you are a lad of sense and spirit, you'll let Miss McSnarey go to the—I mean you'd chuck her over, and marry Queenie without hesitation. Have you written to say you'll keep the appointment yet?"

Spooner replied in the negative.

"Well, then," continued his friend, "by all means do so at once! There are pens, ink and paper on the table to your right."

Spooner wavered a little longer, just for the sake of appearances. But his mind was really made up, and he soon sat down and wrote the letter. Of course it was very wrong, not to say dishonorable, of him to behave in such a manner. But he was weak and vain, as well as silly and sentimental, and Miss Coombs' gushing letters, added to her beauty, as represented in her photograph, had quite turned his head.

The next forty-eight hours he spent in a state of feverish excitement. And when the time of his appointment drew near he made the very choicest toilet that his wardrobe would permit. Then, at last, after standing on a chair in front of the pier glass and carefully surveying his reflected person, beside rehearsing a series of taking attitudes and engaging smiles, he started off for the Metropole. His heart beat faster and faster as he neared the hotel. Indeed, when he reached the entrance and had to inquire of the porter for Miss Coombs' apartments he could scarcely articulate the words for the fluttering sensation at his heart. And when the waiter, who was showing him up, paused just outside the door to inquire his name, he actually could not speak for excitement, but could only hand him his card and leave him to read it for himself.

With a sudden sposmodic movement, of which your genuine waiter alone has the secret, the man threw open the door, announcing in sonorous tones, "Mr. Gallivant Spooner."

Positively trembling with combined shyness and expectancy, the young man entered to find himself face to face with—Miss McSnarey and her father.

The latter's face wore a peculiarly ominous scowl, and he carried in his hand a heavy, knotted crab stick of most formidable dimensions.

Let us draw a veil over the painful scene that followed. Suffice it to say that, while Captain McSnarey's crab stick was not called into requisition, Mr. Gallivant Spooner was only permitted to leave the hotel after fixing an early date for the happy event. And he was married to Jane McSnarey just three weeks later.—True Flag.

### The Colorado Canyon.

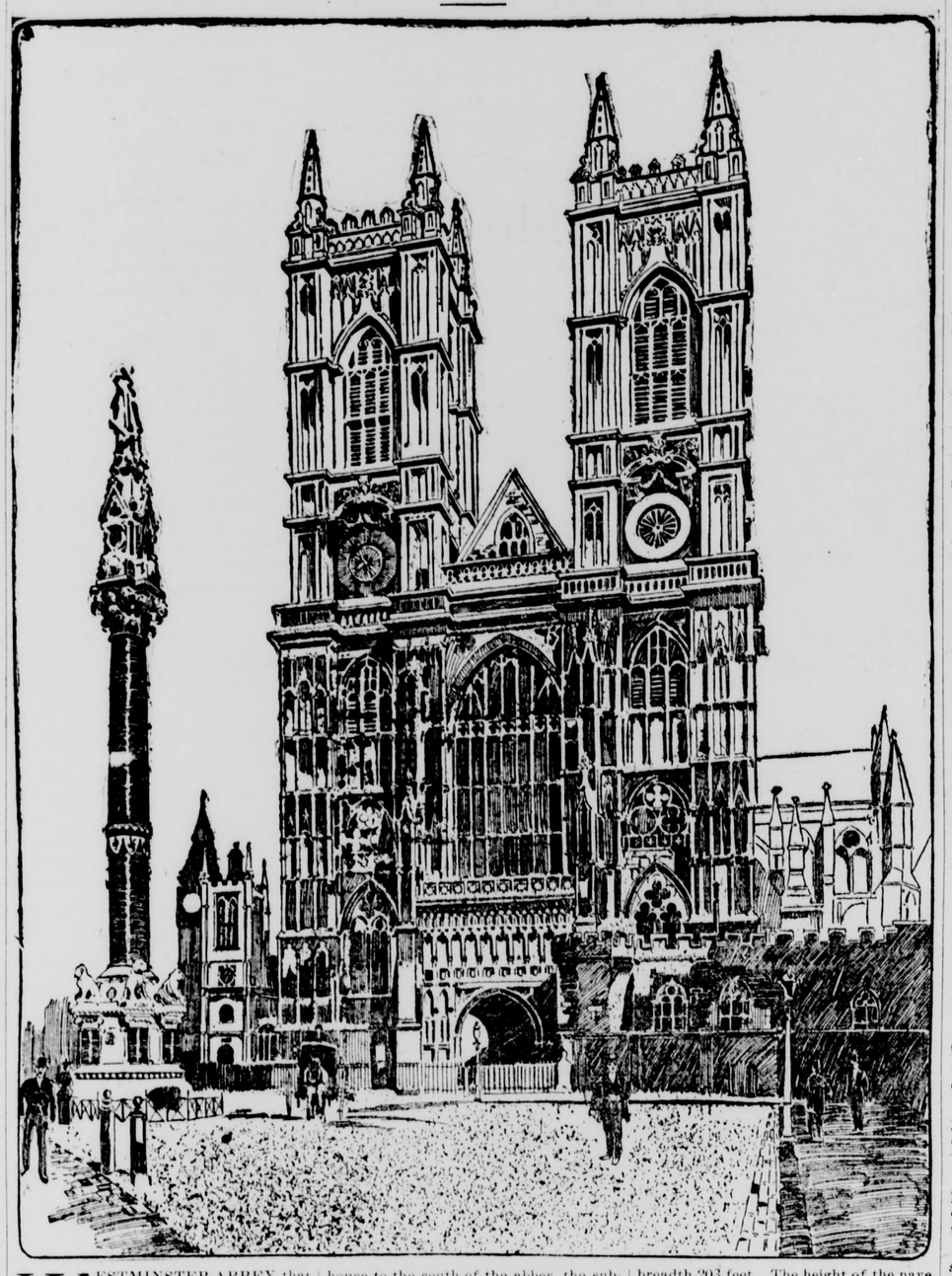
The survey of the canyon of the Colorado has been completed, and R. H. Stanton has given a full account of it. In spite of the great depths of the canyon and the cliffs of sandstone, marble and granite composing it, a railway can, in his opinion, be built through it without much tunneling, thus opening up some of the grandest scenery in the world. In many places the canyon expands into wide valleys, and even where it narrows there are terraces along the sides like the "paralleled roads" of Glen Roy, Scotland, which seem designed by nature for track and rail. The tributaries which enter the canyon laterally are, as a rule, small, and can be easily bridged. The distance of 1,019 miles through the canyon district will comprise only twenty miles of tunneling and ninety-nine miles of granite cutting.—Engineering News.

### A Cure for Hydrophobia.

A new cure for hydrophobia is said to have been discovered by a certain Dr. Engels in Africa. It consists of an extract prepared from a variety of the palm tree, which is injected under the patient's skin. The immediate effect of the remedy is to cause a moderate fever. On the third day the fever subsides, leaving the affected part free from swelling or inflammation, and on the fifth, or at the latest the seventh day, the cure is complete. Of sixty-seven farmers treated in this way for the bites of rabid dogs, sixty-five recovered and two died of weakness. The remedy is said to be equally efficacious in the case of the bites of snakes.—London Graphic.

The oldest man in the world is believed to be Michael Solis, a half breed living in Bogola, in San Salvador. It is said to be certain that he is 180 years old.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY—AN HISTORIO PILE OF CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, that unique and historic pile of church architecture, which has challenged the admiration and excited the wonder of scholars, ecclesiastic and secular, for centuries, was built by Seibert, in the form of a chapel, in the seventh century. It was erected in honor of St. Peter on a slightly elevated spot rising from the marshy ground bordering the Thames. A church of greater proportions was erected on the spot by King Edward about the year 980. That structure being partly demolished by the Danes Edward the Confessor founded within the precincts of his palace an abbey and church in the Norman style, which was completed in 1065, and of which there now only remains the pyx house to the south of the abbey, the substructure of the dormitory and the south side of the cloisters. The rebuilding of the church was commenced by Henry III. in 1220. At that time were erected the choir and transepts and a lady chapel, which was subsequently removed to make way for the chapel of Henry VII. The building was practically completed by Edward I., but the greater part of the nave in the transition style and various other improvements were added, down to the time of Henry VII., including the west end of the nave, the deanery, portions of the cloisters and the Jerusalem chambers. The two towers at the west end were erected by Wren. The length of the church, including Henry VII.'s chapel, is 511 feet, and the extreme breadth 203 feet. The height of the nave is 102 feet and of the towers 225 feet. On approaching Victoria street from Parliament street the buttresses and pinnacles and the whole expanse of the abbey gradually open to view. The British sovereigns from Edward the Confessor, whose coronation occurred in 1042, to Victoria, 1838, have been crowned in Westminster Abbey, and many of them are buried there, some with and others without monuments. In the south transept, in and near Poet's Corner, are monuments to most of the great poets of the country, and here, as well as in both aisles of the nave and choir, are monuments to other illustrious Englishmen. The interior of the cathedral is as magnificent as the outside is imposing.

## NATURE'S WORK OF ART.

### The Face of Washington Carved in Living Rock.

Carved by nature in the rough stone of Marblehead Neck, the calm face of George Washington gazes out over the waste of waters. In this quiet, secluded corner of Massachusetts this remarkable monument remained for ages

WASHINGTON PROFILE AT MARBLEHEAD.

undiscovered until Albert Chapman, of Marblehead, cropped the bushes and weeds which grew about its base in rank luxuriance, disclosing the stone features which bear a most striking resemblance to the Father of his Country. Some call it the "Old Man of the Sea," but the majority of Marblehead citizens trace in its lines and curves a counterfeit of the loved face of the first president.

The face is formed by three rocks, one forming the forehead, one the chin and the other the nose. The face rests upon a slightly elevated knoll, at an angle, as if the great general in effigy were taking his repose and languidly gazing out to sea. The George Washington stone will henceforth be one of the many objects of patriotic pilgrimage on the coast of the Bay State.—New York Press.

### Let It Alone.

There is a story told of a very eminent lawyer, now no longer with us, who once, while endeavoring to dissuade a friend of mine from going to law, was asked what he would himself consider a sufficient ground for resorting to litigation.

"My dear fellow," he replied, "I do not say that under no conceivable circstances would I take proceedings against anyone, but I do say that if at this moment you deliberately upset my ink on the tablecloth, chucked my wife out of the window, threw that volume of reports at the bust of Blackstone, 'made hay' with my furniture, and finally tweaked my nose, I should no doubt use my best endeavors to kick you down stairs; but, once rid of you, either by force or persuasion, no power on earth should induce me to bring an action against you."

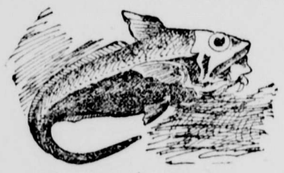
## A STRANGE FISH.

### Caught by the Crew of the Albatross at a Depth of Two Miles.

United States Fish Commissioner N. B. Miller, in charge of the ship Albatross, says in regard to the strange fish captured on the last cruise:

"The queer fish that we got, the like of which has never been seen before, was twenty-six inches long and weighed between eight and nine pounds. It was taken at a point about 100 miles southwest of the Prybilof Islands, at a depth of 1,700 fathoms. It resembled the fish known as the macrurus, but still was essentially different from anything before discovered. Its head was peculiarly flat in appearance; its eyes very large, and its tail dwindling to a point and being curled in action something like that of a snake.

"It was physically constructed so that it could only live at this great depth in the ocean, where the weight of the water was so great that it would kill all other animal life. When the fish was drawn up its stomach was crushed up

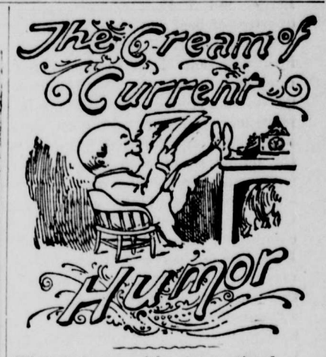


THE PISCATORIAL WONDER.

out of its mouth, and its eyes were puffed out. It could not live in the upper waters. In its native depths the darkness was so dense that no other fish could see anything. It was also as cold as in the Arctic regions.

## A TURKISH LADY OF RANK—THE ORIGINAL BLOOMER GIRL.

—From the Monthly Illustrator.




What is home without a mother?
What is life without a brother?
What is fortune less you have kissed her,
And life without some other fellow's sister?
—Boston Courier.

He—Were you at the Harlem Opera House last night? She—Yes; did you see me? He—No, but I recognized your voice.—Harlem Life.

Miriam—Don't you think my new hat a poem, Ned? Ned (critically)—From its height, dear, I should instead compare it to a short story.—Judge.

"Do you think you can read my mind?" asked the youth. "Not unless some one discovers it for me," was her answer.—Atlanta Constitution.

Visitor—But this portrait of Mr. Bulger is a good deal more than life size. Artist—I know it. That is the size he thinks he is.—Boston Bulletin.

Connoisseur—You have painted that picture in the impresionist style, I see. Artist—No. You have been leaning against it.—New York Weekly.

Teacher—Have you learned the Golden Rule, Tommy? Tommy—Yes'm. It is to do to other people like they would do to you.—Indianapolis Journal.

Dudley—What are you going to be when you are grown up, Bobby? Bobby—I'm going to be a man. What are you going to be?—Harper's Bazar.

Friend—When are you going to marry and settle down? Wilde Oates—By George, I must do it pretty soon in order to settle up!—Chicago Tribune.

Hamlet Hardupton (meditating)—Things are all out of place with me. I wish I could only get the shine off my coat and put it on my shoes!—Truth.

Old lady—Well, here's ten cents for ye; but I should hate to feel that I was encouragin' ye to drink. Tramp—I don't need no encouragement, mum.—Judge.

Spirit of the age—Do you desire the peace of Europe? Chorus of great powers—That depends on which of us gets the biggest piece.—New York Tribune.

"Had an accident on my run to-day," said one gripman to another. "What was it?" "Woman said 'thank you' to a man that gave her a seat.—Washington Star.

Miss Gushington—How did you feel when you found that the ship would surely go down in ten minutes? Capt. Salted—I felt for a life-preserver.—Harper's Bazar.

Mazzig—Blower was just remarking to me that all he is he owes to his mother. Gazby—Yes; and I understand that all he has he owes to his father.—Roxbury Gazette.

First Kid—Anyhow I never had no granddaddy hung for hoss stealin'. Second Kid—Don't care if he wuz. Hosses wuz worth stealin' in them days.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

As he thinks of the supper last evening,
That he bought her just after the play,
He sighs with regret, for he cannot forget
He must dine on a fish ball to-day.
—Philadelphia Record.

Hicks—Did you hear of that case of safe blowing last night? Wicks—No; did they get much of a haul? Hicks—Ha, ha. Very natural mistake. It was not a burglar, but only a prize fighter twenty miles away from the ring.—Boston Transcript.

In the electric: First standee—Do you believe that a man has a right to kick, under sufficient provocation? Second standee—Most certainly. First standee—I am glad you think as I do; but how in time am I to kick unless you get off my foot?—Boston Transcript.

Proprieter—Well, what's the matter now? New Clerk—I am puzzled about some goods I find in my department. "Well?" "I wish to know whether the material is intended for mosquito netting, bridal veils, or boarding-house blankets."—New York Weekly.

Railroad Official—I must say you put rather a high value on that trunk. What's in it? Passenger—I don't know. My wife packed it. Official—Hum! Perhaps your estimate is correct. If a woman did the packing, everything in the house is in it.—New York Weekly.

"Begin at the bottom and work up, my boy," said the old gentleman. "That's the way to succeed in life." "Yes," replied the young man thoughtfully, "but it doesn't work in the immediate instance." "Why not?" "I'm inventing a new style of toboggan."—Washington Star.

### He Wanted the Watch.

A young English barrister in Africa was once retained to defend a Zulu charged with stealing a gold watch. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and the lawyer made such a good defense that his client was discharged. The same evening he was sitting with the magistrate on the porch of the hotel, when the Zulu came up and said in English:

"Master, can I wear the watch now?" pulling out the stolen article at the same time.

The magistrate roared with laughter, and the young advocate was somewhat confused.—New York Mail and Express.

It takes a man half his life to learn that he is just an ordinary plug, and not a genius.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

, FEBRUARY 7.....1896


The forged letter affair still contnues. This week a Mason Valley rancher brought fourteen hogs to Bodie on an order supposed to be from Mrs. Jas. Perry, and N. Polli came up with nine quarters of beef and a ton of potatoes for Joe Vesra. Both parties to whom the meat was sent claim that they did not order it. While such work is allowed to go on in a civilized community it will place more or less suspicion on many innocent and disinterested parties. Shall the public stand such nonsence? The guilty whether they be men or women, should be ferreted out and punished. Of all the damnable impositions on a community this is the worst, and the longer we put up with it, the longer we may expect to be imposed upon—and the longer we should be. Whoever is engaging in this work no doubt think they are cunning, but to catch them is a very simple trick. There is not a person in town, a copy of whose natural hand writing could not be obtained. Submit the forged letters and copies of the handwriting of those most suspicioned to an expert on penmanship and it will soon be brought to light who is doing this dastardly work. It is an injury to the community to allow such. Those getting tricked could of right give Bodie a pretty tough name. Every person here in the habit of ordering anything by mail had better use a private mark placed in their letters, and have those from whom they buy not to send anything unless they find the mark agreed upon.—[Bodi Miner, of Feb. 1st

A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature by senator Goebel to repeal the charter of the Southern Pacific Railway company, obtained in 1884 by C. P. Huntington. The road has never been operated in Kentucky, but in California, and the action of the Senator is prompted by resolutions of mass meetings of California. Senator Goebel says C. P. Huntington got the law passed for this charter twelve years ago, and that the road has never been built and operated in Kentcky but in this State. The people of the State have sent memorials to the Kentucky Legislature asking that body to wipe out the charter of that road.

Florida is importing large quantities of California oranges and lemons, and is asking for California olives. Florida has no citrus fruit to speak of at present, and the product of this State is imported to supply the demands of northern people who are spending the winter in Florida. One large hotel in St. Agustine takes a carload of oranges each week. This is like carrying coals to Newcastle, but it is freak in commerce that California does not object to.

Secretary Carlisle the Director of the Mint has sent orders to the Superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco to resume the coinage of silver dollars from the bullion purchased under the act of 1890. The monthly coinage of standard dollars is limited until further orders to 1,500,000, divided between the three mints as follows: Philadelphia, $900,000; New Orleans, $500,000; San Francisco, $100,000.

The Supreme Court of the United States now have the Wright irrigation law under advisement, and a decision may be expected some time in the near future. The best lawyers in the country appeared both for and against the law, and the court have all the light that could be thrown upon the subject. It is gratifying to know that an end will be put to litigation over the law.

It is asserted by Los Angeles papers that the real estate transfers of that city last year exceeded those of San Francisco by 1443, and that the value of the Los Angeles sales wern nearly $4,005,000 greater than those of the city by the bay. Competing railroads and one-lunged eastern tourists seem to exercise a big influence for good down in the southern matropolis.

An editorial in an eastern publication says: "Over in Germany they have invented a photographic apparatus that a picture of a man's—even to the marrow. We want one. We want to take one good look at the internal fixin's of the man who will take a paper five years on credit and at last return it to the office marked 'refused.'"

How does it happen that beef cattle from the head of the Sacramento in California are being shipped to Omaha, while beef cattle from the eastern part of Nevada are being shipped to San Francisco? Cattle from California going east and cattle from Nevada going west are unloaded here to feed and rest.—[Reno Journal.

Japan will invest the whole of the 200,000,000 teals of silver received from China in battleships and coast fortifications. The year 1895 opened promisingly for the peace socities, but the tide now is running strongly in the opposite direction.

The Reno Journal says: A capitalist was in Reno this week looking into the proposition of starting a beet sugar factory at that point. It is probable that the scheme will be carried out during the summer.


INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

☞Norman House Reading Room.☜


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of Southeast quarter of section No. 9, all in Township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The Southeast quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M. containing 160 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 82-100 chains; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 89-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23d, 1896.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

To AUGUST HOTZEN:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. J. I. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

[Official.]

*Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 610 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, 3 cols cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,500 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Ninth day of April, 1896, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 9th day of April, 1896, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 24th
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.


MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of January, 1896, an assessment (No. 4.) of thirty-five (35) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23rd day of March, 1896 will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 21st day of April, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, January 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary, in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


BIG PINE

WILL CELEBRATE

FEB. 21, & 22,

2--DAYS--2

GAMES AND RACES
GAMES AND RACES

First Day

BASE BALL, 10, A. M. RACE, 2:30, P. M.

BASE BALL GAME for a purse of $40; open to Inyo County. HORSE RACE, single dash of one-quarter mile, purse $40, ten per cent entrance fee, to be added to the purse; Riders catch weights; three or more to enter; two or more to start.

Second Day

HORSE RACE 2, P. M.

HORSE RACE, 730 yards and repeat, best two in three, free for all horses in Inyo County at this date, for a purse of $60, entrance fee, ten per cent, to be added to purse; three or more to enter; two or more to start. Riders catch weights.

Pool privileges awarded to S. H. Spratt.

Grand Ball

AT BIG PINE HOTEL

FRIDAY EVE. FEB. 21ST

FLOOR DIRECTORS

ED. H. OGER L. A. EUGLEY

FLOOR MYNAGERS

S. H. SPRATT V. G. SMITH
WM. McDONALD.

Admission to dance ..... $4.00
Supper, per plate ..... .50

INVITATION COMMITTEE

Bishop ..... H. C. HAMPTON
Big Pine ..... S. H. SPRATT
Independence ..... D. J. HESSION
Lone Pine ..... S. W. AUSTIN
Keeler ..... W. M. RICHARDS
Darwin ..... CHAS. ANTHONY

BIG PINE


[Official.]

*Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 9, 1896, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beglonning May 10, 1896, and ending May 9, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.


HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy274f O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for ..... 25 cents
Board and Room, per day ..... $1 and 1.25
Board, per week ..... 5.00
Board, per month ..... 20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

☞ THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS☜

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Sufficient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS


(Official.)

*Proposals for Services of County Physician.*

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later on Thursday, April 9, 1896 for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 10, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Ninth day of April 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. m3-4w

[Official.]

*Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 9, 1896 up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896 and ending May 9, 1897. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. j17-4w

LAND NOTICES.

TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Reister and Receiver at her office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 265, for the 1½ S½ of section No. 9, in Township No 10, S. Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnessess: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 890. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Frederic R. Smith, for the SW¼ NW¼ N½ SW¼ SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew W. Bell Jr., Ambrose W. H. Smith, William G. Morton and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co. California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 828. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Eugene E. Smith for the NE¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton, J. White Smith, Andrew Nee, Bell Jr. and Lorin A. Anger, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 821. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Lucy A. Smith, on the S½ SW¼ Sec. 8 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James A. Partridge, Lorin A. Anger, Frederic R. Smith and Edward B. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 815. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Henrietta Smith, for the SW¼ NW¼ N½ SW¼ SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton, Ambrose W. H. Smith, James A. Partridge and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 735. January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896 viz: Edward B. Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lorin A. Anger, John G. Smith, Benigno Aguirre and J. White Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Edward B. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at the office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 161, for the W½ NE¼ and W½ SE¼ of section No. 25, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He name as witnesses: Lorin A. Anger, J. White Smith, James A. Partridge and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Ambrose W. H. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 400, for the S½ SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M.

He names as witnesses: William G. Morton, Lorin A. Anger, Eugene E. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Cyrus B. Rawson, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver, at his office, Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1896, on timber culture application No. 68, for the NW¼ NE¼, E½ NW¼ and NE¼ SW¼ quarter of section No. 34, in Township No. 14, Range No. 34 E.

He names as witnesses: Theophilus F. A. Connelly, Michael C. Murdock, Jacob A. Shoemaker and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo County, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 28 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:25 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:05 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | Lv 3:40 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammil | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:30 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 257 | 5:25 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 297 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmore, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, makes close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH EELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Robt. Bell | L. C. Gray |
| Jas. Hillyer | W. H. Huff |
| J. Hodge Jr. | D. N. Poust. |

Fresh oranges and figs at Wood's.

J. G. Dodge was up from Lone Pine yesterday.

Supt. S. W. Austin was up from Lone Pine last Saturday.

Mrs. J. R. Moffett returned from Big Pine last Monday.

E. A. Reddy came in from Darwin last Friday, returning next day.

Dr. Middleton and wife were up from Lone Pine the first of the week.

Mrs. A. L. Conklin and daughter went to Keeler last Friday on a visit.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz left for a visit to the city last Saturday morning.

The Board of Education will meet at Independence a week from next Monday.

Mrs. W. M. Richards and Mrs. A. Reynolds came up from Keeler last Tuesday morning.

It is reported that two cows were accidently killed near Tibbetts by the down train Monday.

Jas. Rambo came down from Bishop Monday on land business, and returned the next day.

See the ad. of Geo. Webb Alexander, successor to Osborn & Alexander, of San Francisco, which appears in this issue.

Mrs. G. T. Rives left on last Friday's stage for Los Angeles, where she will remain for some time.

Little Charley Fitzgerald accidently shot himself in the hand, at Lone Pine last Friday. The wound was nothing serious.

A. D. Jaqua, formerly mail clerk on the C. & C., is now acting as postal agent on the Central Pacific between San Francisco and Ogden.

Tom Webb returned from Los Angeles last Tuesday. He says Mr. Giles remained in Los Angeles under the doctors care and was improveing steadily.

Big Pine will celebrate the 164th anniversay of the birth of Washington on the 21st and 22nd of this month. Big Piners have gone to work in earnest to get up a celebration that they can be proud of, and no pains will be spared to make everything as pleasant for the visitors as possible. See ad. on second page of this issue.

### Weather Summary, week ending Jan 6 1896.

Highest barometer, 30.201 date, 31
Lowest barometer, 29.914 date 3
Highest Temperature 61.4 date 5
Lowest Temperature, 27.0 date 4
Mean Temperature, 43.6
Average dew-point, 17.4
Average humidity, 58.0
Total precipitation, 0 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Highest velocity and date, 36 NW 6
Number of clear days, 5
" partly cloudy days, 2
" cloudy days, 0
" rainy days (.01 or more precip) 0

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows: Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Pine pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON, Observer.

### Religious Services

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'cloch p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putnian supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### Dips, Spurs And Angles From Southern Inyo.

No strange or startling news to speak of or write about, the strong north wind of the past week having blown them all towards Mojave

Bolands ore wagon to Cerro Gordo is laid up for repairs this week, therefore the mail carrying act is being done by E. M. Huntley and other miners from the hill. Operations are at a stand still almost, on account of the cold weather and freezing up of water pipes.

McLean and McSweeny lost a valuable horse at Darwin last Monday. It appeared to have gone totally blind and was unable to stand up.

Messrs Goldthwaid and Ross of Los Angeles have a pretty good prospect up near Cerro Gordo and it looks very well at a depth of ten feet. Frank Wrinkler also has a good showing of lead ore and he is sinking on it and says there is nearly two feet of ore in the bottom of the shaft.

J. Dunphy and his nephew, H. Dunphy came down from Cerro Gordo Thursday evening and may remain for a short time in Keeler. Dunphy is feeling much better. The packers are packing a car load of ore for him and he will probably ship a car next week.

J. D. Low and J. Driscoll went up to the Reward mine at Francis station last week to go to work in the mine for Supt. Rives.

Mrs. Geo. T Rives was one of the passengers on Fridays stage last week en route to southern California.

Arthur Smith is in Keeler again and may go to Cerro Gordo as soon as the werther moderates again.

W. T. Grant of Olancha drove in from there Thursday and telegraphed for Dr. Woodin to go to Olancha at once to see Miss Lottie Walker who is quite sick with lung trouble or pleurisy. Mr Grant says there has been an unusual lot of sickness at Olancha this winter but all are on the improve at present.

Geo. D. Calvert of Tibbetts station came down Wednesday as extra brakeman in place of the regular man Barnes, who takes Conductor Stocks place for a while, while he is away on a prospecting trip. "Al" thinks of giving up ranching this year and trying mining for a change. Here's luck to him and wishing he may find the biggest mine in Inyo County.

Improvements seem to be the order of the day in and around Keeler. The main street railroad avenue is being leveled off by scrapers and rollers in front of Boland's property, between that and the railroad depot and when the railroad company fills in the same with good gravel it will be a number one street. If all the owners of property will help to level off in front of their property facing the track there is no doubt but that the company would furnish gravel to cover it all in first class order free of charge.

J. J. Gunn went to Modock on Monday. R. S. Slacke went to Lone Pine Tuesday. Theo. Wibbelt came up from his mines at Mountain springs last week and returned again last Saturday. He brought up nearly three ounces of gold for shipment to San Francisco.

Some mining men came up on last week's stage and went on through to Soda Springs to inspect the gold mines there

Mrs. L. F. J. Wrinkle is expected back on Friday on a visit to Keeler.

Yours hastily,
LEAP YEAR.

### To The Teachers.

LONE PINE, February 5, 1896.

TO THE TEACHERS:—While making my annual visit to your schools this year I desire to obtain the opinions and suggestions of each member of our little band of teachers on the following points:

1st. Course of Study. The Board of Education will probably publish the Course in permanent shape this year, and it desires to obtain the results of your experience with the Course during the current year before making any changes. As this is the year for the readoption of text books any suggestion in regard to new text books will also be appreciated.

2nd. Examinations for Graduation. Each teacher having eighth year pupils is requested to send me at least five sample questions on each topic. By aid of these questions taken from your daily work, the examiners will prepare a uniform set of questions for the County.

3rd. Promoting Pupils—I would be pleased to know what basis or standard is taken by each teacher in grading and promoting pupils. Would you like to have printed promotion cards?

4th. Library List. Our Library and supplementary lists will be re-arranged and printed this year. I desire suggestions in regard to books, charts, apparatus etc.

5th. Teachers Reference Library. In ordering books for our Teachers Library I desire to select those which will be most helpful to you—Any standard book, therefore, which you desire to see in our Professional Library will be placed a line for the next order.

Yours Respectfully,
S. W. AUSTIN,
County Supt.

### Liberty Suiprise Party.

On last Friday night a company of friends and neighbors numbering thirty-two, gathered at the residence of Mrs. Putman, formed a procession and went to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bell and gave them a surpise in the shape of a house warming. On approaching their house, the company began playing "Home Sweet Home." We were cordially welcomed by them and the evening was pleasently spent with games and songs. An excellent supper was served by the ladies of the party. Thanks to them. A. P.

February 21st and 22, at Big Pine. See ad. on second page.

### Location Notices

The following is a list of location notices filed with the County Recorder, since the first day of last December up to the middle of last month:

1. J. F. Cooper; gold quartz; Panamint district.
2. N. S. Thompson; mineral quartz; Coso dist.
3. N. S. Thompson; mineral quartz; Coso dist.
4. John R. Weeks; gold quartz; Panamint dist.
5 D. C. Lane; quartz, precious metals; Coso dist.
6. L. W. Hancock, O. G. Fuetes, J. Ruiz; gold and silver quartz; Beveridge dist.
7. Robert Locket; mineral quartz; Cerro Gordo dist.
8. Dominick Calsacia, Lucal Manesa; quartz; Cerro Gordo dist.
9. M. Maurell; 100 inches water; Coyote Creek.
10 Sam Thomas; minnral quartz; Coso dist.
11. G. W. Gilliam; gold quartz; Fish Spring dist.
12. George Thorpe; gold quartz; Beveridge dist.
13. Thos. Ferguson; placer, 20 acres; Union dist.
14. L. Willder; gold quartz; Beveridge dist.
15. O. G. Fuentes; gold, silver and lead quartz; Beveridge dist.
16. O. G. Fuentes; gold and silver quartz; Beveridge dist.
17. P. W. Keys; gold, silver and lead quartz; Russ dist.
18. Wells Barnes, A. V. Davidson; gold, silver and lead quartz; Russ dist.
19. Wells Barnes; gold, silver and lead quartz.
20. Wells Barnes; gold, silver and lead quartz; Russ dist.
21. I. J. Woodin, A. J. Davis, A. V. Davidson; gold and silver quartz; Russ district.
22. Jas. R. Moffett; 100,000 inches of water in Owens River; near Independence.
23. P. W. Keys, A. V. Davidson; gold and silver quartz; Russ dist.
24. Frank Barbour; gold quartz; Funeral Mountains.
25. T. Coffin, I. J. Woodin, Finley McIver, A. V. Davidson, A. J. Davis; mill-site containing five acres; Russ dist.
26. I. J. Woodin, T. Coffin, F. McIver, A. J. Davis, A. V. Davidson; gold and silver quartz; Russ dist.
27. F. McIver, Wells Barnes; gold and silver quartz; Russ dist.
28. Wells Barnes, F. McIver; gold and silver quartz; Russ dist.
29. P. W. Keys; gold and silver quartz; Russ dist.
30. P. W. Keys; gold and silver quartz; Beveridge dist.
31. P. W. Keys; gold and silver quartz; Beveridge dist.
32. A. J. Davis; gold and silver quartz; Russ dist.
33. P. W. Keys, F. McIver; gold and silver quartz; Russ dist.
34. P. W. Keys, Geo. Thorpe; gold and silver quartz; Russ dist.
36. E. M. Huntley, J. R. Blaney; gold and silver quartz; Swansey dist.
37. R. C. Chambers; gold and silver quartz; Union dist.
38. R. C. Chambers; gold and silver quartz; Union dist.
39. R. C. Chambers; gold and silver quartz; Union dist.
57. W. A. Vandercock, J. M. Merrell, J. H. Sommer, Marley Elliott, A. W. Unthank, Mrs. Elizabeth Merrell, G. W. Perry, Mrs. B. Vandercock; 2760 acres, Nitrate beds, on the division line between San Barnardino and Inyo, near Death Valley.
58. A. Bernardino, Fred Crocker; quartz; west of Big Pine.
59. R. C. Spear; gold quartz; Alabama dist.
60 A. F. Mairs, Arthur Smith; gold and silver quartz; Beveridge dist.
61. A. F. Mairs, Arthur Smith; gold and silver quartz; Beveridge dist.
62. Robert Locket; mineral quartz; Cerro Gordo dist.
63. Alfred Hanson, Jas. S. Miller; mineral quartz; Bruce Canyon.
64. Alfred Hanson, Jas. S. Miller; mineral quartz; Bruce Canyon.
65. D. W. Pitman; silver and lead quartz; Lead Canyon.
66. D. W. Pitman; silver and lead quartz; Lead Canyon.
67. James Jones; silver and lead quartz; near Big Pine.
68. M. D. Rochford; mineral quartz; Marble Canyon.
69. M. D. Rochford; mineral quartz; Waucoba Springs.
70. M. D. Rochford; mineral quartz; Waucoba Springs.
71. M. D. Rochford; mineral quartz; Marble Canyon.
73. D. Holland, Rusperto Carrasco; gold, silver and lead quartz; Beveridge.
74. Ruperto Carrasco, D. Holland; gold, and silver quartz; Beveridge dist.
75. Jose Canas, Chris Carrasco; gold and silver quartz; Beveridge dist,
76 Ruperto Carrasco; gold and silver quartz; Beveridge dist.
82. Mrs. Ina Evens, Egbert Van Allen, Robert C. Gillis, Sam Evens, Jennie Van Allen, Bessie Van Allen, Mrs. Robert C. Gillis, W. T. Gillis; 1160 acres nitrate beds; on the Armagosa river, near Death Valley.
83. F. F. Kennedy; mineral bearing quartz; Wild Rose dist.
84. F. C. Kennedy; mineral quartz; Wild Rose dist.
85. Joseph Danielson; antimony claim, abondoned; Wild Rose dist.
86. J. R. Weeks; iron quartz; Shepherds Canyon.
87. Chas. Anthony; mineral quartz; Wild Rose dist.
88. John Dunphy; annual assessment work, Phoenix mine; Cerro Gordo.
89. Chas. Anthony; mineral quartz; Wild Rose dist.
90. Chas. Anthony; mineral quartz; Wild Rose dist.
91. F. C. Kennedy; mineral quartz; Wild Rose dist.
92. J. S. Hess; mineral quartz; near Wild Rose canyon.
93. Jas. E. Parker; gold and silver quartz; Modock dist.
94. Robert Arnold; gold and silver quartz; Modock dist.
95. Otto Lipfert; mineral quartz; State Range dist.
96. Otto Lipfert; mineral quartz; State Range dist.
97. Otto Lipfert; spring of water and five acres of ground; Argus mountains
98. Geo. H. Palmer; silver and galena quartz; 8 miles east of Cerro Gordo.
99. A. J. Ramsy; gold quartz; Mazourka dist.
100. James Jenkins, John Davies; gold and silver quartz; Russ dist.
101. H. J. Lent, M. K. Thede, J. I. La Grange; mineral quartz; Beveridge.
102. H. J. Lent, M. K. Thede, J. I. La Grange; mineral quartz; Beveridge.
103. J. Lemoigne; mineral quartz; Cottonwood Canyon.
104. J. Lemoigne; mineral quartz; Cottonwood cayon.
105. J. Lemoigne; mineral quartz; Cottonwood canyon.
113. J. I. La Grange, Wm. Phillipav, Owen Neylon, M. K. Thede, H. J. Lent, O. H. Hill, T. C. Harness, Jennie Levi; 1280 acres mineral land; Saline Valley.
121. J. I. La Grange, Wm. Phillipy, Owen Neylon, M. K. Thede, H. J. Lent, J. Black, A. Gerkens, Jennie Levi; 1280 acres mineral land; Saline Vally.
122. J. I. La Grange, Wm. Phillipy, M. K. Thede, Jennie Levi; 80 acres mineral land; Saline Valley.
123. Harry Dunphy, Luke Regan, Amando Sainz; quartz; Cero Gordo.

### Ment on

The following editorial mention is taken from *The Advance in Education*, edited by Prof. P. W. Search, of Los Angeles. It will be remembered that Prof. Search spent the week with us last November during the annual meeting of the Teacher's Institute, and delivered several very interesting lectures:

The editor, as lecturer and instructor, has recently attended a remarkable institute in Inyo County. Shut in from the rest of the world by twenty-four hours of stage ride, Independence lies at the base of Mt. Whitney, as delightful as it is in accessible. Think of audiences numbering four hundred people in a village of half that size, where indeed the local school contained only only thirty-eight children! Think of persons coming thirty and forty miles to an evening lecture; and then you have some idea of the interest in this enterprising valley that is necessarily a little world to itself, but from within and without has caught a spirit of culture that would do honor to the Hub itself. S. W. Austin is one of the most progressive county superintendents of California, while his co-working teachers, from the leading colleges and normal schools, are among the best. California has much of promise when such communities exist to do her credit. The Editor has never attended a more interesting institute.

### Clippings From Blackrock.

Mr. David Rogers has been laid up with the toothache the past week.

Mrs. Conklin took her little daughter to Independence Friday, for medical treatment.

We received a pleasant call on Saturday, from Supt. S. W. Austin. After inspecting our new school house, he pronounced it the finest school room in the county.

Contractor C. H. Prahm completed the new school house on Tuesday, and on Wednesday turned it over to the Trustees. It is a first-class building in every particular, and the Taboose District may well feel proud of it. None but first class material was used in its construction, and the work is above criticism. School will begin therein next Monday. NONPAREIL.

### Got Bilked.

James Smart was in from Mason Valley this week. He recently lost his house and contents by fire, but having it insured for $2,500 felt as though he would come somewhere near even on his loss this time. But when he came to settle with the insrance, or they with him, they cut him down to $1,600. Smart settled for this amount rather than have a lawsuit that would keep him out of all the insurance for same time, besides being an expensive proceeding. There is not a court or jury in the State, however, but which would have awarded him the entire amount for which the property was insured.—Dayton *Times*.

### E Bernard the Optician

Is at Mair's Hotel now for a few days. The Optician corrects all kinds of visual defects, viz: Errors of refraction, such as hypermatropio, myopia or nearsighted and astigmatism; muscular weakness or strabismus; loss of accomodation of presbyopia. Thousands suffer with headaches which can be remedied with properly fitted glasses. New discovery, glasses equal to natural vision, with which you can see far and near without changing them. They are always soothing and cooling to the eyeys, and prevent inflammation, and in many cases remove and prevent headaches. EXAMINATION FREE.


YOST-FALCON AND WARNER
HIGH CLASS
BICYCLES AND TANDEMS
AGENTS WANTED

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401 MARKET STREET,
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Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
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CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain
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CANDIES,
PEANUTS
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THE CASH STORE
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EDWARD CHENOT
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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
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GROCERIES.
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Tobacco, Cigars,
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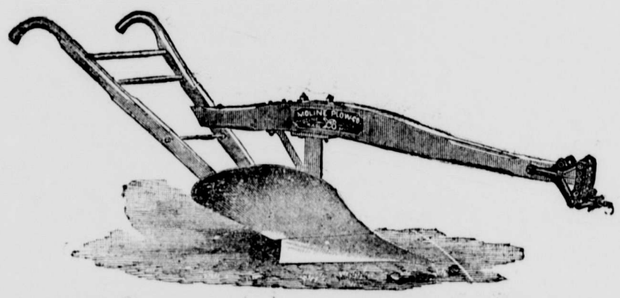

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The Capitol Saloon
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J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


### REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.
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MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
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INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
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BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
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BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
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Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences o First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


[Official]

### *Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January —, 1896, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1895-96. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, and opened by said Board on the Ninth day of April, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated January 13, 1896.


A. St. Merry,
BLACKSMITHING.
General WAGON Work.
Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
Shop on Edwards St.
Opposite Court House

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE.

BY GILBERT PARKER

AUTHOR OF "THE CHIEF FACTOR," "PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE," ETC.

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"How do you think the Armours will receive her?" said Lambert to Mrs. Townley, of whose judgment on short acquaintance he had come to entertain a high opinion.

Mrs. Townley had a pretty way of putting her head to one side and speaking very piquantly. She had had it as a girl. She had not lost it as a woman, any more than she had lost a soft little spontaneous laugh which was one of her unusual charms, for few women can laugh audibly with effect. She laughed very softly now, and her sense of humor supervening for the moment she said: "Really you have asked me a conundrum. I fancy I see Mrs. Armour's face when she gets the news—at the breakfast table, of course—and gives a little shriek, and says, 'General, oh, general!' But it is all very shocking, you know," she added in a lower voice. "Still I think they will receive her and do the best they can for her, because, you see, there she is married hard and fast. She bears the Armour name and is likely to make them all very unhappy indeed if she determines to retaliate upon them for any neglect."

"Yes? But how to retaliate, Mrs Townley?" Lambert had not a suggestive mind.

"Well, for instance, suppose they sent her away into seclusion—with Frank's consent, another serious question—and she should take the notion to fly her retirement and appear inopportunely at some social function clothed as she is now. I fancy her blanket would be a wet blanket in such a case, if you will pardon the little joke."

Lambert sighed. "Poor Frank! Poor devil!" he said almost beneath his breath.

"And wherefore poor Frank? Do you think he or the Armours of Greyhope are the only ones at stake in this? What about this poor girl? Just think why he married her, if our suspicions are right, and then imagine her feelings when she wakes to the truth over there, as some time she is sure to do!"

Then Lambert began to see the matter in a different light, and his sympathy for Francis Armour grew less as his pity for the girl increased. In fact, the day before they got to Southampton he swore at Armour more than once and was anxious concerning the reception of tthe heathen wife by her white relatives.

Had he been present at a certain scene at Greyhope a day or two before he would have been still more anxious. It was the custom at breakfast for Mrs. Armour to open her husband's letters and read them while he was engaged with his newspaper and hand to him afterward those that were important. This morning Marion noticed a letter from Frank among the pile and without a word pounced upon it. She was curious, as any woman would be, to see how he took Miss Sherwood's action. Her father was deep in his paper at the time. Her mother was reading other letters. Marion read the first few lines with a feeling of almost painful wonder, the words were so curious, cynical and cold.

Richard sat opposite her. He also was engaged with his paper, but chancing to glance up saw that she was becoming very pale and that the letter trembled in her fingers. Being a little short sighted, he was not near enough to see the handwriting. He did not speak yet. He watched. Presently, seeing her grow more excited, he touched her foot under the table. She looked up and caught his eye. She gasped slightly. She gave him a warning look and turned away from her mother. Then she went on reading to the bitter end. Presently a little cry escaped her against her will. At that her mother looked up, but she only saw her daughter's back, as she rose hurriedly from the table, saying that she would return in a moment. Mrs. Armour, however, had been startled. She knew that Marion had been reading a letter, and with a mother's instinct her thoughts were instantly on Frank. She spoke quickly, almost sharply, "Marion, come here."

Richard had risen. He came round the table, and as the girl obeyed her mother took the letter from her fingers and hastily glanced over it. Mrs. Armour came forward and took her daughter's arm. "Marion," she said, "there is something wrong—with Frank. What is it?"

General Armour was now looking up at them all curiously, questioningly, through his glasses, his paper laid down, his hands resting on the table.

Marion could not answer. She was sick with regret, vexation and shame. At the first flush death—for Frank—had been preferable to this. She had considerable store of vanity. She was not very philosophical. Besides she was not married, and what Captain Vidall, her devoted admirer and possible husband, would think of this heathenish alliance was not a cheerful thought to her.

She choked down a sob and waved her hand toward Richard to answer for her. He was pale, too, but cool. He understood the case instantly. He made up his mind instantly also as to what ought to be—must be—done.

"Well, mother," he said, "it is about Frank. But he is all right—that is, he is alive and well in body. But he has arranged a hateful little embarrassment for us. He is married."

"Married!" said his mother faintly. "Oh, poor Lady Agnes!"

Marion sniffed a little viciously at this.

"Married! Married!" said his father. "Well, what about it, eh? What about it?"

The mother wrung her hands. "Oh, I know it is something dreadful—dreadful! He has married some horrible wild person or something."

Richard, miserable as he was, remained calm. "Well," said he, "I don't know about her being horrible. Frank is silent on that point, but she is wild enough—a wild Indian, in fact."

"Indian! Indian! Good God, a red nigger!" cried General Armour harshly, starting to his feet.

"An Indian! A wild Indian!" Mrs. Armour whispered faintly as she dropped into a chair.

"And she'll be here in two or three days!" fluttered Marion hysterically.

Meanwhile Richard had hastily picked up The Times. "She is due here the day after tomorrow," he said deliberately. "Frank is as decisive as he is rash. Well, it is a melancholy tit for tat."

"What do you mean by tit for tat?" cried his father angrily.

"Oh, I mean that—that we tried to hasten Julia's marriage with the other fellow, and he is giving us one in return, and you will all agree that it's a pretty permanent one."

The old soldier recovered himself and was beside his wife in an instant. He took her hand. "Don't fret about it, wife," he said. "It's an ugly business, but we must put up with it. The boy was out of his head. We are old now, my dear, but there was a time when we should have resented such a thing as much as Frank, though not in the same fashion perhaps—not in the same fashion." The old man pressed his lips hard to keep down his emotion.

"Oh, how could he, how could he!" said his mother. "We meant everything for the best."

"It is always dangerous business meddling with lovers' affairs," rejoined Richard. "Lovers take themselves very seriously indeed, and—well, here the thing is. Now, who will go and fetch her from Liverpool? I should say that both my father and my mother ought to go."

Thus Richard took it for granted that they would receive Frank's Indian wife into their home. He intended that, so far as he was concerned, there should be no doubt upon the question from the beginning.

"Never! She shall never come here!" said Marion with flashing eyes. "A common squaw, with greasy hair and blankets and big mouth and black teeth, who eats with her fingers and grunts! If she does, if she is brought to Greyhope, I will never show my face in the world again. Frank married the animal. Why does he ship her home to us? Why didn't he come with her? Why does he not take her to a home of his own and not send her here to turn our house into a menagerie?"

Marion drew her skirt back, as if the common squaw, with her blankets and grease, was at that moment near her.

"Well, you see," continued Richard, "that is just it. As I said, Frank arranged this little complication with a trifling amount of malice. No doubt he didn't come with her because he wished to test the family loyalty and hospitality, but a postscript to his letter says that his solicitor has instructions to meet his wife at Liverpool and bring her on here in case we fail to show her proper courtesy."

General Armour here spoke. "He has carried the war of retaliation very far indeed, but men do mad things when their blood is up, as I have seen often. That doesn't alter our clear duty in the matter. If the woman were bad or shameful, it would be a different thing. If"——

Marion interrupted, "She has ridden bareback across the continent like a jockey—like a common jockey—and she wears a blanket, and she doesn't know a word of English, and she will sit on the floor."

"Well," said her father, "all these things are not sins, and she must be taught better."

"Joseph, how can you?" said Mrs. Armour indignantly. "She cannot—she shall not come here. Think of Marion! Think of our position!" She hid her troubled tear stained face behind her handkerchief. At the same time she grasped her husband's hand. She knew that he was right. She honored him in her heart for the position he had taken, but she could not resist the natural impulse of a woman where her taste and convention were shocked.

The old man was very pale, but there was no mistaking his determination. He had been more indignant than any of them at first, but he had an unusual sense of justice when he got face to face with it, as Richard had here helped him to do. "We do not know that the woman has done any wrong," he said. "As for our name and position, they, thank God, are where a mad marriage cannot unseat them. We have had much prosperity in the world, my wife. We have had neither death nor dishonor. We"——

"If this isn't dishonor, father, what is?" Marion flashed out.

He answered calmly: "My daughter, it is a great misfortune. It will probably be a lifelong trail, but it is not necessarily dishonor."

"You never can make a scandal less by trying to hide it," said Richard, backing up his father. "It is all pretty awkward, but I dare say we shall get some amusement out of it in the end."

"Richard," said his mother through her tears, "you are flippant and unkind."

"Indeed, mother," was his reply, "I never was more serious in my life. When I spoke of amusement, I meant comedy merely, not fun—the thing that looks like tragedy and has a happy ending. That is what I mean, mother, nothing more."

"You are always so very deep, Richard," remarked Marion ironically, "and care so very little how the rest of us feel about things. You have no family pride. If you had married a squaw, we shouldn't have been surprised. You could have camped in the grounds with your wild woman and never have been missed—by the world," she hastened to add, for she saw a sudden pain in his face.

He turned from them all a little wearily and limped over to the window. He stood there looking out into the limes where he and Frank had played when boys. He put his finger up, his unhandsome finger, and caught away some moisture from his eyes. He did not dare to let them see his face nor yet to speak. Marion had cut deeper than she knew, and he would carry the wound for many a day before it healed.

But his sister felt instantly how cruel she had been as she saw him limp away and caught sight of the bowed shoulders and prematurely gray hair. Her heart smote her. She ran over and impulsively put her hands on his shoulder. "Oh, Dick," she said, "forgive me, Dick! I didn't mean it. I was angry and foolish and hateful."

He took one of her hands as it rested on his shoulder, she standing partly behind him, and raised it to his lips, but he did not turn to her; he could not.

"It is all right; it is all right," he said. "It doesn't make any difference. Let us think of Frank and what we have got to do. Let us stand together, Marion. That is best."

But her tears were dropping on his shoulder as her forehead rested on her hand. He knew now that whatever Frank's wife was she would not have an absolute enemy here, for when Marion cried her heart was soft. She was clay in the hands of the potter whom we call Mercy—more often a stranger to the hearts of women than men. At the other side of the room also the father and mother, tearless now, watched these two, and the mother saw her duty better and with less rebelliousness. She had felt it from the first, but she could not bring her mind to do it. They held each other's hands in silence. Presently General Armour said, "Richard, your mother and I will go to Liverpool to meet our son's wife."

Marion shuddered a little, and her hands closed on Richard's shoulder, but she said nothing.

### CHAPTER III.

It was a beautiful day, which was so much in favor of Mrs. Frank Armour in relation to her husband's people. General Armour and his wife had come down from London by the latest train possible that their suspense at Liverpool might be short. They said little to each other, but when they did speak it was of things very different from the skeleton which they expected to put into the family cupboard presently. Each was trying to spare the other. It was very touching. They naturally looked upon the matter in its most unpromising light because an Indian was an Indian, and this unknown savage from Fort Charles was in violent contrast to such desirable persons as Lady Agnes Martling. Not that the Armours were zealous for mere money and title, but the thing itself was altogether apropos, as Mrs. Armour had more naively than correctly put it. The general, whose knowledge of character and the circumstances of life was considerable, had worked out the thing with much accuracy. He had declared to Richard in their quiet talk upon the subject that Frank must have been anything but sober when he did it. He had previously called it a policy of retaliation, so that now he was very near the truth. When they arrived at the dock at Liverpool, the Aphrodite was just making into the harbor.

"Egad," said General Armour to himself, "Sevastopol was easier than this, for fighting I know and being peppered I know by Jews, Greeks, infidels and heretics, but to take a savage to my arms and do for her what her godfathers and godmothers never did is worse than the devil's dance at Delhi."

What Mrs. Armour, who was not quite so definite as her husband, thought it would be hard to tell, but probably grief for and indignation at her son were uppermost in her mind. She had quite determined upon her course. None could carry better that high neutral look of social superiority than she.

Please heaven, she said to herself, no one should see that her equanimity was shaken. They had brought one servant with them, who had been gravely and yet conventionally informed that his young master's wife, an Indian chieftainess, was expected. There are few family troubles but find their way to servants' hall with an uncomfortable speed, for, whether or not stone walls have ears, certainly menservants and maidservants have eyes that serve for ears and ears that do more than their bounden duty. Boulter, the footman, knew his business. When informed of the coming of Mrs. Francis Armour, the Indian chieftainess, his face was absolutely expressionless. His "Yessir" was as mechanical as usual. On the dock he was marble—indifferent. When the passengers began to land, he showed no excitement. He was decorously alert. When the crucial moment came, he was imperturbable. Boulter was an excellent servant. So said Edward Lambert to himself after the event; so likewise said Mrs. Townley to herself when the thing was over; so declared General Armour many a time after and once very emphatically just before he raised Boulter's wages.

As the boat neared Liverpool Lambert and Mrs. Townley had grown very nervous. The truth regarding the Indian wife had become known among the passengers, and most were very curious—some in well bred fashion, some intrusively, vulgarly. Mackenzie, Lali's companion, like Boulter, was expressionless in face. She had her duty to do, paid for liberally, and she would do it. Lali might have had a more presentable and dignified attendant, but not one more worthy. It was noticeable that the captain of the ship and all the officers had been markedly courteous to Mrs. Armour throughout the voyage, but, to their credit, not ostentatiously so. When the vessel was brought to anchor and the passengers were being put upon the tender, the captain came and made his respectful adieus, as though Lali were a lady of title in her own right and not an Indian girl married to a man acting under the influence of brandy and malice. General Armour and Mrs. Armour were always grateful to Edward Lambert and Mrs. Townley for the part they played in this desperate little comedy. They stood still and watchful as the passengers came ashore one by one. They saw they were the center of unusual interest, but General Armour was used to bearing himself with a grim kind of indifference in public, and his wife was calm, and so somewhat disappointed those who probably expected the old officer and his wife to be distressed. Frank Armour's solicitor was also there; but, with good taste, he held aloof. The two needed all their courage, however, when they saw a figure in buckskin and blanket step upon the deck, attended by a very ordinary, austere and shabbily dressed Scotswoman. But immediately behind them were Edward Lambert and Mrs. Townley, and these, with their simple tact, naturalness and freedom from any sort of embarrassment, acted as foils and relieved the situation.

*(To Be Continued.)*

## NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

### Bishop Elect Satterlee Has Twice Declined Similar Honors.

Rev. H. Y. Satterlee of Calvary church, New York city, has been elected bishop of the new Episcopal diocese of Washington. This is viewed as a compromise choice between high church and low church candidates. Dr. McKim of Washington was looked upon before the convention as the man who would be chosen, but he was defeated by the high church faction, whose favorite candidate was Rev. Morgan Dix. Dr. Satterlee is not regarded as a representative of either wing of the church. He is generally spoken of as an exponent of "broad church" principles.

The new diocese over which Dr. Satterlee has been selected to preside has just been created. It comprises the city

REV. H. Y. SATTERLEE, D. D.

of Washington and four of the southern counties of Maryland. The new bishop will have his headquarters in Washington. His salary is to be $7,000 a year, but this will soon be increased, it is promised.

The Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee will make an imposing figure in a bishop's robes, as his person is tall and commanding. He is 52 years old and a native of New York city. He was graduated at Columbia college and from the General Theological seminary. His first appointment was as assistant rector of the Episcopal church at Wappinger Falls, N. Y. He subsequently became rector and was called to the pulpit of Calvary church in 1882. About this time the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Union college. In 1888 he was elected assistant bishop of Ohio, and in 1889 he was elected bishop of Michigan, but he declined both honors.

Dr. Satterlee has been a prominent figure in the Episcopal church for several years. He has been most actively interested in the Episcopal church congress, the parochial missions, the temperance movement and in home and foreign missionary work. He is an eloquent speaker, a writer of no mean ability and an energetic organizer. He was not a candidate for bishop and was surprised when notified of his election.

### Philadelphia's Ancient Lockup.

An old English dungeon has been brought to light by the tearing down of a building in the rear of a pickle factory on Spruce street, below Second. The building is thought to have been more than 300 years old. Every brick in it was brought from England, and the building was once the pride of the little colony that lived here. It was originally, it is said, the courthouse of the settlement, and underneath the ground were those dungeons or cells in which prisoners were kept. It is supposed that the cells were used as temporary places of confinement, and not for prisoners serving long terms, much the same as the "lockups" or station houses of today. The bricks are as solid as in the days of old and will be used again in another building. The old house has been burned out several times, but the walls were never damaged much. The whole neighborhood is an interesting one. The building adjoining the one torn down has a fourth floor, which is windowless. Instead of the usual windows it has portholes, slanting downward, from which, "in days of old, when knights were bold," men probably picked off prowling Indians or enemies of some kind.—Philadelphia Press.

### Sterne's Plagiarisms.

The following instance of Sterne's unblushing "conveying" has not, I think, been hitherto recorded. In "Tristram Shandy," volume 1, chapter 12, is the following well known passage:

"When to gratify a private appetite, it is once resolved upon that an innocent and a helpless creature shall be sacrificed, 'tis an easy matter to pick up sticks enough from any thicket where it has strayed to make a fire to offer it up with."

In the introduction to "Baconiana," London, 1679, T. T.—i. e., Dr. Thomas Tenison, in comment on Bacon's words to King James, "I wish that as I am the first, so I may be the last of sacrifices in your times," writes as follows (page 16):

"And when from private Appetite, it is resolv'd that a Creature shall be sacrificed; it is easie to pick up sticks enough, from any Thicket whither it hath straied, to make a Fire to offer it with."

There could not be a more audacious example of literary theft.—Notes and Queries.

### Agriculture In Great Britain.

The fact that agriculture is in process of gradual abandonment in Great Britain may account in part for the increase in immigration from that country, the number of arrivals since August aggregating 238,000. It evidently does not pay the British farmer to raise wheat on high priced British land. The next problem is to make this land profitable in some other way. The decline in wheat acreage this year is 26 per cent less than 1894. This indicates that upward of 200,000 acres of land have failed of cultivation because agriculture no longer pays.—Philadelphia Times.

### Right Sort of Jingo.

The new navy of the United States not only commands the respect of other nations, but is ready to enforce that respect any time its services are demanded.—Baltimore American.

## A Living Shadow.

### REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORTH CAROLINA MAN.

**Strange, but True, Story from the Lumber Regions of a Southern State—Verified by Personal Investigation.**

*(From the Greenville, N. C., Reflector.)*

The following interview has just been given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker, the overseer at the farm of Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville, N. C. It will interest anyone who has ever had Typhoid fever. Mr. Baker said in part:

"I was living in Beaufort county, and on the 2d day of October, 1893, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best physicians to attend me and on the 15th day of January, 1894, I was allowed to get up. I was emaciated, weak, and had no appetite. I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time and I began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort county and having secured one in Pitt county, clerking in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. The disease settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was taking first one kind of medicine and then another, but nothing did me any good. I was mighty low-spirited. I moved out to Col. Sugg's about four or five months ago and commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pills. I took three a day for about three months. I began to regain my appetite in a week's time, and then my weakness beagn to disappear, and hope sprung up with a blessedness that is beyond all telling. At the expiration of the three months I was entirely cured and could take my axe and go in the woods and do as good a day's work as any man. I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams; may he live for a long time; I know he will go up yonder to reap his reward for he has done a wonderful lot of good. Tell everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that if they will come to me I can certainly satisfy them as to their merits. I always carry a box of pills with me and whenever I feel bad I take one."

We were forcibly struck with the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his statements may be relied on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

### Strong Brains.

A mild bit of repartee is reported as having occurred between the poet Saxe and Oliver Wendell Holmes. They were talking about brain fever when Mr. Saxe remarked:

"I once had a severe attack of brain fever myself."

"How could you have brain fever?" asked Dr. Holmes, smiling. "It is only strong brains that have brain fever."

"How did you find that out?" asked Saxe.—Youth's Companion.

"THE MELANCHOLY DAYS

Have come, the saddest of the year," not when autumn has arrived, as poet Bryant intimates, but when a fellow gets bilious. The "sere and yellow leaf" is in his complexion if not in the foliage at that inauspicious time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon disipline his rebellious liver, and regulate his bowels, besides toning his stomach and healthfully stimulating his kidneys. Malaria, rheumatism and nervousness are also relieved by the Bitters.

Dudley—What are you going to be when you are grown up, Bobby? Bobby—I'm going to be a man. What are you going to be?

WALTER BAKER & Co., LIMITED, DORCHESTER, MASS., the well known manufacturers of Breakfast Cocoa and other Cocoa and Chocolate preparations, have an extraordinary collection of medals and diplomas awarded at the great international and other exhibitions in Europe and America. The house has had uninterrupted prosperity for nearly a century and a quarter, and is now not only the oldest but the largest establishment of the kind on this continent. The high degree of perfection which the Company has attained in its manufactured products is the result of long experience combined with an intelligent use of the new forces which are constantly being introduced to increase the power and improve the quality of production, and cheapen the cost to the consumer.

The full strength and the exquisite natural flavor of the raw material are preserved unimpaired in all of WALTER BAKER & COMPANY'S preparations, so that their products may truly be said to form the standard for purity and excellence.

In view of the many imitations of the name, labels and wrappers on their goods consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine articles made at DORCHESTER, MASS.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S.F.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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Is the foundation of health. The way to have Rich, Red, Healthy Blood is to take

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**Hood's Pills** cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

*My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm, and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as anyone.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.*

## CATARRH

**ELY'S CREAM BALM** Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

### TIME AND TIDE.

"Time and tide wait for no man" saith the adage—but there are many other things of the non-waiting kind which will not be put off and ought not to be. Half the misery of the world is caused by delay, and Rheumatism is one of those insidious ills which demands prompt attention, especially in mid-winter, when the cold accelerates its action and intensifies pain. If allowed to have its way, it will wait for no man in its rapid development of the chronic stage. When this is reached, then come troubles, not only in its misery but in many ways where a helpless condition throws the sufferer out of work and money. But whether in its acute, chronic or inflammatory stage, don't wait. The tide of pain will go on and so will loss of time. At the same time we all know that St. Jacobs Oil is made and sold for the express purpose of curing the worst cases in their worst form at any stage. It has cured and will cure in nine cases out of ten.

He—Trudchen, dear, this kiss tells you all I have to say. Have you understood me? She—Oh, please, say it again.

### CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

"Why do they keep on saying that 'The villain still pursued her?'" "You see, he was a Philadelphia villain and he never caught up."

### PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

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### SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itchings of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

## Fits Cured

*From U.S. Journal of Medicine* **Prof. W. H. Peeke,** who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address **Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York**

## EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

*Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.*

**Pain-Killer** is a sure cure for **Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera,** *and all Bowel Complaints.*

**Pain-Killer** IS THE BEST remedy known for **Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.**

**Pain-Killer** is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of **Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.**

**Pain-Killer** is the well tried and trusted **friend** of the **Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor,** and in fact all classes wanting a **medicine** always at hand, and *safe to use* **internally or externally with certainty of relief.**

IS RECOMMENDED

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BY EVERYBODY.

**Pain-Killer** is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

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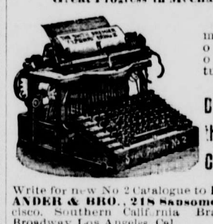

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COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.

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ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WALTER BAKER & CO'S. BREAKFAST COCOA MADE AT DORCHESTER, MASS. IT BEARS THEIR TRADE MARK LA BELLE CHOCOLATIÈRE ON EVERY CAN.

·AVOID IMITATIONS·

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

## Allcock's Porous Plaster

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

"IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE

## SAPOLIO

**BICYCLES!**—It will pay you to investigate the 1896 LINDSAY. Latest improvements, such as barrel hills, large tubing, reinforced frame, etc. **We sell direct to the rider.** You can secure wholesale prices by cutting this out and mailing to F. J. ARNOLD & CO., Coast Representatives, San Francisco.

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An unfailing Cure for **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago and Acute Nervous Diseases.**

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"GREENBANK" powdered 98 degree Caustic Soda and pure 100 per cent. Caustic Potash. *Always reliable.* T. W. JACKSON & CO. 226 Market St., S. F., Cal., Sole Agents. Sulphur, Whale Oil, Paris Green, Copperas, etc.

**OPIUM** Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching, Absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

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A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

**THE AERMOTOR CO.** does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized Aeromotor Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

**THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY**

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

For the half year ending December 31, 1895, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and twenty-six hundredths (4 26-100) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and three and fifty-five hundredths (3 55-100) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1896.

GEO. TOURNY, SECRETARY.

### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

**SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION**

532 CALIFORNIA ST., CORNER WEBB.

For the half year ending with the 31st of December, 1895, a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of four and thirty-two one-hundredths (4 32-100) per cent on Term Deposits, and three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes; payable on and after Thursday, the 2d of January, 1896.

LOVELL WHITE, CASHIER.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 35. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., FEBRUARY 14, 1896. WHOLE NO. 1320.

INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

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## A CHILD OF EARTH.

I come to claim my heritage,
O Mother Earth, of thee,
Thou mother strong from toil and age
And rich in majesty!
I claim those faroff cedar boughs,
The tresses on thy mountain brows,
For me against the evening sky
Those somber trees rise dim and high,
Yet think not by my hand shall fall
A single trunk among them all.

I claim this quiet, lonely lake,
Some Titan's only tear,
Where crushing down the fern and brake
Stoops low the drinking deer.
Yet never shall my noisy oar
Push out from its untrodden shore;
Here, hidden close in nature's eye,
Serene, unhaunted, let it lie.
Here may the heron plash and scream,
And here the redbird's plumage gleam.

I claim the forest and the gales
That swing their ponderous scythes,
The sea when flecked with swanlike sails,
Or when it foams and writhes.
I claim the heather purpled hills,
The silvery tongues of snow fed rills—
All, all are mine. I need but roll
The curtain from before my soul,
More richly blest, that all may share
My sacred rights in earth and air.
—Curtis May in Youth's Companion.

## A TALE OF ALSACE.

The carriage was going at a terrific pace. The horses, unusually excited by the white wine that had been poured over their oats, dashed through the air which whistled past their ears. Their hoofs resounded loudly on the hard frozen road. The two carriage lanterns shone in the night like the glowing eyes of some huge, prehistoric monster.

This mad, furious course in the darkness had something strange about it, something mysterious, sinister, and all the more so, perhaps, that it was taking place in the annee terrible—the terrible year when the Germans were in Alsace.

The carriage, like a vessel in distress on a raging sea, oscillated from left to right and from right to left.

When the vehicle, which had been flying down the slopes of Ottrot, raced through the village, passing like an express train the houses with their little low roofs on which the moon cast a silvery light, the good women, suddenly frightened, made the sign of the cross with a trembling of the knees and a whispered prayer.

"Mon Dieu! What is going to become of us?"

The children crouched, terrified, against the knee of the older persons. Everywhere there was a sense of depression and evil presentiment and—a characteristic sign of general terror—the fires in the huge, white stoves were allowed to sink low and go out, for no one thought of keeping them alive.

The fact was the Prussians for several weeks past had been cruelly ravaging the country.

The flying carriage contained some German officers who were the bearers of secret orders to S.

"Faster, faster," they cried, whipping up the poor horses, which were already breathing fire and smoke out of their nostrils. The wretched driver, terrified, obeyed mechanically.

"Tonnerre!" he growled, "my horses will die when they reach their stable if they do not break their necks going round one of these steep curves!" And the strokes of the whip redoubled, and the dizzy course became still more reckless.

The trees seemed to fly past. Nature herself protested against the wild, headlong career, for at this moment the moon hid her face behind a cloud, as if she did not wish to be a witness to the scene. And still they flew onward.

* * * * * *

That afternoon the enemy had taken possession of the village of Ottrot, and, as their custom was, had installed themselves in the people's houses.

Four superior officers were domiciled with the mayor. They sat there in the middle of his best drawing room, talking loudly in thei gutteral jargon and smoking their long pipes of porcelain while they dried their boots at the hot fire blazing in the grate.

Their unwilling host, a tall old man, with a white beard, served them with drinks as graciously as he could. His eye passed sadly from one to the other, his venerable head shaking melancholily, as if to say: "It is the right of the strongest. What can one do against a hundred?"

Perhaps his mind was dwelling on the past. Perhaps he was looking forward to revenge, thinking, it may be, of the time when his countrymen, by one of those spontaneous movements that the French alone are capable of, would be victorious and offering mercy to these very officers, his guests.

He raised his white head in a gesture of defiance, and his eyes shot fire. He seemed to have grown 20 years younger, and this transfiguration was evidence of his tremendous internal agitation.

He was recalled to the present by a gentle knock at the door, and almost immediately afterward he saw in the porch the tall, powerful frame of Lux, who was the foreman of the mayor's servants and a modern Hercules. He was agile as a deer and strong as an ox and could break a sou between his fingers as he would break an eggshell.

The neck of a bull rose out of a flannel shirt, carelessly fastened across the throat by a cotton necktie. He was a man terrible in anger, but in repose gentle as a lamb and as docile.

"What is the matter?"

"There is this the matter: Another officer wants to quarter himself upon us here. Shall I strangle him?"

These words coming from such lips made one shudder.

"Non, my old Lux, keep calm. That would do no good and would only bring worse upon us. Let him in. He probably wishes to speak with his colleagues."

Lux did as his master told him, much against his inclination. It would have given him such a huge amount of pleasure to twist one of those German necks with his great sinewy fingers.

The new arrival burst into the drawing room. The four Prussian officers uttered cries of surprise.

They rose at once in a body and saluted with great respect the stranger who had come to disturb their peace.

"Be seated and let us talk," said the new arrival in German, and in a voice of command.

"You will set out at once," he said, "and take this sealed message to the Prince of X——, at S——!" And he drew out of the pocket of his long military cloak, white with snow, a large, white envelope and handed it to one of the officers.

"Go, all four of you, and place yourselves at the disposition of the prince. Further orders will be given to each of you later. You must get horses and carriage and start at once! Is it understood? Then hasten!"

Then, turning to the host, he said in French:

"Please accommodate these gentlemen with a carriage and two fresh horses General's orders!"

Lux, who had remained standing at the door during this scene, anticipated his master's reply.

"It is well, monsieur l'officier, you shall be accommodated as you desire!"

He spoke in a peculiar tone of voice. Only his master, however, noticed it.

A mad thought had been born in his brain, something superhuman, preposterous. Any one who could have read it in his mind would have been shocked, terror stricken.

While a farmhand harnessed the horses to the carriage Lux put a saddle on Barka, an Arab horse, a faithful animal, which he loved and cared for with his own hands.

He spoke to it as he spoke to a friend, and the noble creature seemed to understand. When Lux mounted into the saddle, he was trembling with joy.

A mysterious dialogue seemed to commence between the man and the horse, which suddenly, sending the sparks flying from beneath its four feet, vanished into the darkness like a phantom.

Barka, like some great mythological creature with wings, devoured space. Her fine, nervous legs hardly seemed to touch the earth, and Lux kept her going at her utmost speed.

At length they stopped. Barka was white with foam, and Lux covered her with his cloak. He did not feel the cold, for the awful thought in his mind kept his whole body warm and tingling.

"It is yonder," he said to himself in a deep voiced growl. "It is there that they are to perish."

At this point the road made a sudden turn, and apparently came to an abrupt end. As a matter of fact, however, it did not terminate, but continued in a steep, terrible slope. On the right was a dark, mysterious wood, and on the left a deep and dizzy precipice, such as are often seen by mountain roads.

Children were afraid to pass it by. The gulf of death, as it was called, had its legend. The old folk said that it was within its gloomy depths the monsters lived that ravaged the country at night.

"If my calculations are correct," said Lux in a low voice, "they will be here in ten minutes."

He tied Barka to a tree stem on the border of the wood, and a strange smile passed over his lips.

An extraordinary scene might then have been witnessed. Lux knelt down in this solitary, accursed, haunted spot in the nighttime and turned his face to heaven. It looked like a sinner asking forgiveness for his sins rather than one planning an awful deed for the satisfaction of his rage and hate.

Not a sound was to be heard in the surrounding country. All seemed dead or asleep, only a murmur of the wind in the pines.

Lux placed his ear to the ground, as the Indians do in the wilderness, and, hearing a faint sound of hoofs in the distance striking the hard road, he raised his head. His face was transfigured.

"At last I shall have my vengeance!" he hissed.

Then he crouched down on his hands and knees and waited.

A few seconds more and the carriage with the four German officers would be upon him.

He uttered a terrible cry of "Vive la France!" to which Barka replied with a joyful neigh.

The carriage, which had been approaching at tremendous speed, came to a sudden stop, as if arrested by an irresistible force, and remained there standing.

Lux had not moved an inch. He was not a man, but a stone wall.

He made a last and supreme effort and raised himself upon his legs. Then with a terrific heave he pushed over the dizzy brink horses, carriage and men.

An awful noise rose on the still night air, a sound of crashing, cursing and horses screaming. Then there was a silence, heavy, complete, tragic!

The man rose and peered over the edge into the black gulf of death. He saw nothing. Then he sprang into his saddle and disappeared like a shadow into the night.—From the French.

### When Two Generals Kissed.

The two allied commanders in chief, Simpson and Pelissier, were men of very different character and appearance. The one was a tall, thin Scotchman; the other a short, stout, thickset Norman. The first time they met after the capture of the city, Pelissier rushed up to the English general and embraced him with great fervor, having almost to climb up to reach his cheek. The English staff were amused at this demonstration and said to Simpson, "Why, general, Pelissier kissed you!" And his reply, with a strong national dialect, was, "Well, it was a great occasion, and I could na' resist him."—"Recollections of a Military Life," by General Sir John Adye.

### Bewitching.

"Dear me," he petulantly exclaimed, "what a dreadfully muddy crossing, and there's a horrid woman watching me too! Well, I just don't care.

With a contemptuous toss of his head the new man raised his garment to the top of his boots and went his way.

He made a very pretty picture in his confusion.—Detroit Tribune.

## DUCHESS TO CRIPPLE

### THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH TOLD HIS FIANCEE A PITIFUL STORY.

**It Was at Dinner With Mrs. Alva and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt—Then the Light of Plenty Shone In the Wretched Home.**

There is a little girl in New York to whom the sound of the words "Marlborough-Vanderbilt" is the sweetest music, and as she hears it tears of gratitude creep down her cheek.

She is a cripple, and the dark, poorly furnished room that she calls home is in the eighteen hundreds of Third avenue.

For years she has been bedridden, but although a hopeless cripple she supports an aged invalid mother.

The earnings that kept the wolf from the door were from the daughter's handicraft in papier mache. She makes plaques that are facsimile duplicates of postage stamps. Her work is so deft that the plaques find a ready market in the art centers and the homes of the wealthy. Naturally the child's greatest difficulty is in getting unconventional or unique postage stamps. These are to be had only from foreign countries.

When the little plaquemaker learned that wedding presents were being received by the Duke of Marlborough for his bride and that they were being returned to their donors, her heart sank, for among the few who have interested themselves in her behalf is a clerk at the Plaza hotel, where the duke was staying, and through him she hoped to get the foreign stamps from the duke's mail matter.

This disappointment was shared by the clerk, but when the beautiful bridal bouquet from the tenants of Blenheim castle arrived the clerk saw his opportunity and forthwith wrote a note to the Duke of Marlborough telling him of the hopes of the little cripple. Immediately there came a reply from the duke, saying that he had requested his secretary, Mr. Morris, to see that the postage stamps which had brought the flowers were turned over to the little plaquemaker.

But what made the little cripple's heart leap was a little piece of paper which bore the inscription "Marlborough," and which was equivalent at the duke's American banker's for more than a dozen plaques, even at the topmost prices.

That evening when the duke dined with the mother of the young woman who is now his duchess he told of the little cripple. The fair Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt and the dainty Consuelo were touched. They sent their agents to find the girl. They found her condition even more pitiable than the duke had described.

It was early on the next morning that a great box of cut flowers arrived at the dingy room where the crippled girl lived with her invalid mother. In it a note read:

"These few roses are from the bridal table of the Duchess of Marlborough, and they are sent with the love and sincerity of the mother of the bride at the bride's request."

With it was a check so large that the little plaquemaker will not have to work for many months.—New York Recorder.

## THRIFTY JOHN SHERMAN.

**His Successful Advertising of His Forthcoming Book.**

Throughout the preparation of his recent political history and its presentation to the public, Senator John Sherman of Ohio has been guided by that very fine sense of thrift which has made him a very wealthy man and which has kept him successfully in public life for a great many years. Probably there was never a forthcoming publication as successfully advertised as this book was, and its advertisement was left entirely in the hands of public men throughout the country.

Permitting the publication of advance sheets which would be likely to stir up controversy, a controversy followed and such public interest was created in the book that its sale, now going on by subscription, is going to be very large. Agents are canvassing Washington and are placing a great many copies.

These agents have made known another shrewd scheme by which $25,000 will be obtained. The price of the cheapest set is $7. Various styles of binding carry the price of ordinary bindings up to $12. There is to be a special edition of 1,000 volumes of the finest binding, which will contain autographic signatures of the distinguished author, and for which his admirers are expected to pay $25 per set. As the agents claim there will be no difficulty in disposing of 1,000 sets, it seems that $25,000 is thus secure aside from what other sales the book may have.—St. Louis Republic.

### A War Relic to Be Sold.

An interesting relic of the civil war will soon be sold at auction. It is an old six pounder smoothbore fieldpiece, built at Chicopee, Mass., in 1861. It was part of the battery of a Massachusetts brigade, and was captured at Chickamauga by the Confederates. It was recaptured in 1864 by General Sherman at the fall of Atlanta. Later he placed it on board the dispatch boat Jasmine, which was renamed the Chandler in 1866. The Chandler has since then been used at this port as a boarding boat by customs officers.

The gun has been found to be in the way on the boat, and its sale has been ordered.—New York Times.

### His Deathless Fame.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ills., may be crumbling into ruin after only a quarter of a century, but the fame of the martyr president only grows greater as the years roll on. It is built of more enduring stuff than granite or bronze.—Boston Globe.

## A PROPHETIC WELL.

**Mr. Wheat Says It Always Warns Him of a Coming Storm.**

I have been able to forecast the weather during the past season from 12 to 24 hours in advance very accurately, by means of a well which I put down two years since and which has proved phenomenal in this respect.

The well is on a hill overlooking the surrounding country, known as the Wheat hill, is 80 feet deep, 20 feet sand, 40 feet solid blue clay, 20 feet quicksand and ground, has a good supply of water, not effected by the dry weather of this season. Storms are indicated in advance by a discoloration of the water, it having the appearance of milk being dropped in it and being quite agitated in appearance when pumped from the well. This condition of the water usually continues but a short time, generally becoming clear before the storm commences. With an approaching storm these conditions of the water are more or less extreme as the storm will be more or less severe.

As to its reliability and accuracy as a weather forecaster for western New York, I consider it correct from observations of the past summer and fall. While the weather bureau and all of our weather prophets have made mistakes on account of unexpected counter winds and highs and lows, the well has made no mistakes. For example, on the 16th of August last the weather bureau gave no warning of storm. Mr. Parker stated that no rain was in sight and could look for continued dry weather, but the well gave the strongest indications of storm of any time this summer. On Saturday, the 17th, in the afternoon and evening there was a terrific electric and rain storm, which swept Wayne and Ontario counties.

Many other similar instances could be mentioned, but it is unnecessary. I hope this matter may attract the attention of some of our scientific men who are engaged in investigating nature's secrets, for I believe a careful investigation and study of the action of this well in connection with the weather will prove of value.—V. B. Wheat, Orleans, N. Y., in Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

## FREE TELEPHONES.

**An Ohio Town Profits From Keen Competition.**

Norwalk, O., is probably the only city in the United States whose inhabitants, to the number of at least 250, have been furnished with telephones rent free for one year.

The trouble began with the introduction of the Harrison telephone into the city. The company offered a rate considerably lower than that of the Bell Telephone company, and attracted many subscribers. When 200 people had signified their intention of using the new telephone, and the Bell company saw that it must face opposition, it made the announcement that telephones would be placed in business houses and dwellings for $1 a year. This offer at once drew a large number of subscribers, and the list of Bell telephones soon numbered about 300. New wires had to be strung, and, with the Harrison company's 250 telephones, this city of 10,000 people employed over 500 telephones.

When those using the Bell telephone went to pay their yearly rental fee of $1, they were informed that it was not necessary, and receipted bills for the amount were given them. Next year the Bell company will charge for the use of its telephones. The price will be a shade less than that asked by the Harrison company. The latter did not attempt to meet the competition of the Bell company.—New York Sun.

### A Senatorial Boom on Wheels.

Governor William MacCorkle of West Virginia is an announced candidate for the United States senatorship to succeed Senator Faulkner, whose term expires in March, 1899. Already he has begun his campaign. To facilitate his canvass he has bought a private car, which is called the MacCorkle and in which the governor goes through the state in style. He seldom travels even a short distance without using the MacCorkle, and, as a rule, he has with him a congenial company to enjoy his hospitality. One day he spends with the editors in convention, the next with the Knights of Pythias or Masons, another day he addresses a presbytery or Methodist conference and the next hobnobs with a gathering of merchants or a labor union convention. A few weeks ago he camped out with the militia boys, and so he goes from one place to another, greeting all and making his private car a home for his friends and a means of furthering his ambition.—Baltimore American.

### The Billville Banner.

We are so anxious for the legislature to pass a few $5 bills for the benefit of a suffering community!

A correspondent wants to know how we stand on the money question. Brethren, we don't stand at all; every time we see a silver dollar we're completely floored.

We are not in favor of the Bush bill. If a man is compelled by law to buy a quart of liquor, he'll take it home and the old lady'll get it certain.

There's one good thing about the weekly newspaper business—it's a sure cure for rheumatism. No man can have stiff joints who has to run ten miles a day to keep ahead of the sheriff.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Keeping It From the Children.

A romantic feature of the celebrated Maybrick poisoning case is not generally known.

The two children, a boy and girl, who were 3 and 5 years of age at the time of their mother's conviction, have been placed in charge of a worthy couple in one of the English provinces remote from the scene of the tragedy, and are being brought up as the children of this pair, in the hope that their real parentage may never be made known to them.—New York Journal.

## THE END OF A DESPOT

### THE RULE OF THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK IN EUROPE WILL SOON END.

**A Resume of the Rise and Decadence of This Mohammedan Dynasty In Europe. Constantinople No Longer the Key to Asia—What It May Become.**

All the signs indicate that the Turkish empire as one of the powers of the world has reached its end. Whether it is to be partitioned among the European powers or is to be kept in nominal life under a government to be constituted by those powers, as one of the latest reports indicates, the result will be the same. The great Mohammedan empire, which at one time threatened all Europe, has existed for the past 40 years only by the toleration of Christendom, and is now reaching the end, and will be practically buried by its own corruption and vices.

It is instructive to recall the rise and fall of this Mohammedan power. Recruiting its strength from the wild and fierce tribes of Asia, it overthrew the effete and decaying Greek empire and wiped it out by the taking of Constantinople eight centuries ago. For many generations after that it was the impending threat of Christendom. It reached its high tide at the siege of Vienna in 1683, nearly a century after the last of the Saracens had been expelled from Spain, and when the kingdom left by Ferdinand and Isabella was already falling into weakness. Since then its power has been slowly ebbing, until now it is on the verge of disintegration. At the same time the process of decay has afflicted Mohammedanism nearly everywhere. The two exceptions indicate the extremes of the scale. In the Sudan the pristine fanaticism and savagery which gave it the original vigor is still extant. In India the spectacle of more Mohammedan subjects than Turkey ever had living under the same government with Christians and Buddhists shows the possibility of the reconciliation with civilized government of that ancient enemy of Christendom.

Exactly what will become of the countries included within the Turkish empire is a puzzle. But it is possible that the charm which has for centuries hung about Constantinople may be dissolved by actual experience. From the time of Constantine to that of Alexander II the possession of that city where Europe and Asia touch has seemed to imply the ownership of the capital of the world. This may have been sounder under former conditions. But the age of steam and electricity has made great changes. The water route to India is through the Suez canal, and Alexandria is the commanding point of that line of communication. The land routes from Europe to Asia will pass through Russia more easily than through Constantinople. Under civilized rule Constantinople may be a great resort, a charming place for rulers and diplomats to carry on their negotiations and intrigues, but it is not likely to become a seat of power to compare with London, Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg.

Still the change that is coming will terminate an epoch in history. If the European powers can dispose of Turkey without quarreling among themselves, the empire whose term connects us with the decay of Rome will be finally wiped off the map of the world.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### Thirty-five Years For a Few Dollars.

An old man in England was sent to prison for four months for petty stealing whose record, the judge who sentenced him said, "is one of the most awful pieces of reading that has ever come to my notice." In 1863 he was sent to jail for three years for stealing two tame rabbits. He then got seven years for stealing 5 shillings and a shawl, then ten years, with seven years' police supervision, for stealing three ducks, and finally consecutive sentences of five years each on three charges of stealing a coat, a pair of reins and a shovel, with another seven years' police supervision. In all 35 years of penal servitude for six thefts of objects whose value amounted to a few dollars.—New York Sun.

### No Bond Issue Contemplated.

Notwithstanding the continued steady loss of gold, it is still asserted at the treasury department that there is no immediate prospect of a bond issue, and that such action will not be considered while the balance remains above the $75,000,000 limit, and not even in case it should fall to that figure unless congress fails to take cognizance of the situation at least to the extent of providing some other method of maintaining the national credit by the protection of the gold balance.—Washington Star.

### Different Styles of Advertising.

A new advertising wagon introduced in New York is fitted up with two cylinders which keep revolving, giving a momentary view of various business announcements. There are people who would rather spend $10 to catch the eye of two or three thousand people with a contraction of this kind than invest 50 cents to reach a hundred thousand readers in a good newspaper.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Twenty Thousand Without Fixings.

In Italy the market price of the title count is $20,000, but no decorations go with the title. How much is it extra for a little parsley laid along the edges?—Iowa State Register.

### United Veterans' Parade.

The proposed union in the city of New York on the next Fourth of July of all veterans who fought on both sides during the rebellion will be an affair of unity and honor, peace and Americanism that will thrill the soul of our country. — Washington National Intelligencer.

### For Tennessee's Centennial.

A feature of the Tennessee Centennial exposition, to open in Nashville Sept. 1, 1896, will be a steel tower 300 feet high.

## A TYPICAL WESTERN GIRL.

**Exploits of the Lovely Miss Staunton of Davenport In the Adirondacks.**

With the close of the hunting season in the Adirondacks the hundreds of enthusiastic followers of the chase are returning to their homes.

Nine out of ten persons who ever think of this noble sport at all are inclined to look upon it as being the exclusive monopoly of the sterner sex. This was to a great extent true in years gone by, but is such no longer. Indeed a very large proportion of the admirers of Diana in our great state park—the Adirondacks—are women, and the rec-

MISS FRANCES MAY STAUNTON.

ords go to show that the dainty and delicate hand that poured tea at the pink reception or was gem laden at the swell german can pull a trigger at the right time and bring down an antlered monarch of the woods after the fashion of "any old guide." Not only this, but some of the best shots and most interesting hunting affairs of the season are chargeable to women.

Attired in her suit of corduroy, usually of a grayish or slatish hue, with jacket, shirt waist and short skirt, she goes forth to win laurels with her rifle. She wears heavy tan shoes that lace high and stiff leather leggings that buckle from the ankle to the knee. Around her waist is a cartridge belt, and a hunting knife fits snugly into its scabbard at her side. The knife is usually for ornament only, although at times it may come in very handy to cut away twigs in tight places or peel fine chips for the evening fire.

Some of the female followers of the chase are the Misses Jackson of New York, Miss Grace White of Philadelphia, Miss McAllister of Washington, Miss Julia Belo of Galveston and Miss Frances May Staunton of Davenport.

Miss Staunton is a typical western girl, independent, bright, active and of charming face and figure. She has lovely brown eyes that speak no fear, and with them she has gazed upon a bear at midnight. Not only that, but she killed bruin, who stood open mouthed and fierce 20 feet away. The incident occurred on Long Pond, where a party of young people was in camp. Miss Staunton was awakened by the growls of a bear, and hastily donning her dressing gown she seized a rifle and went out. Bruin, black and ugly, was facing the tent only a rod and a half away, when plucky Miss Staunton emptied the contents of her rifle into his head and breast. The bear made several attempts to reach the young woman, but died within ten feet of her. Miss Staunton, though an excellent shot, has not had the success in deer hunting she otherwise might have had, and this because of her great love of song. Possessed of a voice of wonderful sweetness and purity, she has a passionate fondness for singing while in the woods, and the deer, not especially fond of a human voice, however beautiful, do not generally intrude upon her presence. Still, she has killed at least as many as the law allows this year.—New York Times.

### The Ancient Idea.

It was on Sept. 24, 1761, that the Worcester Journal (England) published a thoughtful article entitled "Qualifications of a Wife." "In spelling a little becoming deficiency, and in the punctuation (or what is generally called stopping) by no means conversant. In conversation a little of the lisp, but not of the stammer. A decent share of common sense, just seasoned with a little repartee—a small modicum of wit, but no learning; no learning, I say again and again (either ancient or modern) upon any consideration whatever. A good person, but not perfectly beautiful—a moderate height—a complexion not quite fair, but a little brown. Great good nature, and a prudent generosity." And so on, and so on.

### Declined a Renomination.

Mrs. Mary J. R. N. Strang, who for the past 15 years has served as school trustee in Long Island City, N. Y, declined a renomination. The New York Herald says: "She is an excellent school official, and her retirement from public life is a source of much regret. She took much interest in school matters and during her long official life has always been the active secretary of the board of trustees."

### A New Southern Poet.

The roll of southern poets has been increased by Miss Mary Louise Huntley of Atlanta. She is a tall, slender, dark girl, reserved, dignified and studious. Her last poem, "The Sobbing Rain," is an exquisite idyl and was quoted and requoted by the press of the country. She is the third talented singer in her city, the other two being Lollie Belle Wylie and Arelia Bell Key.

### A Mohair Crepon Skirt.

The sensible woman, says a fashion paper, in purchasing her winter wardrobe will buy a mohair crepon skirt for theater wear. A skirt of this material will be found silky in appearance, will look well with any bodice, and its wearing capacity is unequaled. The fact that this quality of crepon does not wrinkle makes it particularly desirable for theater wear.

### For Women's Convenience.

A new departure has been made at the New York Exchange For Women's Work, which is one of the most progressive of such institutions, in the opening of a room in their building, 12 East Thirtieth street, for the accommodation of ladies who are coming to town to do shopping through the summer. Here every convenience will be supplied. Parcels will be kept; there is a telephone and messenger service in the building; a good luncheon is served after 12 o'clock every day, and bouillon, iced tea, lemonade, etc., may be had at all hours, excepting Saturdays, when the exchange closes at noon during the summer months.

A subscription of $3 entitles any one to the use of the room for the season. Single tickets for the day may be had at the cashier's desk for 50 cents. The managers of the exchange trust that, with the added attraction of a comfortable waiting room, there may be an increase in the number of visitors to the rooms of the society and a large patronage, not only in the luncheon room, but in the various departments, and it is hoped that what is usually a dull season may be a prosperous one for the consignors, all women who are trying to support themselves and in many cases their families.—New York Times.

### The Pioneer Woman In Journalism.

Mrs. Cornelia Walter Richards has been brought into notice here by the occurrence recently of her seventy-fifth birthday. She was the first woman editor in the country. The Boston Transcript was started as a very small evening paper toward 60 years ago by Dutton & Wentworth, a firm of Boston printers who had the state printing. They engaged Lynde M. Walter, a cultivated gentleman, to edit it. His health soon failed, and he became too ill to do much manual work. In this emergency his sister, Miss Cornelia Walter, acted as his amanuensis. When he died, Miss Walter was engaged to take his place. This was before the time that woman's rights were much talked of. The Transcript had a peculiar tea table sphere, and Miss Walter successfully fitted into it. The paper had not a wide general scope, though there was something like a digest of the more important news of the day in it, which Miss Walter prepared, and she also provided what was thought necessary of the local news of Boston with the aid of one reporter, her sole assistant. She edited The Transcript in this way for a few years and constantly wrote for its columns, leaving the paper to marry a gentleman of pecuniary means.—Hartford Courant.

### Plucky Miss Peck.

Women are climbing these days in more ways than one, it seems. A Miss Peck, who is called "a scholarly young woman," of Providence, is going to attempt to climb the Matterhorn this summer. While studying in Athens some years ago Miss Peck ascended Hymettus and Pentlicus, and was so delighted with the experience that she has been an advocate of high climbing ever since. In fact, her enthusiasm led her during a later trip to the Pacific coast to climb Mount Shasta, a distance of 18,000 feet. The Matterhorn is a very difficult peak to climb. Edward Whymper, the famous mountain climber, after eight unsuccessful attempts was the first to climb it, in 1865, but the occasion itself was a very tragic one, as four of his companions by the misstep of one fell 4,000 feet down the precipice and were dashed to pieces. It is to be hoped that Miss Peck will make her perilous journey in safety if for no other reason than that she carries a vast deal of erudition in that head which she takes skyward. She has been professor of Latin in Smith college and has spoken on art and archæology before the National Geographical society, the American Geographical society and many colleges, institutes and clubs.

### A Widow's Mourning.

A widow who wishes to be properly gowned chooses the material known as eudora cloth, which is really the finest brand of henrietta, and as it can be got in different weights is adapted to all seasons, writes Isabel A. Mallon in an article on "Mourning and Its Usages" in The Ladies' Home Journal. Of course the jet black is chosen, for what is known as "blue black" when trimmed with crape looks almost like navy blue. A suitable toilet to be worn during the summer shows a skirt of eudora cloth made after the received flaring style and having set in at each side of the front width two side plaits of crape that extend from the waist to the edge of the skirt. The bodice is a round draped one with a high collar of crape and a plait of crape coming just down the center of the front in loop fashion, its end being concealed under a crape belt. The sleeves are of the cloth and shape in to the arms, and have for a finish three narrow folds of crape, while on the outer edge of each are set six small crape buttons. The bonnet is a modified Marie Stuart, made of crape, with dull black strings and a white widow's cap showing from under the edge.

### Suffrage In South Carolina.

The patience and perseverance with which the woman's suffrage leaders are proselytizing are well illustrated by the fact that even in such states as South Carolina and Georgia their campaign goes on without resting. As fast as any set of speakers are compelled to return to their home and domestic duties, their places are filled by another group, and every movement, change and conversion of men or women, the formation of every club, or class, is carefully reported and recorded at the national headquarters in Washington, the campaign headquarters in New York and the press headquarters in Boston. In this manner every one interested in the subject can easily learn the exact condition of affairs in any portion of the Union up to within 30 days. No better working or more comprehensive political machinery was ever devised.—New York Mail and Express.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 14 ..... 1896


Representative Shafroth has introduced a novel bill, which has gone to the House Committee on Public Lands. It is designed to protect forests on the public domain from destruction by fire. It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to lay out ways 1000 feet in width through such forests on public lands as are liable to destruction by fire, putting them at "intervals of from five to ten miles apart," so that when cleared they may be effective for preventing the spreading of fires The timber on these roads or ways is to be offered for sale at public auction, on the condition that each purchaser is to clear that part of the way of which the timber is bought by him. As to those parts which cannot be so cleared, bids are to be called for for clearing them. The purchaser, or contractor, as the case may be, is to give a bond for the faithful execution of his work. Apparently, it is thought that a good deal of it must be done by contract, as the sum of $500,000 is is appropriated by the act. It is provided that anybody who willfully sets fire or causes setting fire to any timber upon the public domain, or who negligently leaves a fire burning unattended near any such timber, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $50 nor more than $5000, or be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years, or shall be both imprisoned and fined, as thus provided. Any person who builds a camp fire or other fire near timber upon the public domain, and fails to extinguish it before leaving the place, is to be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $1000, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than a year, or by both. It is provided that the Secretary of War shall, at the request of the Interior Department, detail soldiers to parol the forests, and that they shall have power to make arrests under this act. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make other provisions for protections also against fire.

Senator Hansborough made a labored effort recently in the Senate to defend and perpetuate the costly, useless and corrupt seed distribution system that Secretary Morton has at last unmasked and killed. No one has denied the condition of that miserable business. These may be summarized as follows: A ring of seedsmen fastened like leeches on the department; seed of no special utility wasted, lost or sent in large lots to those who sold it, and above all scandalous deals by congressmen selling their pro rata of the seeds. No single department of the federal service has been so clearly demonstrated to be useless, costly and corrupting as the seed distribution bureau. When this ring is at last overthrown by that exceptionally courageous and public spirited officer, Secretary Morton, we yet find it with the brazen effrontery to defend itself openly in the United States senate.

The British navy is as much larger than the German navy as the German army is larger than that of Great Britain. The British navy contains 85 armored ships, 147 unarmored ships, 80 gunboats, and 232 torpedo boats with 6,403 guns, while the German navy has 26 armored ships, 27 unarmored ships, 23 gunboats and 200 torpedo boats with 1009 guns. On a peace footing the German army has 395,478 infantry, 67,518 cavalry, 72,598 artillary, 62,406 engineer corps, 102,680 horset, and 2,070 guns, against Great Britain's 111,300 infantry, 15,252 cavalry, 18,360 artillary, 5,450 engineers, 20,065 horses, and 696 guns. This does not include the British Indian Army.

A commercial contemporary, in pointing a moral upon the necessity for American enterprise in transcontinental canal building, recalls the outrage recently perpetrated in San Francisco, when tons of fish were dumped into the bay as the tide went out, because the local market was glutted. Is it not time such conduct were stopped? Savages would be less in-human than the cold-blooded miserly wretches who can thus waste food with hundreds of hungry men, women and children in their immediate vicinity. What argument can be urged in favor of free market stronger than such an exhibition of greed and barbarism?

Senator Stewart from the Committee on Claims, has reported favorably the bill making an appropriation to reimburse the states of California, Oregon and Nevada, for money expended in organizing and equipping troops during the war. The claims of three states amount to $4, 692,189, principal and interest.

Utah begins her career as a State with 19,816 farms, of which 17,860 are unincumbered. The new Commonwealth owns itself, and presents a poor field for the calamity orator.

If Johnnie Bull gets into it with the United States, your Uncle Samuel may have an extra Fourth of July to celebrate.—Ex.


INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜


### A Horn Curiosity.

Our old school textbook told us that "all horns are not bones," and this is certainly true as far as the horn of the rhinoceros is concerned. That curious protuberance is nothing less than a collection or amalgamation of hairs, so interwoven and agglutinated that under the miscroscope it appears to be of composition similar to the pith of a cornstalk, except that the hairs are not so widely separated by the material that binds them together.

In olden times royalty employed rhinoceros horns for drinking cups, the notion being that poison put into them would show itself by bubbling. There may have been a grain of truth in this, for it is known that the ancient poisons were all acids, and these would certainly decompose the horny structure of the cup very rapidly.—St. Louis Republic.

### How to Wheat in a Barrel of Flour.

How many bushels of wheat in a barrel of flour? The testimony of leading flour manufacturers is at variance on this question. The largest manufacturing concern in the world, located at Minneapolis, reports that while ordinarily 4½ to 4½ bushels of wheat are used to make a barrel of flour the present low prices of wheat and wheat offal make these today the cheapest animal foods in the country; that in consequence of this it is safe to say many millers are using over five bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour. It really makes no difference how much wheat they use, as the offal is worth practically as much as the wheat costs, says the Orange Judd Farmer, which adds: If 10 to 30 per cent more wheat is used in the manufacture of flour, it should interest farmers in two ways—primarily in the more rapid reduction of burdensome wheat stocks, which have been the bugbear for two years, and, further, in the possibility of securing at relatively low prices needed supplies of mill feed.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of Southeast quarter of section No. 9, all in Township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The Southeast quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M. containing 160 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executer personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896. 6 8t

[Official.]

### *Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Ninth day of April, 1896 and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. on the said 9th day of April, 1896, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of January, 1896 an assessment (No. 4.) of thirty-five (35) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23rd day of March, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 21st day of April, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, January 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


# BIG PINE

# WILL CELEBRATE

FEB. 21, 22 & 3.

## 2--DAYS--2

GAMES AND RACES
GAMES AND RACES

### First Day

BASE BALL, 10, A. M. RACE, 2:30, P. M.

BASE BALL GAME for a purse of $20; open to Inyo County. HORSE RACE, single dash of one-quarter mile, purse $40, ten per cent entrance fee, to be added to the purse; Riders catch weights; three or more to enter; two or more to start.

### Second Day

HORSE RACE 2, P. M.

HORSE RACE, 780 yards and repeat, best two in three, free for all horses in Inyo County at this date, for a purse of $60, entrance fee, ten per cent, to be added to purse; three or more to enter; two or more to start. Riders catch weights.

Pool privileges awarded to S. H. Spratt.

### Grand Ball

AT BIG PINE HOTEL

FRIDAY EVE. FEB. 21ST

*FLOOR DIRECTORS*

ED. H. OBER L. A. EUGLEY

*FLOOR MANAGERS*

S. H. SPRATT V. G. SMITH
WM. MCDONALD.

*Admission to dance* - - - - - - - $1.00
*Supper, per plate* - - - - - - - - - .50

INVITATION COMMITTEE

Bishop - - - - - - - - H. C. HAMPTON
Big Pine - - - - - - - - S. H. SPRATT
Independence - - - - - - D. J. HESSION
Lone Pine - - - - - - - S. W. AUSTIN
Keeler - - - - - - - W. M. RICHARDS
Darwin - - - - - - - - CHAS. ANTHONY

# BIG PINE


[Official.]

### *Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 9, 1896, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 9, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bid must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk,
Dated January 13, 1896.


### HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and south.

j27-tf O. I. MAIRS

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for - - - - | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day - | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week - - - - - | 5.00 |
| Board, per month - - - - - | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have Been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

☞ THE NUCLEUS ☜
☞ THE NUCLEUS ☜

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.


(Official.)

### *Proposals for Services of County Physician.*

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 9, 1896, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 10, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Ninth day of April 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. m3-4w

[Official.]

### *Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 9, 1896, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896 and ending May 9, 1897 Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. j17-4w

### LAND NOTICES

TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL. December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Reister and Receiver at her office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 265, for the 1½ S. ¼ of section No. 9, in Township No 10, S. Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.

H. E. 800.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Wednesday, February 19, 1896, viz: Frederic R. Smith, for the S½ NW¼ NW¼ N½ SW¼ SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Andrew Neil Bell Jr., Ambrose W. H. Smith, William G. Morton and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co. California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2 1896.

H. E. 828.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday February 18, 1896 viz: Eugene E. Smith for the S½ Sec 7, T. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: William G. Morton, J. White Smith, Andrew Neil Bell Jr. and Lorin A. Anger, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.

H. E. 824.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, February 19 1896, viz: Lucy A. Smith, for the S½ SW¼ Sec. 8 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James A. Partridge, Lorin A. Anger, Frederic R. Smith and Edward B. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.

H. E. 825

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Henrietta Smith, for the S½ N½ Sec 7 and N½ N½ Sec 18, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton, Ambrose W. H. Smith, James A. Partridge and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2, 1896.

H. E. 756.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896 viz: Edward B. Smith for the E½ SE¼ Sec. 25 Tp. 12 S., R. 34 E., SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 30 and NW¼ NW¼ Sec 31, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Lorin A. Anger, John G. Smith, Benigno Aguirre and J. White Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 2 1896

Notice is hereby given that Edward B. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 161, for the W½ NE¼ and W½ SE¼ of section No. 25, in Township No 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Lorin A. Anger, J. White Smith, James A. Partridge and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 2, 1896

Notice is hereby given that Ambrose W. H. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 100, for the SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: William G. Morton Lorin A. Anger, Eugene E. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Cyrus B. Rawson, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver, at his office, Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1896, on timber culture application No. 68, for the NW¼ NE¼, E½ NW¼ and NE¼ SW¼ quarter of section No. 34, in Township No. 11, Range No. 34 E.

He names as witnesses: Theophilus F. A. Connelly, Michael C. Muldoon, Jacob A. Shoemaker and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo County, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. FIRESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.


### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

Attention given to obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


### TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT.

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10:55 a m | Ar | 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | | 11:25 a m | | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | | 12:10 p m | | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | | 12:40 p m | | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | | 1:40 p m | | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2:05 p m | | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | | 2:30 p m | | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | | 3:10 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3:50 p m | | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5:00 p m | Lv | 11:00 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6:00 a m | Ar | 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | | 6:37 a m | | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | | 7:10 a m | | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | | 7:30 a m | | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | | 7:50 a m | | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | | 8:10 a m | | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | | 8:50 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9:00 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9:30 a m | | 3:30 p m |
| Junction | | | 10:10 a m | | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | | 11:10 a m | | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | | 12:00 m | | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | | 12:50 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Benton | 192 | | 1:50 p m | | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 2:10 p m | | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv | 3:15 p m | Lv | 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | | 4:05 p m | | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | | 4:50 p m | | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | | 5:35 p m | | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6:20 p m | | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | | 6:50 p m | | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar | 7:00 p m | Lv | 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, makes close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 14 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... W. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH EELY
Supt Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .67½ |
| Antimony | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 5½ |
| Pig lead | 3.85 |

This is St. Vale times day.

G. Sanger of Alvord spent last Monday in town.

S. G. Sneden Esq of Bishop visited town last Monday.

E. C. Garlick was in from Snow's Canyon the first of the week.

Under-Sheriff Clarke and wife returned from a trip to Bishop last Sunday.

Bill Miller of Lone Pine spent several days in town the first of the week.

Neil McLean is up from the Darwin country having his wagons repaired.

Thos. Boland came up from Keeler last Monday and spent several days in town.

Supervisor J. R. Eldred and wife of Big Pine spent last Sunday and Monday in town.

Attorney J. White Smith was down from Bishop last week and spent several days in town.

Mrs. P. H. Mack left last Monday for Los Angles to meet her husband and visit that city.

R. S. Miner Esq arrived last Monday from San Francisco and will remain here for a couple of weeks.

A large band of goats belonging to Birchim of Round Valley, passed here last Monday, going north.

Joe Burkwalter came in from Beveridge the first of the week. He says Keys will not make a run before Spring.

Sheriff Given and Treasurer Bunney took a trip up to Fish Springs a couple of days the last part of the week in search of game.

Sheriff Ingalls of Esmeralda County, Nevada arrived last Wednesday evening on a visit to Sheriff Given. He will return to-morrow morning.

County Clerk Hession, accompanied by Sheriff Ingals of Esmeralda County, Nevada, went to Bishop yesterday. They are expected back to day.

Rudolph Schober arrived here from Bishop last Saturday with his big team on his way to Mojave. He had a cargo of onions, apples and general farm produce.

The bonded indebtedness of Mono County the first of the year was $6,000 The bonds are held by the State and draw five per cent interest and are payable in 1904.

Jas. Quirk, the photographer has got back from Lone Pine, and is hard at work finishing up the work done there and also the negatives made here just prior to his Lone Pine trip.

The news came over the wire yesterday morning that the Nansen party had discovered the North Pole, and instead of finding an open polar sea, they had found barren rocky ground.

Howard P. Wilkinson leaves to-morrow for Wheeling, West Virginia, after a three weeks visit with his brother H. E. Wilkinson. He returns, having greatly improved in health and with a good impression of California.

A Leap Year ball will be given by the young ladies of Independence and vicinity this evening at Mair's Hall. Good music has been secured and the hall put in exquisite order. Be sure and come and you will find it impossible not to have a good time.

Ed. Yerington passed through from San Francisco to Virginia yesterday morning. He reports that his father has now entirely lost his hearing, but it was hoped that an operation he had recently undergone might in a degree restore the lost faculty—*Reno Gazette.*

### Small Game.

Do all your shooting of small game to-day Section 626 reads: "Every person who, in the State of California, between the fifteenth day of February and the fifteenth day of October in each year, shall hunt, pursue, take, kill, or destroy, or have in his possession, whether taken in the State of California, or shipped into the State from any other State, Territory, or foreign country, except for purposes of propagation, any valley quail, bob-white, partridge, robin, or any kind of wild duck or rail, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

### Road Commissioner.

Mr. Marsden Mansen, one of the three members of the Bureau of Highways created at the thirty-first session of the Legislature, arrived last Monday evening and remained until yesterday morning. The object of his visit was to find out everything possible in regard to the roads of the County, as to their condition and improvement, the cost of keeping them in repair, the cost for repairs for the past ten years, draining of roads, building bridges and different kinds of land and rock available for road purposes. The members of the Bureau of Highways are travelling over the entire State and will make a very interesting report. Mr Manson has travelled extensively over the State and gives an interesting description of its public highways.

### Surprise Party.

A number of the friends of Mr. Schabbell and family surprised them at their residence at Camp Independence last Friday evening. Several vehicles well loaded left town at an early hour, and upon arriving the guests received a hearty welcome from the family. The first part of the evening was spent with games and songs. Dancing was soon commenced, however, and continued until a late hour, harmonica music was furnished by Messrs Marks and Ramsy. A dainty supper was served by the ladies of the party, and a good time had all around.

### Mining Developments.

D. C. Lane was a passenger on last Monday's stage, on his way to Los Angeles. Mr Lane intends putting in a 12-horse power gasoline engine at the Sorba mine to be used in operating a hoist. A 15 horse power plant is to be put in at Snow's Canyon to run the new mill. Wm. Arcularius will start for Mojave in a few days to bring up the machinery. Louis Tournel came in to Lone Pine yesterday for supplies to be used at Snow's Canyon. A. Stecker expects to go out there soon to work upon the new mill.

### One More Caught

An old Mexican named Angulo, was seen by Ivan Bunney and Paul Mairs last Monday, to give a bottle of whiskey to an Indian. They immediately took the whiskey from the Indian and swore out a warrent of arrest for the Mexican. He was arrested Tuesday and examined before Justice Davidson the same evening, and held to appear before the Superior Court, with bail fixed at $250.

### Teacher's Library

The following books have been added to the Teacher's Library of Inyo County:

No 29. The Pedagogical Seminary for 1894, postage 6 cts.
No 30. The Pedagogical Seminary for 1895, postage 6 cts.
No 31. Parker's Talks on Pedagogics, postage 12 cts.
No 32. Putnam's Manual of Pedagogics, postage 12 cts.
No 33. Compayre's Lectures on Teaching, postage 14 cts.
No 34. Prince's Methods in Grammer Schools, postage 8 cts.
No 35. McMurry's General Method, postage 7 cts.
No. 36. Fonilbe's Ed. from a National Standpoint, postage 12 cents.
No. 37. Quick's Educational Reformers, postage 8 cts.
No 38. Lange's Aperception, postage 10.
No 39. Rooper's "A Pot of Green Feathers," postage 3 cts.
No 40. Radestock's Habit and Education, postage 7 cts.
No. 41. White's Elements of Pedagogy, postage 10 cts.
No 42. Boone's Education in the United States, postage 10 cts.
No 43. Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe Vol. I, postage 10.
No 44. Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe Vol. II, postage 10
No 45. Rousseau's Emile, postage 10.
No 46. The Evolution of Dodd-A Story, postage 8 cts.
No 47. Report of the Committee of Ten.
No 48. " " " Fifteen.
No 49. Restolozzi's Leonard and Gertrude, postage 8 cts.
No 50. Great Teachers of Four Centuries, postage 3 cts.
No 51. Tracy's Child Psychology, postage 8 cts.

S W. AUSTIN,
County Supt.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C A Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| F. C. Bicknell | Calif. Borax Works |
| J. A. Johnson | Fran Miller |
| Ralph McGinnis | Joe Vell |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜


### Location Notices.

The following is a list of location notices recorded since the middle of last month:

1. Harry Dunphy, Armand Sainz, Luke Ragan; three quartz locations; Cerro Gordo district.

4. Robert Finely, Thos. Twaddle; three gold and silver quartz; Saratoga district.

7. H. J. Lent, J. H. Stoutenborough, John F. Millner, Arch Farrington, Wm. Caluan, John Tucker, P. Geelhoed; fourteen claims, 2240 acres, soda and borax beds; in Saline Valley.

21. J. H. Bulpitt, John Schober; three gold, silver and lead quartz; Pine Mountain.

24. J. H. Bulpitt, John Shober; five gold, silver and lead quartz; Deep Spring dist.

29. P. Lebarge; two mineral quartz; Beveridge dist.

31. H. B. Argall, Barney McNulty, Frank Demming, John Ackermand; four mineral quartz; Saratoga dist.

35. S. A Densmore, F. E. Densmore; three, mineral quartz; Union dist.

36. J. M. Horton; quartz; Bishop Creek dist.

37. Levi Chapman; two quartz locations; near Wicher flat.

39. James Lathleon; quartz; Cerro Gordo dist.

40. M. A. Wheeler, H. Barto, A. Grimm; mineral quartz; Cerr Gordo.

41. H. E. Finley, George Montgomery; three quartz locations; Funeral Mountains.

44. Thos. M. Story; five, gold quartz; Fish Spring dist.

49. John W. McMurry; mineral quartz; near Marble Canyon..

50 Frank Demming, John Ackerman; three quartz locations; Saratoga dist.

53. J. A. Mack, D. R. Kimball, E. B. Waite; mineral rock; Butte Valley district.

54. Felix P. Meysan; gold, silver and lead quartz; Swansea dist.

55. J. A Mack, D. R. Kimball; quartz; Butte Valley dist.

56. J. A. Mack Jr., D. R. Kimball; mineral quartz; Butte Valley dist.

57 D. R. Kimball, A. M. Mack; two quartz locations; Butte Valley dist.

59. Edward Clark; silver quartz; Pine Mountain.

60. Henry Mettler; mill-site, 5-acres; Panamint dist.

61. M. D. Rochford; mineral quartz; Marble Canyon.

62. W. T. Grant; mineral quart; Little Lake.

63. A. N Williams, L. Pellet, F. S. E. Wer, A. N. Bell, F. D. Pratt; gold quartz; west of Big Pine.

64. S. A. Jones; two quartz locations; Cottonwood dist.

65. J. D. Jones; gold quartz; Fish Spring dist.

67. S. Smith, D. R. Kimball; copper quartz; Panamint dist.

68. Fred R. Smith, Eugene E. Smith, Henrietta P. Smith, Lucy A. Smith; 1000 inches of water in Blackrock lough.

69. D. R. Kimbal, S. Smith; four quartz locations; Cleveland dist.

73. Chris Crohn; two quartz locations; Cerro Gordo dist.

75. Charles Peterson, J. B. Meyer; mineral quartz; Fish Spring dist.

76. James Harry, Robert Harry; gold, silver and lead quartz; Coso dist.

77. Paule Pfeffrle; silver quartz, two locations; Modock dist.

79. John A. Coyle, Neal A. Wilson; mineral quartz; Panamint dist.

80. A. J. Davis; quartz; Russ dist.

81. H. White; three quartz locations; Resting Spring dist.

84. C. M. Neyman; two quartz locations; Resting Spring dist.

86. H. White; mineral rock; Resting Spring dist.

87. C. M. Neyman; quartz; Resting Spring dist.

88. Thos. B. Evens, John A. King; mineral quartz; Panamint dist.

89. W. C. Wilson; mill-site, 5 acres; Argus Mountains.

90. R. L. Rossi; springs of water; north-west of Big Pine.

91. A. Rossi; surplus water; Tinnemaha Creek.

92. Mrs. Ina Evens, Egbert Van Alen, Robert C. Gillis, Sam Evens, Jennie Van Alen, Bessie Van Alen, Mrs. Robert C. Gillis, W. T. Gillis; ten locations, 1600 acres, nitrate beds, on the Armagosa river, near the line between Inyo and San Earnardino.

93 L. S. Ross, A. Goldsmith; two quartz locations; Cerro Gordo dist.

95. M. A. Wheeler; quartz; Cerro Gordo dist.

96. Jas. Wood, Robert Lockett; silver and lead quartz; Cerro Gordo dist.

97. M. Naylor, G. Naylor, Upton Tracy; gold quartz; Fish Spring dist.

98. R. L. Rossi; 80 acres unsurveyed land, near Big Pine.

99. T. H. Henebry, A. C. Finley; quartz; Modock dist.

100. W. L Hunter; two quartz locations; Russ dist.

101. J. Furkwater, T. Madden; gold quartz, two locations; Beveridge dist.

### Weather Summary, week ending Feb 13 1896.

Highest barometer, 30.323 date, 8
Lowest barometer, 29.957 date 11
Highest Temperature 60.0 date 8
Lowest Temperature, 25.5 date 13
Mean Temperature, 43.1
Average dew-point, 14.6
Average humidity, 34.9
Total precipitation, 0 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Highest velocity and date, 30 N 11
Number of clear days, 6
" partly cloudy days, 1
" cloudy days, 0
" rainy days (.01 or more precip) 0

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows:

Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

### Optician At Lone Pine.

Prof Bernard, the well known optician on the Pacific Coast is now at the Lone Pine Hotel. He has recently spent two weeks at Independence where he did work for many prominent people, all of whom are well pleased with the optician. The Optician corrects all kinds of visual defects, viz: Errors of refraction, such as, hypermatropio, myopia or nearsighted and astigmatism; muscular weakness or strabismus; loss of accomodation of presbyopia. Thousands suffer with headaches which can be remedied with properly fitted glasses. New discovery, glasses equal to natural vision, with which you can see far and near without changing them. They are always soothing and cooling to the eyes, and prevent inflamation, and in many cases remove and prevent headaches. Special care should be taken in selecting the first pair of spectacles, nor should it be attempted without the aid of a responsible optician EXAMINATION FREE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.; MONTH: JANUARY, 1896.

| TEMPERATURE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | MAX. | MIN. | MEAN. | PRECIP. |
| 1 | 60 | 15 | 38 | |
| 2 | 56 | 17 | 38 | |
| 3 | 64 | 24 | 39 | |
| 4 | 57 | 26 | 42 | |
| 5 | 56 | 22 | 38 | |
| 6 | 66 | 18 | 41 | |
| 7 | 66 | 25 | 42 | |
| 8 | 60 | 26 | 38 | |
| 9 | 61 | 18 | 34 | |
| 10 | 56 | 31 | 43 | |
| 11 | 60 | 26 | 44 | |
| 12 | 56 | 32 | 43 | |
| 13 | 57 | 27 | 42 | |
| 14 | 52 | 28 | 42 | |
| 15 | 58 | 34 | 43 | T |
| 16 | 56 | 34 | 45 | .02 |
| 17 | 66 | 46 | 54 | .06 |
| 18 | 54 | 46 | 50 | .70 |
| 19 | 52 | 29 | 41 | |
| 20 | 48 | 40 | 44 | .81 |
| 21 | 5 | 42 | 49 | .04 |
| 22 | 49 | 35 | 42 | |
| 23 | 60 | 32 | 46 | |
| 24 | 56 | 29 | 41 | |
| 25 | 60 | 32 | 48 | |
| 26 | 58 | 32 | 42 | |
| 27 | 51 | 41 | 45 | |
| 28 | 49 | 31 | 40 | |
| 29 | 45 | 33 | 39 | |
| 30 | 51 | 39 | 45 | |
| 31 | 56 | 34 | 47 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean Barometer | 30.02 |
| Highest barometer | 30.40, date 8 |
| Lowest barometer | 29.78, date 29 |
| Mean Temperature | 43 |
| Highest temperature | 66, date 17 |
| Lowest temperature | 15, date 1 |
| Greatest daily range of temperature | 35, date 7 |
| Least daily range of temperature | 8, date 18 |
| Total excess in temperature during month | 148 |
| Total excess in temperature since Jan. 1st | 148 |
| Prevailing direction of wind | NW |
| Total movement of wind | 5191 miles |
| Maximum velocity of wind | 15, SW. 21 |
| Total Precipitation | 1.67 inches |
| Days with .01 or more precipitation | 6 |
| Total excess in precipitation for month | 45 |
| Total excess in precipitation since Jan. 1st | 45 |
| Number of cloudless days | 8 |
| Partly cloudy days | 7 |
| Cloudy days | 16 |
| Dates of frost | |

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.
WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

To AUGUST HUTZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.


MECHANICS' TOOLS AND HARDWARE

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS
INCLUDING
MINING BOOKS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER
Successor to Osborn & Alexander,
401 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the best of Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. MCKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS'

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eiboshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Agent For

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

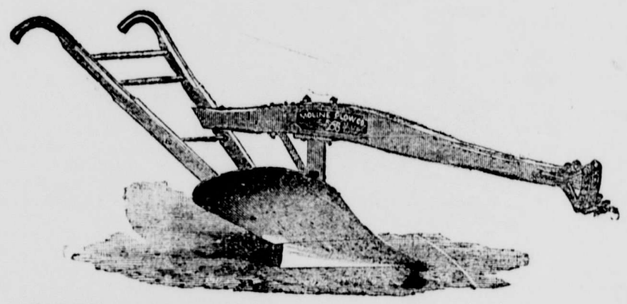
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ALSO TRANSACTS A
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
AGENT FOR
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATHAN RHINE.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


[Official]

### *Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January —, 1896, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1895-96. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, and opened by said Board on the Ninth day of April, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.


A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ (Shop on Edwards St.)
☞ (Opposite Court House)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

## OUR RAILROAD INTERESTS.

**Important Facts In the Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.**

The forthcoming report of the interstate commerce commission will show that Illinois has a greater railway mileage than any other state in the Union. The total mileage of the United States now reaches 178,708, which is an increase of 2,247 from the previous year, 6.02 miles to every 100 square miles of territory and 26.36 miles per 10,000 inhabitants.

Illinois has a total of 10,460 miles, which is 5.85 per cent of all the railway mileage in the country, 18.68 miles for every 100 square miles of territory and 25.32 miles for every 10,000 inhabitants.

Pennsylvania stands second, with 9,594 miles; Texas third, with 9,264; then Kansas, 8,841; Ohio, 8,546; Iowa, 8,477; New York, 8,071; Michigan, 7,663; Missouri, 6,499; Indiana, 6,326.

Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont and Oklahoma have the smallest mileage.

The highest percentage for territory is naturally found in the small states, and New Jersey leads with 2,891 miles and Pennsylvania 2,123 miles. The highest mileage per 10,000 inhabitants is found in the Rocky mountain states, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona.

It will be shown by the interstate commerce report that there are in all 1,924 railways in this country, which are operated by 945 companies. Of the subsidiary roads 338 are leased at a fixed money rental and 188 at a contingent money rental. There are 10 incorporated railways not in operation and 6 private roads not in operation. The number of roads abandoned during the year was 16, aggregating 18,005 miles. The number of roads merged, reorganized and consolidated was 51, representing 5,676 miles.

It is shown that there are 44 companies operating more than 1,000 miles of road, 23 companies operating from 600 to 1,000 miles, 23 companies operating from 400 to 600, 42 companies operating from 250 to 400 miles and 907 companies operating less than 250 miles.

The total number of locomotives in use is 35,492, being an increase of 704 over the previous year. The total number of cars in service is 1,278,078. This, however, does not include private cars of companies or private firms furnishing their own equipments. The business of furnishing rolling stock to railroads or to shippers is increasing rapidly, but it is impossible for the interstate commerce commission to obtain official information concerning them. There was a large falling off in railway equipment during the last year, which is, of course, due to the financial depression and the economy which was introduced in all corporations.—Washington Cor. Chicago Record.

## HER MAIDEN SPEECH.

**Mrs. Stanton Considered It a Disgrace to Have the Papers Mention It.**

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in speaking of her maiden speech, says:

"When I returned home from my wedding trip, I decided to hold a convention and discuss women's rights, for I considered the condition of women about as degraded as that of the slave on the southern plantation. I wrote to my two friends in the legislature to know if I could have a hearing on the married woman's property bill, and they replied 'Yes.' From 1840 to 1848 Ernestine L. Rose, Paulina Wright and myself had circulated petitions in the state of New York.

"I used to go up in the garret every day and read over my speech, thinking I could slip to Albany and back without the knowledge of anybody but the legislature, and one day when I was thinking of all this my father entered with the old Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed. He laid the paper down in front of me and said, 'What does this mean?' and there I read, 'Elizabeth Cady Stanton is to address the legislature Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock on the married woman's property bill.'

"I answered, 'I suppose it means what it says.' He was perfectly confounded, and so was I.

"Then he said, 'When my clients are gone, I wish you would read it to me.' I was in the depths of despair. I had never seen my name in print before and thought it was the most awful disgrace that could befall a woman.

"When I read my speech to my father, he suggested several improvements and found worse laws for illustration than I had, working with me until 1 o'clock in the morning, yet for a conservative old judge to have his daughter the subject of ridicule was a deep blow. I spoke two hours, and this, my first speech, was published in The Evening Journal. That same year, 1848, the married woman's property law passed and gave married women their rights to their property."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Europe Is Eating Horse.**

Europe has taken to eating its horses for the same reason that it took to eating potatoes, against which it had a great prejudice a hundred years ago—it is bound to do it or go short of flesh food.

Gradually the European press is educating the popular mind out of its prejudice on this matter. The taste of roast horseflesh is very similar to that of roast beef. The fat is much more palatable than that of pork. If a horse has been fed on oats, his sirloin, while cooking, gives off an odor similar to that of a goose in the same process. It is to the further credit of horseflesh that it is never made dangerous by trichinosis and tuberculosis, which very often infect cattle, but hardly ever attack horses.

Oh, no. The future of the horse is not at all doubtful! He is not going to disappear from the earth. There is plenty of room for him on the race track, for general pleasure purposes and as a spoiled darling of society, and as for the plain horse, there will be plenty of room for him by and by at the dinner table.—New York Recorder.

# THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE

By GILBERT PARKER.

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General Armour advanced, hat in hand. "You are my son's wife?" he said courteously to this being in a blanket.

She looked up and shook her head slightly, for she did not quite understand, but she recognized his likeness to her husband, and presently she smiled

*"You are my son's wife?" he said.*

up musingly. Mackenzie repeated to her what General Armour had said. She nodded now, a flash of pleasure lighting up her face, and she slid out her beautiful hand to him. The general took it and pressed it mechanically, his lips twitching slightly. He pressed it far harder than he meant, for his feelings were at tension. She winced slightly and involuntarily thrust out her other hand, as if to relieve his pressure. As she did so the blanket fell away from her head and shoulders. Lambert, with excellent intuition, caught it and threw it across his arm. Then, quickly and without embarrassment, he and Mrs. Townley greeted General Armour, who returned the greetings gravely, but in a singular confidential tone, which showed his gratitude. Then he raised his hat again to Lali and said, "Come and let me introduce you—to your husband's mother."

The falling back of that blanket had saved the situation, for when the girl stood without it in her buckskin garments there was a dignity in her bearing which carried off the bizarre event. There was timidity in her face, and yet a kind of pride, too, though she was only a savage. The case, even at this critical moment, did not seem quite hopeless. When they came to Mrs. Armour, Lali shrank away timidly from the look in the mother's eyes, and shivering slightly looked round for her blanket. But Lambert had deftly passed it on to the footman. Presently Mrs. Armour took both the girl's hands in hers—perhaps she did it because the eyes of the public were on her, but that is neither here nor there, she did it—and kissed her on the cheek. Then they moved away to a closed carriage.

And that was the second act in Frank Armour's comedy of errors.

### CHAPTER IV.

The journey from Liverpool to Greyhope was passed in comparative silence. The Armours had a compartment to themselves, and they made the Indian girl as comfortable as possible, without self consciousness, without any artificial politeness. So far what they had done was a matter of duty, not of will, but they had done their duty naturally all their lives, and it was natural to them now. They had no personal feelings toward the girl one way or another as yet. It was trying to them that people stared into the compartment at different stations. It presently dawned upon Gen-

*It was trying to them that people stared into the compartment.*

eral Armour that it might also be trying to their charge. Neither he nor his wife had taken into account the possibility of the girl having feelings to be hurt. But he had noticed Lali shrink visibly and flush slightly when some one stared harder than usual, and this troubled him. It opened up a possibility. He began indefinitely to see that they were not the only factors in the equation. He was probably a little vexed that he had not seen it before, for he wished to be a just man. He was wont to quote with more or less austerity—chiefly the result of his professional life—this, "For justice all place a temple and all seasons summer." And, man of war as he was, he had another saying which was much in his mouth, and he lived up to it with considerable sincerity, "Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace to silence envious tongues."

He whispered to his wife. It would have been hard to tell from her look what she thought of the matter, but presently she changed seats with her husband that he might, by holding his newspaper at a certain angle, shield the girl from intrusive gazers.

At every station the same scene was enacted. And inquisitive people must have been surprised to see how monotonously ordinary was the manner of the three white people in the compartment. Suddenly at a station near London General Armour gave a start and used a strong expression under his breath.

Glancing at the "marriage" column, he saw a notice to the effect that on a certain day of a certain month Francis Gilbert, the son of General Joseph Armour, C. B., of Greyhope, Hertfordshire and Cavendish square, was married to Lali, the daughter of Eye-of-the-Moon, chief of the Bloods, at her father's lodge in the Saskatchewan valley. This had been inserted by Frank Armour's solicitor, according to his instructions, on the day that the Aphrodite was due at Liverpool. General Armour did not at first intend to show this to his wife, but on second thought he did, because he knew she would eventually come to know of it, and also because she saw that something had moved him. She silently reached out her hand for the paper. He handed it to her, pointing to the notice.

Mrs. Armour was unhappy, but her self possession was admirable, and she said nothing. She turned her face to the window and sat for a long time looking out. She did not turn to the others, for her eyes were full of tears, and she did not dare to wipe them away, nor yet to let them be seen. She let them dry there. She was thinking of her son, her favorite son, for whom she had been so ambitious, and for whom, so far as she could and retain her self respect, she had delicately intrigued that he might happily and befittingly marry. She knew that in the matter of his engagement she had not done what was best for him, but how could she have guessed that this would be the result? She also was sure that when the first flush of his anger and disappointment had passed, and he came to view this thing with cooler mind, he would repent deeply—for a whole lifetime. She was convinced that he had not married this savage for anything which could make marriage endurable. Under the weight of the thought she was likely to forget that the young alien wife might have lost terribly in the event also.

The arrival at Euston and the departure from St. Pancras were rather painful all round, for, though there was no waiting at either place, the appearance of an Indian girl in native costume was uncommon enough, even in cosmopolitan London, to draw much attention. Besides the placards of the evening papers were blazoned with such announcements as this, "A red Indian girl married into an English county family."

Some one had telegraphed particulars—distorted particulars—over from Liverpool, and all the evening sheets had their portion of extravagance and sensation. General Armour became a little more erect and austere as he caught sight of these placards, and Mrs. Armour groaned inwardly, but their faces were inscrutable, and they quietly conducted their charge, minus her blanket, to the train which was to take them to St. Albans and were soon wheeling homeward.

At Euston they parted with Lambert and Mrs. Townley, who quite simply and conventionally bade goodby to them and their Indian daughter-in-law. Lali had grown to like Mrs. Townley, and when they parted she spoke a few words quickly in her own tongue and then immediately was confused, because she remembered that she could not be understood. But presently she said in halting English that the face of her white friend was good, and she hoped that she would come one time and sit beside her in her wigwam, for she would be sad till her husband traveled to her.

Mrs. Townley made some polite reply in simple English, pressed the girl's hand sympathetically and hurried away. Before she parted from Mr. Lambert, however, she said, with a pretty touch of cynicism: "I think I see Marion Armour listening to her sister-in-law issue invitations to her wigwam. I am afraid I should be rather depressed myself if I had to be sisterly to a wigwam lady."

"But I say, Mrs. Townley," rejoined Lambert seriously as he loitered at the steps of her carriage, "I shouldn't be surprised if my Lady Wigwam—a rather apt and striking title, by the way—turned out better than we think. She carried herself rippingly without the blanket, and I never saw a more beautiful hand in my life—but one," he added as his fingers at that moment closed on hers and held them tightly in spite of the indignant little effort at withdrawal. "She may yet be able to give them all points in dignity and that kind of thing and pay Master Frank back in his own coin. I do not see, after all, that he is the martyr."

Lambert's voice got softer, for he still held Mrs. Townley's fingers, the footman not having the matter in his eye, and then he spoke still more seriously on sentimental affairs of his own, in which he evidently hoped she would take some interest. Indeed it is hard to tell how far the case might have been pushed if she had not suddenly looked a little forbidding and imperious, for even people of no notable height, with soft features, dark brown eyes and a delightful little laugh, may appear rather regal at times. Lambert did not quite understand why she should take this attitude. If he had been as keen regarding his own affairs of the affections as in the case of Frank Armour and his Indian bride, he had known that every woman has in her mind the occasion when she should and when she should not be wooed, and nothing disappoints her more than a declaration at a time which is not her time. If it does not fall out as she wishes it, retrospect, a dear thing to a woman, is spoiled. Many a man has been set to the right about because he has ventured in a proposal at the wrong time. What would have occurred to Lambert it is hard to tell, but he saw that something was wrong and stopped in time.

When General Armour and his party reached Greyhope, it was late in the evening. The girl seemed tired and confused by the events of the day and did as she was directed indifferently, limply. But when they entered the gates of Greyhope and traveled up the long avenue of limes she looked round her somewhat eagerly and drew a long sigh, maybe of relief or pleasure. She presently stretched out a hand almost caressingly to the thick trees and the grass and said aloud, "Oh, the beautiful trees and the long grass!" There was a whir of birds' wings among the branches, and then presently there rose from a distance the sweet gurgling whistle of the nightingale. A smile as of reminiscence crossed her face. Then she said, as if to herself: "It is the same. I shall not die. I hear the birds' wings, and one is singing. It is pleasant to sleep in the long grass when the nights are summer and to hang your cradle in the trees."

She had asked for her own blanket, refusing a rug, when they left St. Albans, and it had been given to her. She drew it about her now with a feeling of comfort and seemed to lose the horrible sense of strangeness which had almost convulsed her when she was put into the carriage at the railway station. Her reserve had hidden much of what she really felt, but the drive through the limes had shown General Armour and his wife that they had to do with a nature having capacities for sensitive feeling, which, it is sometimes thought, is only the prerogative of certain well bred civilizations.

But it was impossible that they should yet, or for many a day, feel any sense of kinship with this aboriginal girl. Presently the carriage drew up to the doorway, which was instantly open to them. A broad belt of light streamed out upon the stone steps. Far back in the hall stood Marion, one hand upon the balustrade of the staircase, the other tightly held at her side, as if to nerve herself for the meeting. The eyes of the Indian girl pierced the light, and, as if by a strange instinct, found those of Marion even before she left the carriage. Lali felt vaguely that here was her possible enemy. As she stepped out of the carriage, General Armour's hand under her elbow to assist her, she drew her blanket somewhat more closely about her and so proceeded up the steps. The composure of the servants was in the circumstances remarkable. It needed to have been, for the courage displayed by Lali's two new guardians during the day almost faltered at the threshold of their own home. Any sign of surprise or amusement on the part of the domestics would have given them some painful moments subsequently. But all was perfectly decorous. Marion still stood motionless, almost dazed. The group advanced into the hall and there paused, as if waiting for her.

At that moment Richard came out of the study at her right hand, took her arm and said quietly: "Come along, Marion. Let us be as brave as our father and mother."

She gave a hard little gasp and seemed to awake as from a dream. She quickly glided forward ahead of him, kissed her mother and father almost abruptly, then turned to the young wife with a scrutinizing eye. "Marion," said her father, "this is your sister." Marion stood hesitating, confused.

"Marion, dear," repeated her mother ceremoniously, "this is your brother's wife. Lali, this is your husband's sister, Marion."

Mackenzie translated the words swiftly to the girl, and her eyes flashed wide. Then in a low voice she said in English, "Yes, Marion, how?"

It is probable that neither Marion nor any one present knew quite the meaning of "how," save Richard, and he could not suppress a smile—it sounded so absurd and aboriginal. But at this exclamation Marion once more came to herself. She could not possibly go so far as her mother did at the dock and kiss this savage, but with a rather sudden grasp of the hand she said a little hysterically, for her brain was going round like a wheel, "Wo-won't you let me take your blanket?" and forthwith laid hold of it with tremulous politeness.

The question sounded for the instant so ludicrous to Richard that, in spite of the distressing situation, he had to choke back a laugh. Years afterward if he wished for any momentary revenge upon Marion—and he had a keen sense of wordy retaliation—he simply said, "Wo-won't you let me take your blanket?"

Of course the Indian girl did not understand, but she submitted to the removal of this uncommon mantle and stood forth a less trying sight to Marion's eyes, for, as we said before, her buckskin costume set off softly the good oultines of her form.

The Indian girl's eyes wandered from Marion to Richard. They wandered from anxiety, doubt and a bitter kind of reserve to cordiality, sympathy and a grave kind of humor. Instantly the girl knew that she had in eccentric Richard Armour a frank friend. Unlike as he was to his brother, there was still in their eyes the same friendliness and humanity—that is, it was the same look that Frank carried when he first came to her father's lodge.

Richard held out his hand with a cordial little laugh and said: "Ah, ah, very glad, very glad! Just in time for supper. Come along. How is Frank, eh? How is Frank? Just so, just so. Pleasant

*'Marion," said her father, "this is your sister."*

journey, I suppose?" He shook her hand warmly three or four times, and as he held it placed his left hand over it and patted it patriarchally, as was his custom with all the children and all the old ladies that he knew.

"Richard," said his mother in a studiously neutral voice, "you might see about the wine."

Then Richard appeared to recover himself and did as he was requested, but not until his brother's wife had said to him in English as they courteously drew her toward the staircase, "Oh, my brother Richard, how!"

But the first strain and suspense were now over for the family, and it is probable that never had they felt such relief as when they sat down behind closed doors in their own rooms for a respite, while the Indian girl was closeted alone with Mackenzie and a trusted maid in what she called her wigwam.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The lands passing out of the hands of the general Government in this State last year amounted to 1556 square miles. In Arizona the lands passing out of the hands of the Government were 544 square miles. The figures for Utah are 325 square miles, while in Nevada only 131 square miles were taken up.


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The invitation is certainly worthy of the consideration of the afflicted, who, for years, have been taking nauseous nostrums without effect, who have ostracised themselves from home and friends to live in more salubrious climes, where the atmosphere is more congenial to weakened lungs, and who have fought against death with all the weapons and strength in their hands. There will be no mistake in sending for these free bottles—the mistake will be in passing the invitation by.


## DIAMONDS EN MASSE.

**A Gravel Pit Full of the Gems Found In Northern Ontario.**

Girard Drouillard and James Martin, prospectors and reputable citizens, have just arrived at Tower, Minn., with their pockets full of diamonds. They tell a strange story of the finding of a bed of diamonds in Ontario about 400 miles north of Hunter's island, on the boundary line.

Several of the diamonds brought back by Drouillard and Martin have been partially cut and polished by a local jeweler and have been found to be of the pure white variety, without a flaw in them.

"About 400 miles north of the boundary," said Martin, "we came to a small lake in a country so wild and rough as to be almost inaccessible, and there we ran on to half a dozen Indians, who for a time seemed very suspicious of us. Drouillard finally won them over, and before two days had gone by we were on the most intimate terms. These Indians were armed with old time muzzle loading guns, and I noticed that the deer and moose killed by them were torn in terrible shape, as though shot with explosive bullets. On asking what this meant I was almost knocked off my feet with astonishment to learn that the Indians were not shooting lead bullets at all, but pebbles obtained at a gravel pit not far from the lake. We made a close examination of the pebbles and found they were diamonds, and that the gravel pit was full of them."

The stones brought back by Martin and Drouillard have every indication of being diamonds in the rough. Jeweler Larson, to whom they were submitted, estimated the value of the lot at not less than $10,000. The men have arranged to buy the diamond mine from the owner, an Indian named Trodeau, for $7,000.—New York Recorder.

**Few Florida Oranges.**

Indications point to an almost complete failure of the Florida orange crop this year. One of the largest fruit importers in the city said yesterday that the Florida crop would not be over 100,000 boxes, whereas an average crop is in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 boxes.

The cause of the small yield was the frost of last January, which killed many fruit trees of all kinds throughout Florida. The scarcity of oranges will cause a temporary rise in the price until the crops from other sections arrive in the market. The Jamaica orange will arrive soon after the holidays. Later we will get the fruit from Sicily, from Valencia, Spain, and finally from California.

The freight charges and duties on the foreign products will serve, however, to keep the prices at a slight advance over those of former years.—New York Sun.

**A New Fuel For Steamships.**

A French naval engineer named D'Humy has invented a pressed oilcake for use as fuel on ocean steamers. It is not affected by temperature, is smokeless and odorless, cannot evaporate or cause explosions and burns only on the surface, giving out intense heat, and leaving only from 2 to 3 per cent of ash. A ton of this fuel is equal to 30 tons of coal and costs between $5 and $10.


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**THE NEW YEAR OUTLOOK.**

The business of the country has become so dependent upon politics, especially the manufacturing and importing interests, that there is again a lull in its activities, waiting to see what changes may take place in tariff and other laws bearing upon such important branches of trade. As Congress cannot mature such changes much before the last of summer, the outlook is somewhat discouraging. But at the same time the vexations of such a state of things ought not to be allowed to fret the nervous system. Better times will come at last on more substantial basis. Meanwhile it is well to know that worry to the nervous is the prolific source of Neuralgia and kindred ailments, and it is also established that in spite of what Congress may do, or any other cause of vexation to the nervous system, St. Jacobs Oil will cure Neuralgia in any form. It is poor business to worry and grow sick when one can get well and finally prosper.


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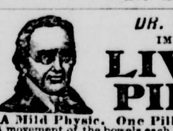

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### Chronological Record of Twelve Months.

### FULL RECORD OF 1895.

### An Epitome of All Events of Importance.

**The Usual Admixture of Disaster, Crime, Political Changes, Commercial Achievements, and International Complications—Atrocities of Turks in Armenia the Most Shocking Page in Modern History—Powers of Europe Unite in Demanding Reform—Cuban Revolution Next in Public Interest.**

With but two exceptions, the nature of the events which go to make up the history of the past year is not startling. The butchery of thousands of Armenians by Turks has aroused the European powers, and at the close of the year active preparations were in progress which suggested the probable dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. The revolt of Cubans against Spanish rule was the next most important affair, and that, too, was in full sway at the close of the year. Spain seems to fruitlessly bend every energy toward its suppression. Popular sympathy is largely with the Cubans, and their success seems not improbable. In American politics the year has been exciting, and one of the great parties has suffered such reverses as to leave the chief executive unsupported in political faith by a majority in either house of Congress. A chronological record of events follows:

**January.**

1. Michigan's first public installation of State officers....Gov. Morton, of New York, sworn in....Belgium bars American beef... Tom Blair lynched at Mount Sterling, Ky... Five perish in an incendiary fire at Lancaster, Ky.
2. Death of Col. Edward M. Heyl, inspector general Department of the Missouri, at Chicago....Carnegie's Homestead men strike against reduction of wages.
3. Fires: $75,000 at Springfield, Ohio; $105,000 at Coffeyville, Kan.; $160,000 at Cleveland; $300,000 at the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, at Anna....Cleveland entertains Hill at a Cabinet dinner.
4. Scores of villages and cities unite in sending aid to destitute people in Nebraska ....$100,000 fire in Milwaukee.
5. Captain Dreyfus, of the French army, publicly degraded for selling war secrets.
6. $1,000,000 fire at Toronto; two lives lost.
7. Explosion on steamer in Rio harbor kills 120....High water in Ohio River towns.
8. Starving men pillage stores at St. John's, N. F.
9. W. W. Taylor, ex-Treasurer of South Dakota, embezzles $350,000; his bank at Redfield closes.
10. Two lives lost in a Toronto fire; property loss, $600,000.
11. Coldest day of the season in Chicago; 12 below....Storms in the East.
12. Train held up near Ottumwa, Iowa.
13. One hundred firemen frost-bitten at Bradford, Pa.; $130,000 damages....Several vessels lost on England's coast; fifteen sailors drown.
14. Hundred miners trapped by rising water in North Staffordshire, Eng.; 20 drowned.
15. Giant powder horror at Butte, Mont.; 60 people killed, 100 hurt....French President resigns; Royalists awake.
17. M. Felix Faure elected President of France.
18. News of rebellion in Hawaii....Death of Mary, Vice President Stevenson's daughter....Militia ordered out to protect Brooklyn trolleys.
19. Body of Barrett Scott, the O'Neill, Neb., defaulter, found in the river, with rope around his neck....Sinking of steamer State of Missouri in the Ohio; forty lives lost.
21. Chicago has a thunder and rain storm, with temperature of 54 degrees and a spring breeze, followed by a hurricane blowing 64 miles an hour, temperature falling to 10 degrees above zero; many people hurt by falling timbers, blown from new buildings.
23. Steamer Chicora and 25 people lost off South Haven, Mich.; financial loss, $185,000 ....Death of Lord Randolph Churchill at London.
25. Seven killed by Mendota, Ill., boiler explosion....Guatemala concedes Mexico's boundary claim....Fearful wind and snow storm in the West.
26. Thirteen sailors drowned off Point Judith, Conn.
27. Mercury below zero all day in Chicago ....Snow blockades many Western roads.
28. One killed, 43 hurt, in Vandalia wreck at Coatsville, Ind....President Cleveland's currency message sent to Congress.
29. Receivers named for the whisky trust.
30. Steamer Elbe sunk in collision with the Crathie, in North Sea; 314 lives lost.
31. Death of Ward McAllister, leader of New York's society.

**February.**

3. News of kidnaping of officers from United States gunboat Concord, by Chinese, for accidental shooting of a native....Chicago temperature 13 below.
4. Three drowned by Milwaukee street car running into an open draw....Thirty French miners killed by explosion....Chicago temperature 17 below....Queen Lil abdicates Hawaii's throne.
6. Blizzard sweeps over the Northwest....Alarm for the overdue French liner La Gascogne.
7. Whole country suffers extreme cold; 20 below at Chicago....Nine men lost in open boats at Milwaukee....Report of annihilation of Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei....Administration's currency measure and Reed and Cox substitutes defeated in the House.
8. President announces the sale of $62,400,000 in bonds....Coldest day of the year in Chicago.
10. Schooner Clara and 15 men lost off Liverpool, N. S.
11. La Gascogne, eight days overdue, makes New York harbor with disabled machinery; great rejoicing.
12. $200,000 street-car barn fire at Chicago.
13. Five firemen killed, 16 hurt, at Lynn, Mass.
19. Death of Isaac P. Gray, Minister to Mexico....New Orleans has ten inches of snow.
20. Death of Fred Douglass, the colored orator, at Washington....Quick sale of late bond issue.
26. Riot at Savannah, Ga., because of ex-Priest Slattery's lecture; troops called.
27. $400,000 fire at Chicago; $1,000,000 at Halifax....Scores of miners killed in New Mexico....Postmaster General Bissell resigns.

**March.**

1. Mexican train wreck costs 104 lives....Five killed, 19 hurt, by falling walls at New York....Rebellion gains ground in Cuba.
2. $1,000,000 fire in Toronto; $350,000 at Salina, Kan.
3. Chicago Times issues its last number before consolidation with the Herald....Terrific snowstorm in Northwest.
4. Fifty-third Congress adjourns.
5. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt divorced at New York.
6. One robber killed, one captured, and four citizens wounded during raid on the Odell, Iowa, bank.
8. Harry Hayward convicted of murdering Catherine Ging at Minneapolis....Steamer Longfellow sinks at Cincinnati; twelve drowned.
10. Spanish war vessel Reina Regente founders; 400 lost.
11. Six men killed in New Orleans riots.
12. Seven Italians lynched by miners for murder in Colorado.
13. Western Newspaper Union plant burns at Kansas City....Two more Italians lynched in Colorado.
16. Five killed in round-house fire at Toledo; Kellogg ready-print plant at Cleveland burns; $200,000 fire at St. Louis....Report of sinking of American schooner and crew of 16 by Spanish gunboat.
20. Mine explosion in Wyoming kills 60 miners....$100,000 fire in Peoria, Ill.
21. $400,000 fire at Sioux City; $300,000 at New Orleans.
24. Li Hung Chang shot by fanatic Japanese; not fatally....$1,000,000 fire at Kansas City, Kan., packing-house.
25. Furious dust storm over Central and Western States.
26. $1,000,000 fire in Milwaukee.
27. Three train robbers killed on Queen and Crescent route.
29. Japan declares armistice....Hottest March day ever known in Chicago; temperature 78 degrees.
30. Death of A. C. Hesing, editor of Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

**April.**

1. Boiler explosion kills six at Woburn, Mass....Five die in Kentucky forest fires.
2. Republicans successful in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Chicago.
3. Death of Mrs. Paran Stevens, society queen of New York....Grand Pacific Hotel of Chicago closed....Fifteen killed by explosion in New Orleans.
5. Supreme Court makes changes in income tax law....Train wrecks in Ohio and Illinois kill eight.
8. Discovery of counterfeiting of postage stamps....21 miners killed at New Whatcom, Wash....Collapse of six-story brick at Wheeling, W. Va; 6 killed; loss $200,000....Blizzard of sand and snow in the West.
13. Crude oil sells at $2 in Pittsburg....Cuban rebels whip Spanish troops.
14. Death by apoplexy of James W. Scott, of Chicago Times-Herald, in New York....$1,000,000 hotel fire at Pasadena, Cal.
15. Conclusion of peace in the Orient....Cuban rebellion crushed....Cattle admitted free from Mexico.
19. Three killed, six hurt, at Chicago shipyards.
20. H. H. Kohlsaat buys Chicago Times-Herald....May wheat sells at 60 cents....All grain advances strongly....Oil goes higher.
21. Five negroes lynched at Butler Springs, Ala....15 inches of snow in Colorado.
23. Supreme Court decides in favor of Debs in the famous contempt of court case.

**May.**

1. Ten persons killed by a Kansas cyclone ....Bandits kill an Alton engineer....Big Ohio coal strike on.
3. Awful death roll in Iowa and Wisconsin storms....Five killed by powder mill explosion at South Acton, Mass....Hottest 3d of May on record in Chicago; temperature 88 degrees; one man sunstruck.
8. South Chicago and Joliet steel workers strike....Oriental peace assured.
10. Steamers Cayuga and Hurd sunk off Mackinaw, Mich., by colliding; one man lost; pecuniary loss, $400,000....Temperature at Chicago drops from 86 to 43....Twelve people hurt by gas explosion at Chicago; four die.
13. Killing frosts from Nebraska to the Atlantic....Snow stops the Chicago-New York ball game at Chicago....Eighteen lives and twelve vessels lost in storms on Lake Michigan.
18. Great flurry in corn and wheat.
19. $1,000,000 fire at St. Albans, Vt....Terrible earthquakes in Italy....Killing frost in fifteen States.
20. Income tax declared invalid....Wheat sells at 74⅞ cents.
21. Jose Marte, President Cuban insurgents, killed....14 killed in San Francisco powder house explosion.
25. Two men lynched for assault at Danville, Ill....Wheat reaches 82 cents.
27. Supreme Court against Debs.
28. Death of Gresham, Secretary of State.
29. Remarkable military reunion at Chicago.
30. Funeral of Gresham at Chicago....Dedication at Chicago of Confederate monument.
31. Cloudbursts in Texas, parching droughts in middle Western States, 99 degrees in the shade in Dakota, six inches of snow in Colorado, balmy weather on the Pacific coast, and 93 degrees in New York City.

**June.**

1, 2, 3. Unprecedented heat in Chicago, New York, Detroit, Philadelphia and Indianapolis; many deaths from heat prostration.
4. Drop at Chicago of 40 degrees temperature.
5. Silver convention at Springfield, Ill.
7. Olney appointed Secretary of State, Harmon Attorney General.
8. $200,000 fire at Kalamazoo.
9. $750,000 fire at Milwaukee.
13. Whisky trust declared illegal.
16. Greenville, Ohio, has a $225,000 fire.
17. H. J. Aldrich fails for $1,000,000 at Denver....Deadly storms sweep the Missouri Valley....Opening of Harlem ship canal.
20. Opening of Kiel ship canal.
21. Rosebery's ministry defeated....Two fatally, ten badly hurt, by explosion on whaleback excursion steamer Christopher Columbus at Chicago.
26. Six firemen killed at Minneapolis; $100,000 loss....$2,000,000 fire at San Francisco.
29. Death of Prof. Thos. Huxley at London.

**July.**

3. Daughter born to the Clevelands.
7. Terrific storm at Chicago....Six drowned at Lake Geneva, Wis....Michigan swept by forest fires.
10. Christian Endeavor assembles at Boston.
14. Destructive storm in North Dakota....Three drown at South Haven, Mich....Seven accidental fatalities at Chicago....Nine killed by storm in New York and New Jersey.
16. Beginning of Horr-Harvey debate at Chicago.
17. First appearance of bloomers at a ball, in Chicago....Three Cincinnati firemen killed.
18. Nine miners imprisoned by cave-in at Iron Mountain, Mich....British ship Prince Oscar and unknown vessel sink in collision; 40 perish.
19. Rescue of Iron Mountain miners....Cleveland baby named Marion.
21. Drowning of 148 Italians, by sinking in collision of steamer Maria P....Four killed at grade crossing at Williamston, Mass....$400,000 fire in National Linseed Oil Company's Chicago warehouse.
22. Report of killing of seventeen Indians near Jackson's Hole, Wyoming; grave trouble imminent.
23. Furious storm in Pennsylvania coke region....L. S. & M. S. train held up in Ohio; $7,000 stolen.
25. Thirty-two miners killed by explosion in Westphalia.
31. Sixteen perish in a cloudburst in Colorado and Wyoming....Menominee, Mich., has a $500,000 fire.

**August.**

4. False report of race war at Spring Valley, Ill., between Italian and negro miners... Murder of British missionaries in China....$1,000,000 fire at Sprague, Wash.
7. Death of George F. Root, the famous composer.
8. Thirteen killed and many injured by falling building in New York...Death of Supreme Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee.
10. $200,000 fire at Lockport, Ill.
11. $500,000 fire at Newark, N. J.....Four killed in a wreck at Bainbridge, Ohio.
13. $300,000 fire at Philadelphia.
18. Holocaust in Denver hotel; 25 killed....Seven drown at Ocean City, Md.
20. Trains held up on the C. & W. M., near Fennville, Mich., and on the Union Pacific near North Platte, Neb....Eight killed and eight injured by explosion at Braddock, Pa.
22. Milwaukee loses $382,000 by fire....Gentry loses stallion pacing championship to Patchen.
26-7-8. Heavy rains in corn belt; severe storms accompanied by fatalities in Illinois and Ohio.
29. Fifteen miners drown at Central City, Col.

**September.**

2. One hundred people hurt on the Sea Beach road, Long Island.
3. Furious storm in central Northern States.
4. $300,000 fire at Boston.
6. Triple murder in Sullivan County, Ind.
7. Forty-two miners perish in a burning mine at Calumet, Mich....Defender defeats Valkyrie in first cup contest by nine minutes.
8. Five killed by dynamite near Dubuque, Iowa.
9. Opening of G. A. R. encampment at Louisville.
10. Valkyrie fouls Defender at the start, and wins second heat of yacht race by 47 seconds; race given to Defender on protest ....Temperature 97 degrees at Chicago.
11. Seven killed by exploding caisson at Louisville....Six killed in collision on Great Northern.
12. America cup goes to Defender, Valkyrie refusing to sail....Seventy-five hurt by fall of a grand stand at Louisville, Ky.... News of death of 300 by earthquake in Honduras....Ex-Queen Liliuokalani pardoned by Hawaiian Government.
16. Six killed in a wreck at Lynchburg, Va.
17. Atlanta Exposition opened....Phenomenal heat in Kansas; 107 degrees.
18. Dedication of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park.
19. Spanish cruiser and 46 men lost in collision off Cuba....Steamship Edam sunk in collision; all saved....Six die of heat in Chicago.
23. Great losses on upper lakes by storm.
28. Death of Pasteur at Paris.
29. Twenty-four lake vessels meet disaster in a storm....Retirement of Gen. Schofield.
30. Continued gales on the lakes; schooner Elma and eight people lost on Pictured Rocks....Mammoth mass meeting at Chicago declares sympathy for Cuba....National League season closed, Baltimore winning.

**October.**

1. Destructive gales on British coast....Cuba declares her independence.
2. Texas special Legislature prohibits pugilism.
3. Million dollar fire at Warren, R. I.
7. Seven killed by explosion in a Wilkesbarre, Pa., mine....Masked bandits successfully hold up a Chicago electric car.
9. Anniversary of big Chicago fire....Five die by fire in Cincinnati....Steamer Africa and crew of eleven lost in Owen Sound....Georgia father kills his nine children....Six children burned to death at Snider, Ont.
12. $100,000 fire loss at Duluth.
13. Four killed, twelve hurt, on a Pittsburg trolley car....Five burn to death in a Manitoba prairie fire; immense property loss.
19. $150,000 saw-mill fire at Minneapolis.
20. Half-million dollar fire at New Orleans; 1,000 people homeless....First snowstorm of season at Chicago; Erie, Pa., has a fall of ten inches.
22. President Cleveland welcomed to Atlanta....$175,000 linseed oil mill fire at Chicago.
21. Lake Shore train runs from Chicago to Buffalo, 510 miles, in 7 hours 50 minutes 20 seconds, running time, beating world's record.
29. Three killed by explosion of tug boiler at Chicago....Sheriff and posse at Tiffin, Ohio, kill two of a lynching mob....Burning of Virginia's State University.
29. Negro criminal burned at the stake in Texas....$200,000 fire in Springfield, Ohio ....Two killed, three fatally hurt, in a collision in St. Louis.
31. Earthquake throughout the central belt of the United States; no fatalities, little damage.

**November.**

1. Earthquake at Rome....Durrant found guilty of murder at San Francisco.
2. H. H. Holmes found guilty of murder of Benjamin Pitzel at Philadelphia.
3. Four killed in B. & O. wreck near Wheeling, W. Va....Four burned to death in New York tenement house fire.
5. Death of Eugene Field at Chicago....$200,000 fire at Decatur, Ill.
5. Republican landslide....$1,500,000 fire in New York.
6. Forty killed by boiler explosion in Detroit, Mich., Journal building....Ryan family of six die in their burning house at Brooklyn.
11. Chicago dailies reduce to 1 cent.
16. Twenty killed in a street car accident at Cleveland, Ohio....Death of Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America," at Boston.... News of another massacre by Turks in Armenia; 800 slain....Consolidation of Chicago Journal and Press.
19. Furious snow and wind storm in Northwest....Lowell, Mass.; Dallas, Texas; and Purcell, I. T., have big fires.
21. $600,000 fire in Springer Building, Chicago....Eugene V. Debs released from Woodstock, Ill., jail....Sultan of Turkey forced to a peace policy by the powers, after he had countenanced many Armenian massacres.
22. Five firemen lose life in a $500,000 Chicago blaze....Release from jail and enthusiastic reception of E. V. Debs, labor leader, at Chicago....Foreign fleets rendezvous in the Dardanelles.
25. Tremendous damage at Chicago by storm of snow, sleet and rain; all car lines blocked, wires down....Fire at Chicago does $200,000 damage....Seventy killed by explosion in cartridge factory at Palma, Island of Majorca.
26. Three vessels go ashore at Glencoe, Ill.; crews of 20 men saved....Riot in Jackson, Mich., prison.
27. Death of Alexandre Dumas, Jr., at Paris.
28. Day of doom for the turkey....Football games: Michigan beats Chicago; Boston and Chicago, tie; Pennsylvania defeats Cornell; Purdue defeats Illinois; Louisville wins from De Pauw; Columbia Athletic downs Columbia University; Brown defeats Dartmouth.

**December.**

2. Assembling of Fifty-fourth Congress; Reed elected Speaker of the House....Zero weather in Northwest....Further massacres in Armenia.
7. $350,000 fire in San Francisco....Europe storm-swept; British boat and twenty-seven sailors lost off Scotland.
8. $600,000 fires in Chicago....Death of George A. Sala, London journalist....Tug Campbell and seven men lost in Lake Superior.
9. Chilton, Wis., razed by fire.
10. St. Louis gets next National Republican Convention....Sultan permits guard ships to pass the Dardanelles....Harry Hayward hanged at Minneapolis.
11. Burning of Catholic Orphan Asylum at Milwaukee; 200 children rescued....Steamer Germanic sinks the Cambrae, at London; no lives lost....Mob threatens Kansas Medical College at Topeka, because of grave-robbing.
12. Death of Allen G. Thurman at Columbus, Ohio.
15. German ship Athena with a cargo of naphtha explodes off Cape May; 14 lives lost.
17. Cleveland's Venezuelan message arouses great enthusiasm at home and astounds Great Britain....Philadelphia in the hands of a mob during a strike.
18. Explosion on liner St. Paul killed six men and injured five....House passes $100,000 appropriation for Venezuela commission ....Rioting in Philadelphia; entire street railway service suspended....Death of Capt. Isaac Bassett, doorkeeper of the Senate.
19. Thirty-six lives lost in Newfoundland fishing fleet by storm....Forty-three killed in a North Carolina mine....Tremendous rainfall at Chicago.
20. Panic on Wall street....Senate unanimously passes House bill for Venezuelan commission....Cleveland sends financial message to Congress....Twenty-four miners at Dayton, Tenn., killed....Unprecedented flood at Chicago.

## PUFFING THE PLAY.

**"A New York Success"—Abuse of Press Courtesy.**

The United States is a broad and busy country, and it is well supplied with excellent journals, says the Forum. As is natural and unavoidable, these generally take their tone in treating dramatic affairs from those of the metropolis. What is said and done in New York about plays and actors is published all over the union as quickly as the wires and press can spread the news. Consequently the theatrical business of the entire country is managed from New York. That is why actors, managers and the minor personages of stage life flock to New York. That is why for many years past it has been possible for the wily speculator in rotten dramatic lumber to set up a flimsy stage structure, held together only by the adhesive qualities of paint and printers' ink, and—by keeping a New York theater open and empty for its exhibition for a stated term of weeks at the expense of $3,000 or $4,000 a week, and by a continual pestering of the good-natured journalist—to obtain a sufficient amount of notice of his "great New York success!" to enable him to travel throughout the country with his "show," and gather a rich harvest from those who are eager to see what sort of plays please the people of the great city.

Of course the "show" soon falls to pieces from the weight of its own worthlessness, and the seeds of general contempt for New York's good taste in theatrical matters are sown broadcast. But no matter. The enterprising speculator, now well in funds, returns to New York and is soon upon the full tide of another like venture. Year after year this sort of thing goes on. But the people of the East, South and West are becoming wise and wary. The "business" is not so good now as it once was in those often-deluded sections. One of the roots of our theatrical troubles upon which the ax should fall quickly and sharply is this abuse of the press courtesy—first extended in good nature toward the struggling artist, but now demanded as a right by the brass-band "show boomer."

Our hardest battles are those we fight with ourselves.

## EARTH WABBLINGS.

### A WISE MAN MAKES DISCOVERIES WITH A PENDULUM.

**An Unsuspected Motion Indicated by Tests In Colorado's Elevated Capitol—This Same Scientist Once Had an Experience In Switzerland.**

It is a curious old contrivance, this world of ours. It has more motions than almost any other eccentric body, and the more it is studied the more motions it has. First of all, it travels about the sun; then it takes a whirl of its own accord around itself, like a top; then it wobbles from one end to the other, just a little bit, it is true, but enough to make a motion. Now it has another quirk, and what that quirk is goodness only knows. The new quirk does not exist at the equator, but it does at the north pole. It is very slight at sea level, but up in the mountains it is quite perceptible. Anybody can see it if he wants to, this newly discovered movement of the world.

Suspended from the lantern of the state capitol building, which is that tall, thin tower on top of the dome and reaching into the subbasement is a wire. It is of steel, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and on the end of it is a plumb, filled with wet sand and weighing about 40 pounds. A wise man who once had a similar contrivance working in Switzerland has started this one in the capitol dome. His observations in Switzerland got him into no end of trouble. He said the world made such and such a movement, or rather that his pendulum did, and as the big pendulum did it, then, he argued, the world must do it amid its many other remarkable acts. But the astronomers came down on him like a thousand of bricks. They hauled out their papers and their telescopes, their spectroscopes, their picroscopes, their algebras and everything else they possessed and proved that the experimenting scientist was not only wrong, but quite wrong.

He said his pendulum described an ellipse. The astronomers said it did nothing of the kind, if not interfered with, and the worst of it was they proved it. Now he has proved it himself, and although it reverses his former position he is immensely pleased with the result of his observations. The experiment made in the Alps several years ago and that just made in the dome of the capitol is simple and a very beautiful one.

The long pendulum was suspended and the center of gravity determined—that is, a spot was marked which was exactly beneath the suspensory at the top of the lantern. The pendulum was then carried in a straight line 16 feet to the north of the center of gravity and released. This gave a full swing of 32 feet. As any one would suppose, the pendulum went as a clock pendulum does, backward and forward, but slowly it left the straight north and south course through the center of gravity, veering toward the west. Little by little the end of the swing, which should have always swung back to the north, if it was to keep up the figure described by a clock pendulum, gradually crept west, until it went through 45 degrees, when it was swinging from south to north. Then it crept east and around to the point of beginning. In 48 hours to a minute almost a complete circle had been described.

The experiment is said to have been a complete success. Twice each day the pendulum was given a new impetus, its own weight and natural laws tending to stop it. Before grasping it the scientists conducting the experiment would carefully sight between the two points on the basement floor it was oscillating over, and having fixed them to a nicety would seize the plumb, carry it to the full 16 foot point and release it for another 12 hours' journey. For six days this was kept up, and three times did that pendulum make a complete revolution.

What got the scientist who is now at work in the capitol into trouble in Switzerland was a similar experiment to that he is now making. He went as near the top of a mountain as he could, and from the projecting bough of a tree suspended a 300 foot pendulum. He followed there precisely the same methods he did in Denver last week, but instead of his plumb traveling in sharp lines back and forth it described an ellipse—that is, it made a long O.

This struck the experimenter as being a marvelous discovery. He wrote about it in a most learned manner. His pendulum did precisely what it did in the dome of the capitol. It made its revolution, but the ellipse was what caused the immense excitement and shook up the astronomers. Now the experimenter has decided that the ellipse was all occasioned by the give which the bough of his tree must certainly have allowed, no matter how stanch the tree, and his experiment in the capitol quite bears him out in this position. The capitol was selected because it is over a mile above the sea level, it is absolutely stationary, and the interior is free from all outside interferences, such as drafts or flying projections.

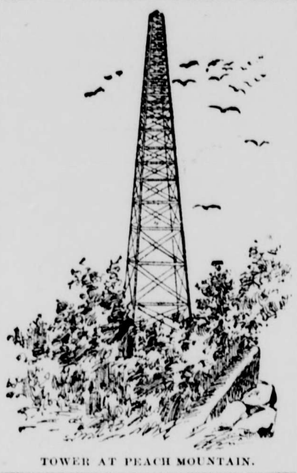
It had been stated that the world has more quirks in it than were ever dreamed about, and every time it is tampered with something new is discovered. The fact is that it is all the time shaking like an aspen. A basin of mercury which Assistant Superintendent Griner of the capitol keeps in the place, mercury being the most sensitive of all liquids, shows the capitol to shake very much. Reduced to common measurement, perhaps the oscillation is about decimal ten naughts and one of an eighth of an inch, but the shake is there because the mercury quivers. — Denver Republican.

The bishop of Carlisle boasts that he "can sew a button on better than any woman." The late bishop of Worcester learned to knit, so as to be able to take up his wife's dropped stitches when she grew old.

## GEODETIC TOWERS.

**Three Built in Ohio to Determine the Earth's Shape.**

Brown County, and its sisters, Clermont and Adams Counties, Ohio, have within their borders three towers, the erection of which, with the surveying, the building and experiments, occupied twelve years of time, and cost $150,000. The first tower was erected about three miles from Bethel, Clermont County, on the plateau. The land through the southern part of Ohio is several hundred feet higher than the river. This tower was 136 feet high, and was arranged with an interior stairway, leading to the platform on top of the structure. The tower was not expensive, so far as material was concerned, but was costly, because the hauling and the dressing of the timber required much expenditure. The second tower was built on Ash ridge, in Brown County,



TOWER AT PEACH MOUNTAIN.

ten miles from the Bethel structure. It was 140 feet above the elevation, and was in no way different from the Bethel tower. The third tower was built at Peach Mountain, a rough wooded hill, something like 900 feet above the river surface.

The towers were erected by what is known in geographical circles as the Geodetic Society. Its object is to determine the exact shape of the earth. This line is the only one on earth running east and west. There are two or three north and south lines. Russia has the longest line ever run, from the Black Sea to the northern limit of the kingdom. There is one in India run by England, and France and England together have one in Scotland, extending to the Balearic islands. The United States is the only land with sufficient east and west country on which a line can be run. It is the general belief that the world is flat at the poles. These lines will be used to determine the exact shape of the earth. It is claimed that next summer messages will be flashed by mirror from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

**Insisted on Apologizing.**

Senator Gorman tells a story on himself. He was sitting one day eating lunch in the old Barnum hotel in Baltimore, with a friend, when another gentleman came up and was introduced. Finally the visitor, who had not caught Gorman's name, remarked to him: "Do I understand you come from Howard County?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gorman.

"Then you know a man there by the name of Arthur Gorman?"

"Yes, sir; very well," replied the Senator, without a smile.

"What sort of a man is he?"

"He looks very much like me," said the Senator.

Just at that moment the Senator's friend nudged the visitor. "You are talking to Gorman himself," he whispered. The man turned around. "And you are Gorman?" he inquired. The Senator pleaded guilty.

"Well, sir," said the man, "I owe you an apology."

"Not at all," said the Senator, pleasantly.

"But, sir, I do," persisted the man with the air of one who had been greatly disappointed. "I am mortified beyond measure. I thought Senator Gorman was really somebody, and you, sir, are as common looking as I am."—Washington Post.

**Queen Victoria's Taste In Plays.**

I suspect that the queen would be a much more frequent patron of the drama were it not that so few plays produced in recent years have been suitable for presentation at court. To obtain the entree, a play has to have as clean a record as a debutante, and it must be admitted that plays have very rarely come up to that description of late. Of plays with a purpose, the queen has a wholesome horror. Her majesty has almost as great an objection to make the acquaintance of women with a past on the stage as in real life. The kind of play most to her majesty's liking is a broad comedy, with a good dab of sentiment in it. All the Guelphs have a big vein of sentiment in their composition, and if anything Queen Victoria has more than her proper share.—London Figaro.

**Schlegel's Conceit.**

"Here is a pleasant trait of amour propre supplied me by Schlegel. One day he read me a letter he had addressed to one of his friends. Shortly afterward I happened to see that the friend had died. I spoke of it to Schlegel, who replied, 'Yes, he is dead; but, however, he had time to receive my letter before dying.' As if, comments Constant, the destination of the friend had been above all to read Schlegel's letter, and that, having read the letter, he might depart in peace."—Letters of Benjamin Constant.

With a population of 3,725,000 Scotland has 6,500 university students, while with a population about six times as great England has only 6,000 university students.

## STRONG ON FIGURES.

### WERE LIGHTNING CALCULATORS BY A GIFT OF NATURE.

**Two Boys Whose Peculiar Talents Attracted General Attention—Some of the Difficult Tests Through Which They Passed Successfully.**

George Parker Bidder was born in 1806 at Morton Hampstead, in Devonshire, where his father carried on a small business as a stonemason. At the early age of 4 he showed a most extraordinary ability for calculation, which with slight assistance from an elder brother assumed quite phenomenal proportions. His peculiar talents soon attracted general attention, and his father found it a much more profitable employment to carry his son about the country and exhibit him as the "Calculating Phenomenon" than following his trade. In this way young Bidder visited many parts of England, astonishing the different people who came to question him by the wonderful rapidity with which he was able to answer, without external aid of any description, the most difficult questions. Of these the following are a few of the most extraordinary examples: If a flea spring 2 feet and 3 inches in every hop, how many hops must it take to go around the world, the circumference being 25,020 miles, and how long would it be performing the journey allowing it to take 60 hops every minute without intermission? Answer, 58,713,600 hops and 1 year, 314 days, 13 hours and 20 minutes.

The following question was solved by him in 40 seconds: Suppose the ball at the top of St. Paul's cathedral to be 6 feet in diameter, what did the gilding cost at 3½d. per square inch? Answer, £237 10s. 1d.

The following in 1 minute and 20 seconds: Suppose a city to be illuminated with 9,999 lamps, each lamp to consume one pint of oil every four hours in succession, how many gallons would they consume in 40 years? Answer, 109,489,050 gallons.

Another curious question was: Suppose the earth to consist of 971,000,000 inhabitants and suppose they die in 30 years and 4 months, how many have returned to dust since the time of Adam, computing it to be 5,850 years? Multiply the answer by 99.

During one of his exhibition tours, fortunately for the lad, his performances attracted the attention of eminent scholars, who after making inquiries subsequently undertook his education. He was attached to the ordnance survey for a short time and afterward was associated with Stephenson, the great engineer.

Some years after, he entered parliament, and numerous stories are extant of his wonderful skill in detecting a flaw in some elaborate sets of calculations, whereby he was often enabled to upset an opponent's case. Or, at other times, he would establish his own case by arguments based upon mathematical data, possibly only at the moment placed before him. It is said that on one occasion an opposing counsel asked that he might not be allowed to remain in the committee room on the ground that "nature had endowed him with qualities that did not place his opponents on a fair footing."

After taking a leading part in many important engineering works, he died at Dartmouth, Sept. 20, 1878.

Another of these extraordinary children, between whom and Bidder honors were almost equally divided, was Zerah Colburn, born at Cabot, Vt., Sept. 1, 1804. Signs of his wonderful power appeared at a very tender age. The discovery was accidentally made by his father, who was much surprised one day to hear him repeating the product of several numbers, although at the time he had received no other instruction than such as could be obtained at a small country school whose curriculum did not include writing or ciphering. He thereupon proposed a variety of arithmetical questions to his son, all of which the child answered with remarkable facility and correctness. At the age of 8 the boy was able to solve most difficult questions by the mere operation of his mind. Many persons of the first eminence for their knowledge in mathematics made a point of seeing and conversing with him, and they proposed to him a great variety of questions to test his marvelous powers. Among them were the following:

Give the square root of 999,999. After hesitating a little he replied 999,999,000,001 and observed that he produced this result by multiplying the square of 37,037 by the square of 27. He was then asked to multiply the answer twice by 49 and once by 25, a task which he accomplished successfully, though the answer consists of 17 figures.

Name the cube root of 413,993,348,677. To this he gave the correct answer in five seconds. How many times would a coach wheel 12 feet in circumference turn round in 256 miles, and how many minutes in 48 years. To the first he replied in two seconds 112,640, and to the second, before the question could be written down, 25,228,800, and added that the number of seconds in the same period was 1,513,728. What are the factors of 247,483? To this he replied 941 and 263, which are the only factors.—Strand Magazine.

**As Women See Women.**

Alice Stone Blackwell, in answer to a question by a Boston paper, wrote: "The question, Are women more charitable toward the faults of other women than men are? must be answered in the negative. Men see the faults of women through a certain softening glamor of sex. Women look at them clear sightedly and with an impartiality that is often pitiless."

The most extravagant instance of literary relic worship on record is said to be that of a well known Englishman who constantly wears, in a small locket attached to a chain around the neck, a portion of the charred skull of Shelley.

## ACETYLENE GAS.

**Something About the Production of the New Illuminant.**

By heating in an electric furnace a mixture of lime and carbon a combination of the two substances ensues, and a stone-like material, the calcium carbide, is produced. When water comes in contact with it, part of the hydrogen of the water combines with the carbon, forming acetylene; the rest of the hydrogen, with the oxygen of the water, combines with the calcium, forming calcium hydrate.

This apparatus is of the type of the

MAKING ACETYLENE GAS.

familiar hydrogen gas generator of the chemist. In all such apparatus for the production of acetylene due regard has to be had to the extraordinary rapidity of evolution, comparable only to the evolution of carbon dioxide gas from sodium bicarbonate and acid. In the outer casing, which is about one-half filled with water, a fixed bell or receiver is inverted, whose lower lip reaches to within a short distance of the bottom of the containing vessel. A rod passes through the top of the receiver, the joint being made gas-tight by a stuffing box, so that the rod can be pushed up and down. To the lower end of the rod a conical wire basket is secured. From the top of the receiver a tube passes off to conduct the gas to the burners, and a hole with tightly fitting screw stopper is provided in the top for the introduction of calcium carbide.

## PUT IN JAIL.

**An Attorney's Peculiar Predicament in a Justice Trial.**

"I was imprisoned in a stable once," said a well-known attorney to a Washington Star writer. "I had been retained to recover a mule in a mountain county of North Carolina. The mule had been taken from my client and I obtained a writ of replevin, under which the sheriff turned the animal over to me. He was placed in a log stable until the case could be tried the next morning. Court convened about sunrise, under a big oak tree, and the mule was sent for, but the brute had escaped and could not be found.

"'Cou't will come to order,' said the justice, 'an' es the critter is gone, the red-headed lawyer'll take his place, bein' as he was the las' one thet hed 'im in charge.'

"The trial progressed and judgment was rendered in favor of my client for the mule, but in the absence of the property, the justice said:

"'The mule was wuth a hunderd dollars, an' as the lawyer let 'im git a way, I'll render judgment agin 'im for a hundred dollars an' costs, an' the sheriff'll imprison 'im 'till the cost are paid.'

"Of course the proceedings were illegal, but as I did not have enough money in my pockets to pay the costs, I was locked up in the log stable until I could send thirty miles over the mountains and get the cash. All day long I staid in the impromptu jail, and as it grew dark my thoughts were not of a pleasant nature. Suddenly a nose stuck threw the chinks. It was the lost mule, and I have never been as glad to see any living creature, as I was to greet that long-eared representative of the equine race. I succeeded in making the owner of the stable hear me, and in a few minutes the mule had taken my place in the stable."

**A Nation of Coffee Drinkers.**

The Americans are a coffee-drinking people. The last fiscal year the value of coffee imported into the United States exceeded the value of any other single article, amounting to a total of $96,130,717. Ordinarily sugar stands at the head of the list of imports, but the excessive importations of sugar in 1894 in anticipation of the tax imposed by the tariff cut importations down from $128,898,882 in 1894 to $77,788,727 in 1895. During the current fiscal year a large increase in the revenue may be anticipated from increased receipts from sugar duties.

**Not That Time.**

"What I want to know," said the early oyster, "is whether I am to be in the swim this season."

"Not this time," said the cook, as he scooped him into a pattie.—Detroit Free Press.

**Pie Joke.**

"I am going home to mother," said the young wife, "and, what's more, I am not coming back till I hear you have eaten that pie I took so much trouble and pains to make for you."

"I am glad to hear," meekly said the young husband, "that you think enough of me to attend my funeral."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Three Hours for Pillage.**

At the storming of Madgeburg by Tilly, in

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 21..... 1896


The report of the commissioners ated by Congress to make an investigation of the route of the proposed Nicaragua canal has been sent to the House of Representatives by the President, after a long and apparently inexcusable delay. It contains elaborate data respecting the work already done by the compaay, the dangers to be met, the weak points to be overcome, and the probable cost of the waterway, the whole thing, when summarized, being so pessimistic as to convey the idea that the commission was appointed with a view of dissuading Congress and the people of the United States from extending to the enterprise that national aid which must be needed to make it a success. The commission reaches the conclusion that all the locks in the canal should have a width of eighty feet: that all streams affecting the canal route should be gauged and rainfall observations made at points along the entire route, and that the final adoption of any route is inexpedient until all alternatives routes have been investigated. In short, the report of this commission damns the canal with faint praise, and is so forceless and ineffective that it might better have been left unwritten. There is this to be said for it, subject, however, to subsequent correction, that it presents figures of construction which give occasion for comment. The canal company's estimate, last year, for the cost of construction, on the low level line, was $69,893,660. The commission's estimate, on the same basis, is $133,472,895. Here is a discrepancy, or difference, of over $63,000,000, which is a thing not to be unconsidered, especially when the United States has in mind the guaranteeing of the enterprise. Manifestly the company or the commission is wrong, and the decision of this question must be left open for the present. There seems to be a disposition to kill the canal proposition, since every conceivable objection to it is paraded in the most forcible way, while the arguments in its favor are kept in the background. The question has not become a political one as yet, since the platforms of both parties have favored the canal, but it will rest very largely with the present Congress to determine what shall be the fate of the watergate between the two great oceans.

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We have often denounced the poll tax that is so industriously and energetically collected from men who work for wages, as being a relic of the dark ages and altogether repugnant to ideas of liberty and equality that form the basis of popular government. And just at present there is a thorough demonstration of the unjust manner it has been collected in the past. The deputy county assessors have taken paine, as they are required to do by the law and their oaths office, to gather the poll tax from men who have no real property on which the poll tax can become a lien. They get lists of men who work on ranches, in mills and factories, and take the poll taxes out of their wages at headquarters. Their employers pay these taxes to the poll tax collectors and deduct the amount from the men's wages. That is the law and there is no evading it. But how is it with the men who own real property? No attempt appears to to have been made to get them to pay their poll taxes to the poll tax collector because they have reality on which poll taxes area lien. When, however, they pay their property taxes, no poll tax having been on, none is paid, and the consequence is, about all the poll taxes that are collected are wrung irom poor men who work by the month, some of them for fifteen and twenty dollars a month; and those who are best able to pay these taxes have paid none at all. This way of enforcing the collection of poll taxes an the poor and letting the well-to-do go free should, once it is exposed, cause such a sentiment in favor of the repeal of that odious tax as will compel every candidate for legislative honors and opportunities to pledge himself to vote for the repeal of the law, and have all taxes put on property, and not on men. The poll tax is a remnant of despotism and has no rightful place in a government of the people by the people. It is a hateful discrimination against the poor man, reminding him of a servitude forced upon him by circumstances over which he has no control. Away with it!—Fresno Expositor.

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Every miner and prospector reads the Mining and Scientific Press, published at 220 Market St., San Francisco. Its twenty pages weekly give all the mining news, illustrated accounts of the newest and latest in the mining world and its special articles are copied into every mining journal all over the world. Its advertising columns are a complete directory of those who make or sell anything that the miner uses. Its fifty-two issues for the entire year are sent for $3, postpaid, and many a one finds three dollars worth of information in one issue. Mining superintendents, foremen, millmen, assayers, shift bosses, and every one in and around a mine who wants to keep posted, read the Mining and Scientific Press. It also pays attention to electric, scientific and mechanical progress and is read by thousands in every branch of mechanical industry. A sample copy will be sent to any address.

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News confirmatory of the rumored discovery of the North Pole by Nansen has reached London. We expect the next telegram to be that England has claimed the pole and has sent a flying squadron to paint the union jack up on it.

## FIRES IN JAPAN.

**But For Open Spaces the Japanese Cities Would Burn Up.**

One of the quaintest sights in Japan is a fire. Hundreds of houses are often burned in the space of a few hours, and little or nothing can be done to stop the progress of the flames, especially on a windy day. If you except the roof, which is made of tiles, Japanese houses are built entirely of straw wood, bamboo and paper. In the poorer districts houses are packed close together, and therefore if one happens to catch fire sometimes the whole street is burned down with incredible rapidity, and the fire only stops at some open space where it cannot possibly spread further. It is not unusual in Tokyo or some of the larger towns to hear of a thousand or even more houses having been destroyed in an afternoon or during the night.

No one is more afraid of fires than the Japanese, and high ladders are posted at short intervals all over the towns and in all the larger villages, on the top of which ladders a watchman sits all night and in case of fire rings a large bell hanging from the top. If rung at long intervals, the fire is distant, and one need not worry oneself about turning out of one's fountangs. If rung a little quicker, the fire is not far, but there need be no apprehension. But if the bell is vigorously and quickly tolled then you may as well say goodby to your house, because in perhaps a few minutes it will be reduced to a mass of ashes.

The Japanese are wonderful at turning out at all hours of the night, even for going to look at a fire, and men, women and children in the coldest nights in winter think nothing of walking five or six miles to go and look at a big blaze. If the fire happens to be near, the excitement increases in proportion to the probability of one's house being burned down. You see people half scared and screaming, getting water wherever they can in pails, wash basins, tubs or anything they can lay hold of and throwing it all over the woodwork so as to diminish the chances of its catching fire. Then as the fire draws nearer, and the only water available has already been consumed, the process of saving what one can is put into practice. The amido, or wooden shutters, and the sholjis, paper walls, are quickly taken down and brought into a safe place; the mats are lifted out of their places, and with the few articles of furniture are quickly removed. So that when the fire comes it only destroys the wooden frame of the house and the roof. That is all. It is seldom that life is lost in these fires, except sometimes when children or old people are unable to move, and once surrounded by flames they cannot be reached and often perish.—Tokyo Let

**Animals Respect One Another's Rights.**

Truth forces the observer of nature to admit that birds and other creatures apportion the earth among themselves just about as man does. A bear has his boundaries beyond which his fellow bear does not trespass with impunity—the wild rabbit you see on your lawn in the moonlight is the same innocent little creature you have been seeing every night all the summer time—and even the robin that gathers the early worm for his breakfast from your garden will show fight when another comes marauding on his preserve. Nor does this last a year only, for there is good evidence that the same bird will come back to the claim it staked off the year previous.—Meehan's Monthly.

**A Devotee of Browning.**

"Some of Browning's works?" repeated the gentlemanly book store clerk. "Certainly, ma'am. Which volumes did you want?"

"Oh," said Mrs. Nurich languidly, "wrap me up a quarter of a dozen."—Chicago Record.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 3d day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of Southeast quarter of section No. 9, all in Township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The Southeast quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M. containing 160 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.

Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896. 681

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.**

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of January, 1896, an assessment (No. 4) of thirty-five (35) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23rd day of March, 1896 will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 21st day of April, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, January 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary, in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


# BIG PINE

# WILL CELEBRATE

# FEB. 21, 22 & 23.

# 2--DAYS--2

GAMES AND RACES
GAMES AND RACES

## First Day

BASE BALL, 10, A. M. RACE, 2:30, P. M.

BASE BALL GAME for a purse of $20; open to Inyo County. HORSE RACE, single dash of one-quarter mile, purse $40, ten per cent entrance fee, to be added to the purse; Riders catch weights; three or more to enter; two or more to start.

## Second Day

HORSE RACE 2, P. M.

HORSE RACE, 780 yards and repeat, best two in three, free for all horses in Inyo County at this date, for a purse of $60, entrance fee, ten per cent, to be added to purse; three or more to enter; two or more to start. Riders catch weights.

Pool privileges awarded to S. H. Spratt.

## Grand Ball

AT BIG PINE HOTEL

FRIDAY EVE. FEB. 21ST

*FLOOR DIRECTORS*

ED. H. OBER L. A. EUGLEY

*FLOOR MANAGERS*

S. H. SPRATT V. G. SMITH
WM. MCDONALD.

*Admission to dance - - - - - - - $1.00*
*Supper, per plate - - - - - - - - - .50*

INVITATION COMMITTEE

Bishop - - - - - - - - H. C. HAMPTON
Big Pine - - - - - - - - S. H. SPRATT
Independence - - - - - - D. J. HESSION
Lone Pine - - - - - - - S. W. AUSTIN
Keeler - - - - - - - W. M. RICHARDS
Darwin - - - - - - - - CHAS. ANTHONY

# BIG PINE


[Official.]

*Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 9, 1896, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County or the term of one year beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 9, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

## HOTELS.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will be found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

O. I. MAIRS.

jy27-tf

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have Been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

☞ THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS


(Official.)

*Proposals for Services of County Physician.*

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 9, 1896, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 10, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Ninth day of April 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. m3-4w

[Official.]

*Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 9, 1896, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896 and ending May 9, 1897. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. j17-4w

## LAND NOTICES.

**CONTEST NOTICE.**

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against Heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7[illegible], dated March 20, 1886, upon the NE¼ Sec. 9, T 19 S., R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California. With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**CONTEST NOTICE.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Mollett against Christ F. Wenzelburger, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9[illegible], dated October 15, 1894, upon the Southeast Quarter, section [illegible], Township 15 South Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 842. February 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of sec. 27, Tp. 15 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George H. Palmer, Reles S. Carrasco and Frederick Burkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 8.5 January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Henrietta L. Smith, for the S½ NW¼ Sec. 17 and lots 2 Ne¼ Sec 18, Tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton and Jerose W. H. Smith, James A. Partridge and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 2, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Ambrose W. H. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 469, for the S½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M.

He names as witnesses: William G. Morton, Lorin A. Anger, Eugene E. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

**TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF**

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 17, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Cyrus E. Rawson, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver, at his office, Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1896, on timber culture application No. 68, for the NW¼, NE¼, E½ NW¼ and NE¼ SW¼ quarter of section No. 34, in Township No. 14, range No. 34 E.

He names as witnesses: Theophilus F. A. Connelly, Michael C. Muldoon, Jacob A. Shoemaker and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo County, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence, Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.

[Official.]

*Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18 -60 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged indexed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18 with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual
3 000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
[illegible] more or less, Straw Colored Tablet, legal form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 10 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Ninth day of April, 1896, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 9th day of April, 1896, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman.
Dated January 13, 1896.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

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E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—COURT HOUSE.

---

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

---

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

---

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

---

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

---

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EBESHUTZ'S STORE.

---

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

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JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

---

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

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I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

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HELEN M. MCKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

---

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug store. aug24-tf

---

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

**U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor**

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## TIME TABLE.


CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT.

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10:50 a m | Ar | 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | | 11:25 a m | | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | | 12:10 p m | | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | | 12:40 p m | | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | | 1:40 p m | | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2:05 p m | | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | | 2:30 p m | | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | | 3:10 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3:50 p m | | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5:00 p m | Lv | 11:00 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6:00 a m | Ar | 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | | 6:37 a m | | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | | 7:10 a m | | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | | 7:30 a m | | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | | 7:50 a m | | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | | 8:10 a m | | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | | 8:50 a m | | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9:00 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9:20 a m | Lv | 4:05 p m |
| Junction | | | 10:10 a m | | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | | 11:10 a m | | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | | 12:00 m | | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | | 12:50 p m | | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 199 | | 1:50 p m | | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 2:10 p m | | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv | 3:15 p m | Lv | 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | | 4:05 p m | | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | | 4:50 p m | | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | | 5:35 p m | | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6:20 p m | | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | | 6:50 p m | | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar | 7:00 p m | Lv | 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

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STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 8 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valeys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

---

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf.

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BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR.

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

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LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, makes close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 25, 1895. tf.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21 ..... 1869


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... W. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .67⅝ |
| Antimony | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 5⅛ |
| Pig lead | 3.90 |

### MARRIED.

INGALLS—MERCER—At Bishop, February 14, 1896, William A. Ingalls of Hawthorne, Nev. and Mrs. Jennie Mercer of Bishop, Cal.

### DIED.

CROCKER—At Big Pine, February 17, 1896, Edwin M. Crocker, a native of New York, aged 63 years.

J. D. Lewis Esq. of Bishop spent a few days in town the past week.

Attorney Whith Smith of Bishop was among the arrivals of the past week.

Mrs. J. R. Moffett and Miss Susie Rougny went to Big Pine to-day to visit with relatives.

A. W. Eibeshutz and daughter, Miss Elsie will leave for a visit to the city to-morrow morning.

Walter and Ed. Ober came down from Big Pine last Friday and spent several days in town.

A number of people of Independence and vicinity will attend the celebration at Big Pine this week.

Miss Clara Eldred arrived from Big Pine last Friday and will remain in Independence for a few weeks.

Supt. Austin of Lone Pine spent the past week in town, attending the regular meeting of the Board of Education.

John McBride brought a bunch of forty head of horses down from Nevada last week and is feeding them hay out at the Rawson ranch.

Miss Eva Gunter, Miss Lea Darrah, Miss Garrettson, Miss Jennie Cruz and Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens are visitors from Bishop this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hampton arrived from Bishop last Sunday. Mr. Hampton came to attend the regular meeting of the Board of Education.

Among the arrivals of last week who we failed to note was Mrs. D. Samuels of San Francisco, who comes on a visit to her mother, Mrs Lewis.

Miss Kate Arcularius arrived from Round Valley last Saturday. Miss. Arcularius is one of the number who will come before the Board of Education this session.

Wm. Arcularius came in from Darwin the first of the week with his big team and remained here a couple of days, then started for Mojave to bring up a load of machinery.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Rickey arrived from Carson on last Friday's train and remained here until Tuesday morning when they went to Bishop by private conveyance.

Miss Grace Collins arrived from Bishop last Saturday and is visiting friends here. Miss Collins intends to leave in a short time for Arizona where she will visit with relatives.

Prof. J. W. Morris, principal of the Inyo Acadamy, returned to Bishop last Tuesday morning, after having spent several days here. Prof. Morris will be down some time in the near future and deliver several lectures while here.

An entertainment will be held at the M. E. Church sometime between the first and fifteenth day of March, for the purpose of raising funds to renew the insurance policy on that building. A literary program will be rendered and refreshments served.

A man named Ramsdell had a runaway last Wednesday. When about two miles south of town a single-tree broke, frightening the team which commenced to run. The pole dropped down and run into the ground and broke off. The team did not get away, however.

### Board of Education.

The Board of Education met in regular session last Monday, all the members being present except Mrs. L. Rhine. The following named are taking the examination for grammer grade certificates: Miss Kate Arcularius, Miss Clara Reynolds, Miss Eva Gunter, Miss Jennie Cruz, Miss Lea Darrah, Miss Garrettson, Miss Gregory, Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens and George W. Dixon. For primary grade, Mr. Patrick. Frank Moore and F. C. Scott will be granted certificates on credentials.

### Correspondence.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—I wish to state through the medium of your paper, to all whom it may concern—and it apparently concerns a large number—that the article which appeared in the Inyo Register some time since, in which certain allegations were made concerning the conduct of some of the County Officers at a dance in this neighborhood, was not written by me.

I am in this district to teach the Taboose School, and though I have but seven pupils, I have no time to busy myself with my neighbor's affairs. The writer of the article in the Register evidently was more (or less) fortunate. The conduct of County officers at dances or else where is no concern of mine. I am not a voter, and so in no way responsible for the kind of men who hold offices. I learned only this morning that I was wearing another's laurels, and not wishing to keep what does not rightfully belong to me, I hasten to disclaim the authorship of the article, (which I have not read,) and to assure the writer that the honor (?) was thrust upon me. If he had had the courage to append his signature, he would have received his meed of credit, and I would not have been cumbered with "the burden of an honor unto which I was not born"

For the benefit of those who have imputed to me this unworthy action I will say, I have no literary aspirations, and if I had, would not indulge in that class of fiction.

MABEL F. DOSS.

Tibbetts, Inyo Co., Cal.
Feb. 19, 1896.

### Another Gone

Edwin M. Crocker died at Big Pine last Monday about noon. He came into town that morning from the ranch, and was in the blacksmith shop conversing with his nephew, Fred Crocker, when he suddenly put his hand over his heart and said "I have a terrible pain there," and at the same time taking a chew of tobacco from his mouth. He immediately commenced to fall and was caught by those standing near and laid gently down where he expired in a few minutes. An examination was held without any result and Dr Dorrance of Bishop was sent for, and a post-mortem examination was made, when it was discovered that a large bloodvessel near the heart was broken for the length of near an inch. The deceased up to that time had been enjoying good health. The funeral ceremonies were held last Tuesday, at the school house, from where a large number of friends followed the remains to the grave. Edwin M. Crocker was born in the State of New York, and was sixty-three years of age. He was for a while a resident of Bakersfield and from there came to this county and settled at Big Pine where he has since resided.

### Clippings From Blackrock.

A number of our citizens are expecting to take in the festivities at Big Pine the 21st and 22nd.

G. D. Calvert is home again after having made several trips as extra brakesman. Mathew Duke performed the pump act during Mr. Calverts absence.

Col. A. A. Neil is having his new store room plastered and will move his stock of goods in as soon as possible.

Capt. Luke Smith returned last week from a trip to Pixley, Tulare Co. He hes been away nearly a month, and judging from appearances, camping aggred with him.

Mr. James Jenkins, who has recently moved on to the old Tibbetts place, has workmen employed pruning the orchard, preparing the land for cultivation and otherwise improving the appearances of the grounds. NONPAREIL.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

### Weather Summary, week ending Feb 20, 1896.

Highest barometer, 30.301 date, 16
Lowest barometer, 30.059 date 20
Highest Temperature 67.2 date 18
Lowest Temperature, 25.5 date 20
Mean Temperature, 48.9
Average dew-point, 14.9
Average humidity, 27.4
Total precipitation, .0 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Highest velocity and date, 28 N 17
Number of clear days, 6
" partly cloudy days, 1
" cloudy days, 0
" rainy days (.01 or more precip) 0

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows: Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

### Chats By The Lakeside

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Mr. J. B. Newlon came in last stage Monday morning and left for Bishop Tuesday morning. He has been in Bowie, A. T. for some time and goes to visit relatives in Bishop

A party named Wicks or Weeks was an outward bound passenger on the Monday evening stage. He seemed to want to find a healthier climate than Inyo and said he did not want to "tar"ry here too long as feathers were plentiful in Independence. Did the vigilance committee scare him?

O. G. Fuentes is going to open up one or two mines near Beveridge soon.

Mr. S. H. Sylvester, the boss carpenter from Lone Pine, came down to Keeler Monday and is remodeling Boland's store through-out. New shelving, new flooring and ceiling and other improvements are the order of the day and when finished the store will be second to none in the county.

Mr. John Barnes, one of our solid citizens, left for Los Angeles this week in company with Wm. Arcularius on the big freight wagon.

Mrs. J. Rose of Independence is visiting this week with her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Morton.

J. B. Obrien of Candelaria passed through Keeler last week on his way to Modock, where he found employment at Fitzgerald's mines.

Jack Curran of Modock came in with F. Eitzgerald Tuesday and will go to Lone Pine Thursda. He is quite sick.

Horace Elder goes to Modock and Snow's Canyon Thursday with Arthur Smith to fix a pipe line for the Argus Gold Mining Co.

J. G. Dodge of Lone Pine starts out for Snow's Canyon Friday with a small load grain, hay and supplies for E. C. Garlick.

Anthony's stage came in from Darwin in two sections Wednesday. Business must be improving in the south end.

J. Judge and Chas. Holland went to George's Creek for a vacation this week and returned Wednesday.

Work on the Lone Pine canal is progressing very well near Lone Pine and the canal is in better shape than it has been for years. It will be of immense benefit to land in the vicinity of Lone Pine and the head of the lake.

The following conversation was overheard on our streets:

"They say they hain't got no vegetables at Lone Pine."

"None 'tall?"

"Well, yes, they've got some potatoes but they're sunburnt."

"Sunburnt, hey!"

"Yes they turn green and yeller when they cook 'em."

"Deep Yeller?"

"Yes."

"That's orange. Orange and green, hey?"

"Yes, singular hain't it?"

"Nothing strange 'bout that."

"Why?"

"'Cos they're Irish Potatoes, see?"

Yours Truthfully.
GEORGE WASHINGTON JR.

### G and Jurors For This Year

| | |
|---|---|
| Guilford P. Bourland, | Bishop. |
| Frederick Conn, | Big Pine. |
| Edwin H. Edwards, | Lone Pine. |
| John E. Jones Jr. | Round Valley |
| Albert L. Kinsley, | Bishop. |
| Robert Love, | Lincoln. |
| W. L. Hunter, | Georges Creek. |
| Alney L. McGee, | Bishop. |
| Samuel J. Newlan, | Lincoln. |
| James W. Riggs, | Round Valley. |
| Joseph Shelly, | Bishop. |
| John Schober, | Lincoln. |
| J. E. Shepherd, | George's Creek. |
| W. H. Wells, | Round Valley. |
| Wilfred W. Watterson, | Bishop. |
| Charles Wonacott, | Lincoln. |
| W. W. Yandell, | Bishop. |
| Thomas Webb, | Independence. |
| Thomas Williams, | Round Valley. |
| R. W. Thomas, | Big Pine. |
| David Stubblefield, | Independence, |
| Elijah Robinson, | Independence. |
| Julius C. Roeper, | Independence. |
| Jas. A. McKenzie, | Darwin. |
| Chas. A. McKay, | Bishop. |
| Jas. McBride, | Bishop |
| Finley McIver, | Georges Creek. |
| Jas. R. Moffett, | Independence. |
| W. J. Lake, | Independence. |
| Mark Watterson, | Bishop. |
| John Kispert, | George's Creek. |
| Reuben Van Dyke, | Lone Pine. |
| Robert W. Ford, | Lincoln. |
| John Barlow, | Lincoln. |
| C. A. Walter, | Independence. |
| H. P. Cartier, | Independence. |
| Henry Fehrman, | Independence. |
| Albert Halverson, | Big Pine. |
| Clement L. Meyers, | Big Pine. |
| James Shaw, | Lincoln. |

### Pasevitch

The Photographer, is coming to Independence, March 5th, and will remain only a short time. Any one appreciating good work will find Pasevitch is the only photographer in Inyo County producing first-class pictures. This is no paper talk, but it is proven by the enormous lot of work we turned out for the people in Bishop. Our motto is "good work or no pay." Price for cabinets, $3 per dozen. One extra large picture given away with every dozen cabinets. Look at our PLATINO WORK. Examine our large photograph at the Post Office.

J. PASEVITCH, Photographer.

### Liberty School Report.

Report of Liberty Public School for the fifth month, ending February 7th. Number of boys aarolled 13, girls 10, total 23.

Roll of Honor.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bertha Partridge. | Edna Partridge. |
| Charlot Putman. | Grace Smith. |
| Gilbert Wright. | Edward Anger. |
| Leonard Partridge. | Iona Partridge. |
| Bert Anger. | Walter Wright. |
| Edith Anger. | Chester Partridge. |
| Winfield Wright. | Lester Anger. |

Mabel Smith.

MISS M. M. GREGORY,
Teacher.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ralph McGinnis. | Frank Miller. |
| Miss Mary meCann. | Dr. B. F. Stevens. |
| S. D. Woodhull. | Chris F. Wengelburger |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### Leap Year Ball.

The Leap Year ball last Friday evening was an all-around success. About twenty couples were present, and an excellent supper was served at midnight. Music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, and dancing was continued until a late hour, when the departing crowd carried away a pleasant rememberance of the first Leap Year ball of the season.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.
WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

To AUGUST HOTZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896 in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proport on of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1895, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. MCKENZIE, W. M
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

INDEPENDENCE

## SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

## BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

## PASEVITCH

*IS COMING.*

The Inyo Photographer.

HE WILL BE HERE

March 5th.

GOOD WORK OR NO PAY.

WAIT FOR HIM

LATHES, SCROLL SAWS
DRILLS, CIRCULAR SAWS
BAND SAWS, ETC.
TOOLS AND HARDWARE

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

## GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

## L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

## A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

## EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## NATHAN RHINE,

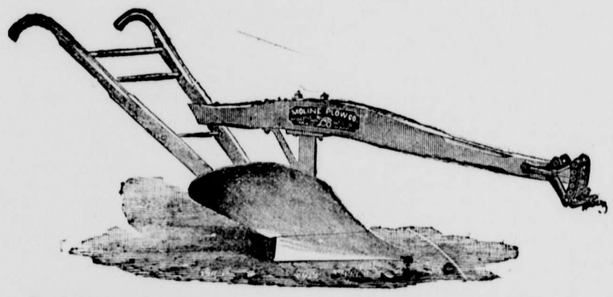
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

*ALSO TRANSACTS A*

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NATHAN RHINE.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and convenience First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & Co
Bishop Creek, C.


[Official]

### *Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 1896, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1895. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, to the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, and opened by said Board on the Ninth day of April, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.


## A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY.

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### He Satisfied His Conscience.

It was under some of the earlier bankrupt laws that this exhibtion of rare shrewdness occurred, when it was required that in case of a man's insolvency he must turn over to the proper officer of the law every bit of his property for the benefit of his creditors. The subject of this story was yet a young man and wealthy when misfortune overtook him and failure was inevitable. Some of his property was real estate, some of it was not, the latter consisting of securities easily converted into currency. A nice little bundle of bank bills could be more safely handled than certificates of stocks, etc. When the time came, being an honorable man, he conscientiously surrendered his entire effects, even a tubular cane from which the handle could be disjointed, the gift of an admiring friend. After handing the walking stick to the official, thus satisfying the law, he suggested its return. It was a present from a friend and could be of little value to any one but himself as a memento.

"Certainly," said the officer. "Take it. It's of no value to us."

"Thanks! I'll prize it highly."

Some time afterward in his quiet home the shrewd financier disjointed the handle and removed from his tubular depository several thousand dollars of well crumpled bank bills.—Syracuse Post.

### The Smoker's Paradise.

The whole Philippine archipelago is the smoker's paradise. Quantities of tobacco of the finest flavors grow in tropic luxuriance on the uplands, and every one is an adept at smoking. Boys and girls of 10 use the weed hourly and roll their own cigars with the deftness of their parents. It is a common sight to see in the streets of Manilla father and mother sauntering along with enormous cigars in their mouths and followed by five or six children, varying in ages from 10 to 20, all smoking. At the little theater in Manilla, where a few performances are given in each winter's season, every one smokes, and the roof is so arranged that the smoky air can pass quickly away. In every home, whether in the country or in the heart of Manilla, there are always heaps of dried tobacco leaves, tied in bunches, upon the floor or in a shed near the house, and the provident Tagal lays in a stock of tobacco for household purposes several times a year as carefully as the American does the family supply of potatoes or flour. Strange as it may seem, very little tobacco is exported, and the reason given is that the Spanish, for their own reasons, have discouraged and ruined the exportation of the weed.—New York Times.

### Symbolism.

When you study the vast subject of symbolism, as has Professor D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, you are just as likely as not to be swamped. In a recent comprehensive study Professor Thompson works in the direction of the heavenly bodies and the condition of the sky at certain periods. Lions, eagles and all animals or birds have, as symbols, something to do with the skies. It is true, as the learned professor states, that the Pleiades are very much mixed up with the names and images of birds. "The Hen and Chickens" is English for the Pleiades, and in many languages expressive of the same constellation there are birds.

Carrying his ideas to their furthest limits, Professor Thompson believes that all coins have their typical animals, birds or fish, derived from the same celestial source, but the queerest conjecture is one in regard to the old ratio existing between silver and gold. That ratio having been 13.3 to 1, the professor calmly asks whether that is not an evidence "that this ratio is precisely identical with the ratio of the solar year to the lunar month—namely, 365 to 27.4." When you make up your mind to go in for symbolism, there is no knowing where it may land you.

### Charon's Boat.

On one of the lakes in the north island of New Zealand, near Auckland, there was a hotel much frequented by fishermen. On one occasion, when a gentleman, whom I will call Mr. X., was staying there, he was taken seriously ill, and the landlord, supposing that he could not possibly recover, began to think of making preparations for his visitor's death. Knowing a man who was a pretty fair carpenter and had owed him money for some time and seeing little chance of being repaid, he told him to make a coffin for the sick man. The coffin was duly made, but Mr. X., instead of dying, as he ought to have done, recovered, and there was therefore no use for the coffin.

The landlord, not caring to be at the expense, included a charge for it in Mr. X.'s bill, who, on seeing it, naturally enough demurred to paying for something which he had not ordered and did not want. The landlord said it was very hard that the loss should fall on him, as he had only done it for the best, and Mr. X. at last agreed to pay for it. Determined to turn it to some account, he had a keel put to it and used it as a fishing punt during the remainder of his stay at the hotel.—Realm.

### Others Have Sighed For This Too.

The late Oliver Wendell Holmes, says the London Queen, loved all kinds of knickknacks connected with writing materials. There was a large drawer in his library table in his town house "on" Beacon street, Boston, which contained endless neat little divisions, full of the various articles of stationery which he used. The one which he was most anxious to possess was not invented in his lifetime, and I do not think that it has been invented yet. The great little doctor wanted, and believed in the possibility of a typewriter no bigger than a cigar case, containing so many sheets of paper 4 inches by 2. As soon as the top sheet was full it was to be changed automatically by the machine—which was, in fact, a typewriter notebook. Fancy the luxury of rough notes written with a typewriter instead of in blurred and untidy pencil scrawl.

# THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE.

BY GILBERT PARKER

AUTHOR OF "THE CHIEF FACTOR," "PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE," ETC.

COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

## CHAPTER V.

It is just as well perhaps that the matter had become notorious. Otherwise the Armours had lived in that unpleasant condition of being constantly "discovered." It was simply a case of aiming at absolute secrecy, which had been frustrated by Frank himself, or bold and unembarrassed acknowledgment and an attempt to carry things off with a high hand. The latter course was the only one possible. It had originally been Richard's idea, appropriated by General Armour and accepted by Mrs. Armour and Marion with what grace was possible. The publication of the event prepared their friends and precluded the necessity for reserve. What the friends did not know was whether they ought or ought not to commiserate the Armours. It was a difficult position. A death, an accident, a lost reputation, would have been easy to them. Concerning these there could be no doubt. But an Indian daughter-in-law, a person in moccasins, was scarcely a thing to be congratulated upon, and yet sympathy and consolation might be much misplaced. No one could tell how the Armours would take it, for even their closest acquaintances knew what kind of delicate hauteur was possible to them. Even the "'centric" Richard, who visited the cottages of the poor, carrying soup and luxuries of many kinds, accompanying them with the most wholesome advice a single man ever gave to families and the heads of families, whose laugh was so cheery and spontaneous—and face so uncommonly grave and sad at times—had a faculty for manner. With astonishing suddenness he could raise insurmountable barriers, and people not of his order, who occasionally presumed on his simplicity of life and habits, found themselves put distinctly ill at ease by a quiet, curious look in his eye. No man was ever more the recluse and at the same time the man of the world. He had had his bitter little comedy of life, but it was different from that of his brother Frank. It was buried very deep. Not one of his family knew of it. Edward Lambert and one or two others who had good reason never to speak of it were the only persons possessing his secret.

But all England knew of Frank's mesalliance. And the question was, What would people do? They very properly did nothing at first. They waited to see how the Armours would act; they did not congratulate; they did not console. That was left to those papers which chanced to resent General Armour's politics and those others which were emotional and sensational on every subject, particularly so where women were concerned.

It was the beginning of the season, but the Armours had decided that they would not go to town—that is, the general and his wife were not going. They felt that they ought to be at Greyhope with their daughter-in-law, which was to their credit. Regarding Marion they had nothing to say. Mrs. Armour inclined to her going to town for the season to visit Mrs. Townley, who had thoughtfully written to her saying that she was very lonely and begging Mrs. Armour to let her come, if she would. She said that of course Marion would see much of her people in town just the same. Mrs. Townley was a very clever and tactful woman. She guessed that General Armour and his wife were not likely to come to town, but that must not appear, and the invitation should be on a different basis, as it was.

It is probable that Marion saw through the delicate plot, but that did not make her like Mrs. Townley less. These little pieces of art make life possible—these tender fictions!

Marion was, however, not in good humor. She was nervous and a little petulant. She had a high strung temperament, a sensitive perception of the fitness of things and a horror of what was gauche, and she would, in brief, make a rather austere person if the lines of life did not run in her favor. She had something of Frank's impulsiveness and temper. It would have been a great blessing to her if she had had a portion of Richard's philosophical humor also. She was at a point of tension—her mother and Richard could see that. She was anxious—though, for the world, she would not have had it thought so—regarding Captain Vidall. She had never cared for anybody but him. It was possible she never would. But he did not know this, and she was not absolutely sure that his evident but as yet informal love would stand this strain, which shows how people very honorable and perfect minded in themselves may allow a large margin to other people who are presumably honorable and perfect minded also.

There was no engagement between them, and he was not bound in any way, and could, therefore, without slashing the hem of the code, retire without any apology, but they had had that unspoken understanding which most people who love each other show even before a word of declaration has passed their lips. If he withdrew because of this scandal, there might be some awkward hours for Frank Armour's wife at Greyhope, but more than that there would be a very hard hearted young lady to play her part in the deceitful world. She would be as merciless as she could be. Naturally, being young, she exaggerated the importance of the event and brooded on it. It was different with her father and mother. They were shocked and indignant at first, but when the first scene had been faced they began to make the best of things all round—that is, they proceeded at once to turn the North American Indian into a European, a matter of no little difficulty. A governess was discussed, but General Armour did not like the idea, and Richard opposed it heartily. She must be taught English and educated and made possible "in Christian clothing," as Mrs. Armour put it. Of the education they almost despaired—all save Richard. Time, instruction, vanity and a dressmaker might do much as to the other.

The evening of her arrival Lali would not, with any urging, put on clothes of Marion's which had been sent in to her. And the next morning it was still the same. She came into the breakfast room dressed still in buckskin and moccasins, and though the grease had been taken out of her hair it was still combed flat. Mrs. Armour had tried to influence her through Mackenzie, but to no purpose. She was placidly stubborn. It had been unwisely told her by Mackenzie that they were Marion's clothes. They scarcely took in the fact that the girl had pride; that she was the daughter of a chief and a chieftainess herself, and that it was far from happy to offer her Marion's clothes to wear.

Now, Richard, when he was a lad, had been on a journey to the south seas and had learned some of the peculiarities of the native mind, and he did not suppose that American Indians differed very much from certain well bred Polynesians in little matters of form and good taste. When his mother told him what had occurred before Lali entered the breakfast room, he went directly to what he believed was the cause and advised tact with conciliation. He also pointed out that Lali was something taller than Marion, and that she might be possessed of that general trait of humanity—vanity. Mrs. Armour had not yet got used to thinking of the girl in another manner than an intrusive being of a lower order who was there to try their patience, but also to do their bidding. She had yet to grasp the fact that, being her son's wife, she must have therefore a position in the house, exercising a certain authority over the servants, who, to Mrs. Armour, at first seemed of superior stuff. But Richard said to her: "Mother, I fancy you don't quite grasp the situation. The girl is a daughter of a chief and the descendant of a family of chiefs, perhaps through many generations. In her own land she has been used to respect and has been looked up to pretty generally. Her garments are, I fancy, considered very smart in the Hudson bay country, and a finely decorated blanket like hers is expensive up there. You see, we have to take the thing by comparison, so please give the girl a chance."

And Mrs. Armour answered wearily: "I suppose you are right, Richard. You generally are in the end, though why you should be I do not know, for you never see anything of the world any more, and you moon about among the cottagers. I suppose it's your native sense and the books you read."

Richard laughed softly, but there was a queer ring in the laugh, and he came over stumblingly and put his arm round his mother's shoulder. "Never mind how I get such sense as I have, mother. I have so much time to think it would be a wonder if I hadn't some. But I think we had better try to study her and coax her along and not fob her off as a very inferior person, or we shall have our hands full in earnest. My opinion is she has got that which will save her and us, too—a very high spirit, which only needs opportunity to develop into a remarkable thing, and, take my word for it, mother, if we treat her as a chieftainess, or princess, or whatever she is, and not simply as a dusky person, we shall come off better, and she will come off better in the long run. She is not darker than a Spaniard anyhow."

At this point Marion entered the room, and her mother rehearsed briefly to her what their talk had been. Marion had had little sleep, and she only lifted her eyebrows at them at first. She was in little mood of conciliation. She remembered all at once that at supper the evening before her sister-in-law had said "How!" to the butler and had eaten the mayonnaise with a dessert spoon. But presently, because she saw they waited for her to speak, she said, with a little flutter of maliciousness:

"Wouldn't it be well for Richard—he has plenty of time, and we are also likely to have it now—to put us all through a course of instruction for the training of chieftainesses? And when do you think she will be ready for a drawing room—her majesty Queen Victoria's or ours?"

"Marion!" said Mrs. Armour severely, but Richard came round to her, and with his fresh, childlike humor put his arm round her waist and added, "Marion, I'd be willing to bet (if I were in the habit of betting) my shaky old pins here against a lock of your hair that you may present her at any drawing room—ours or Queen Victoria's—in two years if we go at it right, and it would serve Master Frank very well if we turned her out something, after all."

Mrs. Armour said almost eagerly: "I wish it were only possible, Richard. And what you say is true, I suppose—that she is of rank in her own country, whatever value that may have."

Richard saw his advantage. "Well, mother," he said, "a chieftainess is a chieftainess, and I don't know but to announce her as such and"——

"And be proud of it, as it were," put in Marion, "and pose her and make her a prize—a Pocahontas, wasn't it?—and go on pretending world without end!" Marion's voice was still slightly grating, but there was in it, too, a faint sound of hope. "Perhaps," she said to herself, "Richard is right."

At this point the door opened, and Lali entered, shown in by Colvin, her newly appointed maid, and followed by Mackenzie, and, as we said, dressed still in her heathenish garments. She had a strong sense of dignity, for she stood still and waited. Perhaps nothing could have impressed Marion more. Had Lali been subservient simply, an entirely passive, unintelligent creature, she would probably have tyrannized over her in a soft, persistent fashion and despised her generally. But Mrs. Armour and Marion saw that this stranger might become very troublesome indeed if her temper were to have play. They were aware of capacities for passion in those dark eyes, so musing, yet so active in expression, which moved swiftly from one object to another and then suddenly became resolute.

Both mother and daughter came forward and held out their hands, wishing her a pleasant good morning, and were followed by Richard and immediately by General Armour, who had entered soon after her. She had been keen enough to read, if a little vaguely, behind the scenes, and her mind was wakening slowly to the peculiarity of the position she occupied. The place awed her and had broken her rest by perplexing her mind, and she sat down to the breakfast table with a strange, hunted look in her face. But opposite to her was a window opening to the ground, and beyond it were the limes and beeches and a wide, perfect sward and far away a little lake, on which swans and wild fowl fluttered.

Presently, as she sat silent, eating little, her eyes lifted to the window. They flashed instantly, her face lighted up with a weird kind of charm, and suddenly she got to her feet with Indian exclamations on her lips, and, as if unconscious of them all, went swiftly to the window and out of it, waving her hands up and down once or twice to the trees and the sunlight.

"What did she say?" said Mrs. Armour, rising with the others.

"She said," replied Mackenzie as she hurried toward the window, "that they were her beautiful woods, and there were wild birds flying and swimming in the water, as in her own country."

By this time all were at the window, Richard arriving last, and the Indian girl turned on them, her body all quivering with excitement, laughed a low, birdlike laugh, and then, clapping her hands above her head, she swung round and ran like a deer toward the lake, shaking her head back as an animal does when fleeing from his pursuers. She would scarcely have been recognized as the same placid, speechless woman in a blanket who sat with folded hands day after day on the Aphrodite.

The watchers turned and looked at each other in wonder. Truly their task of civilizing a savage would not lack in interest. The old general was better pleased, however, at this display of activity and excitement than at yesterday's taciturnity. He loved spirit, even if it had to be subdued, and he thought on the instant that he might possibly come to look upon the fair savage as an actual and not a nominal daughter-in-law. He had a keen appreciation of courage, and he thought he saw in her face, as she turned upon them, a look of defiance or daring, and nothing could have got at his nature quicker. If the case had not been so near to his own hearthstone, he would have chuckled. As it was, he said good humoredly that Mackenzie and Marion should go and bring her back. But Mackenzie was already at that duty. Mrs. Armour had had the presence of mind to send for Colvin, but presently, when the general spoke, she thought it better that Marion should go and counseled returning to breakfast and not making the matter of too much importance. This they did, Richard very reluctantly, while Marion, rather pleased than not at the spirit shown by the strange girl, ran away over the grass toward the lake, where Lali had now stopped.

There was a little bridge at one point where the lake narrowed, and Lali, evidently seeing it all at once, went toward it and ran up on it, standing poised above the water about the middle of it. For an instant an unpleasant possibility came into Marion's mind—suppose the excited girl intended suicide! She shivered as she thought of it, and yet— She put that horribly cruel and selfish thought away fom her with an indignant word at herself. She had passed Mackenzie and come first to the lake. Here she slackened and waved her hand playfully to the girl, so as not to frighten her, and then with a forced laugh came up panting on the bridge and was presently by Lali's side. Lali eyed her a little furtively, but seeing that Marion was much inclined to be pleasant she nodded to her, said some Indian words hastily and spread out her hands toward the water. As she did so Marion noticed again the beauty of those hands and the graceful character of the gesture, so much so that she forgot the flat hair, and the unstayed body, and the rather broad feet, and the delicate duskiness, which had so worked on her in imagination and in fact the evening before. She put her hand kindly on that long slim hand stretched out beside her, and because she knew not what else to speak and because the tongue is very perverse at times, saying the opposite of what is expected, she herself blundered out, "How, how, Lali!"

Perhaps Lali was as much surprised at the remark as Marion herself and certainly very much more delighted. The sound of those familiar words, spoken by accident, as they were, opened the way to a better understanding as nothing else could possibly have done. Marion was annoyed at herself and yet amused too. If her mind had been perfectly assured regarding Captain Vidall, it is probable that then and there a peculiar, a genial, comradeship would have been formed. As it was, Marion found this little event more endurable than she expected. She also found that Lali, when she laughed in pleasant acknowledgment of that "How" had remarkably white and regular teeth. Indeed Marion Armour began to discover some estimable points in the appearance of her savage sister-in-law. Marion remarked to herself that Lali might be a rather striking person if she were dressed, as her mother said, in Christian garments and could speak the English language well—and was somebody else's sister-in-law.

At this point Mackenzie came breathlessly to the bridge and called out a sharply to Lali, rebuking her. In this Mackenzie made a mistake, for not only did Lali draw herself up with considerable dignity, but Marion, noticing the masterful nature of the tone, instantly said: "Mackenzie, you must remember that you are speaking to Mrs. Francis Armour, and that her position in General Armour's house is the same as mine. I hope it is not necessary to say anything more, Mackenzie."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### A Bug That Can Cut Metal.

The Zopherus melicanus is the only known species of American beetle that has strength enough in its mandibles to cut metal. This curious faculty of zopherus was accidentally discovered by F. W. Devoe, a member of the New York Microscopical society. A friend had sent Mr. Devoe some specimens of this queer species of bug from the northern states of South America. The microscopist was busily engaged when the insects arrived and simply provided temporary quarters for the creatures in a glass jar having a metal top, in which the porcelain cap was wanting. Within less than 48 hours they had cut holes in the metal sufficient to get their heads through, and would soon have escaped had their operations remained undetected. By careful experiment Mr. Devoe found that the force necessary to do such cutting was equal to 869 grams.

# The Gunmaker of Ilion.

## JEFFERSON M. CLOUGH REFUSES A TEMPTING OFFER FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

**His Health was too Poor to Permit Attention to Business. A Great Sufferer for Many Years But Has Now Recovered.**

*(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.)*

There isn't a gun manufacturer in the United States, who does not know Jefferson M. Clough, and why? Because he has been intimately associated all his life with the development of the two best American rifles, the Remington and Winchester. For years he was Superintendent of the E. Remington & Sons' great factory at Ilion, N. Y. After leaving there he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese Government to go to China to superintend their government factories—and accepted instead the superintendency of the Winchester-Arms Co., at New Haven, at a salary of $7,500 a year.

It was after this long term of active labor as a business man that he found himself incapacitated for further service by the embargo which rheumatism had laid upon him and resigned his position more than two years ago, and returned to Belchertown, Mass., where he now lives and owns the Phelps farm, a retired spot where he has five hundred acres of land. Being a man of means he did not spare the cost and was treated by leading physicians and by baths at celebrated springs without receiving any benefit worth notice. During the summer of 1893 and the winter of 1894 Mr. Clough was confined to his house in Belchertown, being unable to rise from his bed without assistance, and suffering continually with acute pains and with no taste or desire for food, nor was he able to obtain sufficient sleep.

Early in the year 1894 Mr. Clough heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He began taking these pills about the first of March 1894 and continued to do so until the first part of September following. The first effect noticed was a better appetite and he began to note more ability to help himself off the bed and to be better generally. Last August (1894) he was able to go alone to his summer residence and farm of 163 acres on Grenadier Island, among the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence, where from the highest land of his farm he commands a view for 13 miles down the river, and 60 of the Thousand Islands can be seen.

Instead of being confined to his bed Mr. Clough is now and has been for some time able to be about the farm to direct the men employed there and he is thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

### How Proud He Was.

Sir John Hopkins, admiral of the British fleet which came here on the occasion of the Columbian celebration of 1893, appeared on deck in a fine new uniform and said to Julian Ralph, who was his guest on the Blake at the time: "Will you look at me? I beg you to do me the favor to look at me." "Sir John," said Ralph, "I should think you would feel proud." "Pr-oud, me boy!" said Sir John; "I'm as pr-oud as a puppy dog with a gladiolus in his mouth."

### Chivalry.

The word chivalry is from the French chevalerie, riders on horses. Chivalry as an institution was in its prime from about the beginning of the tenth century to about the close of the fifteenth. A century added for its growth and another for its decline will cover its total history.

### Love Grown Cold.

She (reproachfully)—You said you would die for me.

He (stiffly)—I was referring to my whiskers, madam.—Detroit Free Press.

### THE VOICE OF A PATRIOT.

At least one speaker at the Chamber of Commerce meeting produced a sentiment which has the ring of true metal. That is Mr. F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company, who said:

*"I would rather see every dollar I have in the world burned up for fuel under the boilers of a battle ship, than to see this country take any other stand than accords with its dignity and self-respect."*

This is worth preserving. It breathes the spirit that makes a nation something more than an aggregation of individuals variously engaged in the pursuit of riches.

The *Evening Post's* report of the meeting asserts that the utterance of this patriotic sentiment was greeted with cries of "Oh! Oh!" from different parts of the room. If these alleged interjections were intended to express incredulity, they were insulting to the speaker. If meant to indicate dissent they were highly discreditable to those American citizens who raised their voices against such a declaration as that which Mr. Moore had just made.

Every great national crisis has discovered not tens, or hundreds, but thousands and tens of thousands of patriots willing and ready to give their all to the cause in which their hearts are enlisted. Why should it seem strange to any member of the New York Chamber of Commerce that an American is prepared to burn every dollar he owns under the boilers of a battle ship rather than sacrifice his country's honor? Is there anything extravagant in that?

Dearer than all the dollars a man may have accumulated is life itself; and are the instances so rare in our history where life itself has been freely and joyfully given?—*N. Y. Sun.*

Colorado now produces more gold than any other State in the Union.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—MRS. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

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Feed

The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous, but strong, cheerful and happy. To have pure blood, and to keep it pure, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

### THE ABSENCE OF IT.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human misery in this line is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less hurtful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very, very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they don't use it.

Ella—Beauty is only skin deep. Stella—How thin skinned some people are!

### CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

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F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

"And did he say he remembered me when I was a girl?" "No; he said he remembered you when he was a boy."

### Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by druggists everywhere under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

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Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itchings of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

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Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

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An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cons. Nonpareil.*

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A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.

### GHOSTS ARE PALE AND SHADOWY,

Say those who profess to have interviewed them. Whether spooks are sallow-faced or not, mortals are whose blood is thin and watery in consequence of imperfect assimilation. When invalids resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use the unequaled tonic persistently, they soon "pick up" in strength, flesh and color. It should be used also to prevent malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, and to remedy constipation, sick headache and nervousness.

Watts—Statesman Wittis says he never pays any attention to the papers. Potts—So? I wonder how he gets hold of all his jokes?

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine. Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### LOOK UP.

What's the use of doubtin?
What's the good of fears?
What's the good of cryin?
What's the good of tears?

What's the good of sunshine
Ef yer goin to mope
In the shade and lose the
Sheer you've got in hope?
—Detroit Free Press.

## THE LOST JEWELS.

Ting! Ting! Ting!

The electric bell over Detective Martinot's desk told him he was wanted in the office of the chief of the secret service. Opening a large glass door he stood before his superior. The latter motioned him to a chair. "Tell me," he said, "if you have been reading the newspapers and are posted upon the Niantic disaster."

"The Niantic," said Mr. Martinot, running the case over in his mind and speaking in the bright, quick way which so pleased the chief, "was an apartment house, an old fashioned, aristocratic structure, facing Washington square. At midnight, a month ago, it burned to the ground with great loss of life. The fire is supposed to have originated in an explosion in an upper story, caused in some mysterious way by the gas with which most of the tenants heated their rooms."

"Good," said the chief. "Now I have only to tell you wherein this fire concerns us. There visited here today Henry Williams, the famous diamond collector, whose apartments were in the Niantic, and he tells me that on the night of the fire he was robbed of his fortune in jewels, $250,000 being stolen."

"And you wish me"—

"To talk with Henry Williams, get the points of the robbery and recover the missing gems for him. And—I would suggest that in tracing the robbery you may find that the Niantic was set on fire. This involves a case of manslaughter, as lives were lost. In short, it will be the biggest case of the year. And I have in my hand a letter from the Empire Fire Insurance offering $10,000 reward for the discovery of the origin of the fire."

"When do I begin?"

"Right away. You will find Henry Williams in the reception room."

Detective Martinot bowed in his usual quiet manner and stepped across the hall to where Collector Williams sat, nervously waiting to tell his story.

"Before you begin," said Mr. Martinot, "tell me why you have waited a month before coming here."

"I have been expecting to find the jewels in the ruins of the building, especially as I have offered immense rewards to the workmen."

"And when did the idea of their being stolen enter your mind?"

"I had a suspicion the night of the fire. But it was too vague to put in words. You must have read that I was the first to give the alarm and the last to leave the building. The fact is that I was awakened that night by a sound in my rooms. And, always on the alert for my jewels, I arose, and, lighting a taper, I stepped out into my private hallway to go to the front room where the jewels were hidden in a safe in the wall. As I did so I heard a swift sound, as though some one was running. It was the merest movement, but it alarmed me, and, fearing to make a mark of myself, I blew out the taper and picked up my revolver. An uncanny something seemed to rush past me; but, recovering myself, I flew after it to my hall door. It was closed, and all was still again. 'It's my imagination,' I said to myself. But I went into the front room to look after the jewels.

"I was about to put my hand in the safe, which was behind the picture, when I was startled by a terrific explosion, which seemed to blow the roof off the house. I rushed back along my hallway and threw open the door. The big hall was filling with smoke, and, with a sudden fear for the people in the house, I ran along, knocking on all the doors and calling on everybody to awaken.

"Then, flying back to my rooms, I slipped on some clothing, put my watch and money in my pocket, and ran to my front room for my jewel casket. I put my hand in the safe in the wall, but the casket was not there! Across the room was another and similar safe, and, hurrying across, I was about to move the picture from in front of it when a fireman rushed in, shouting: 'Run for your life. The main staircase is on fire!' I would have waited even then, but he seized me by the shoulders and forced me to the iron fire escape, which was already hot with the tongues of flame.

"Even then I did not forget the jewels. But, knowing they were in the solid iron casket, I reasoned that they would fall through into the ruins, and that I should recover the box entire. Even if its fastenings melted away there were steel drawers, absolutely fireproof.

"I did not leave the scene, and with this idea in my mind I have haunted the ruins night and day. And now the fact of not finding them, taken with the recollections of that night, convinces me that they were stolen from me before the fire. And there is something else.

"That same night my old housekeeper, who occupies a room on the floor above me, slept very uneasily. Finally she rose, seeing a light burning in the front apartment, where she was sure she had left none, and was about to investigate it when—when the explosion occurred. It was so near her that she was overcome with smoke and escaped with difficulty, flame seeming to be all around her.

"And still more singular. Yesterday Sarah hobbled out for the first time and naturally turned her steps toward her burned home, where they are still busy with the ruins, and while she stood there a plainly dressed woman came along, wearing on her hand a brilliant marquise ring, one which Sarah thought she recognized as one of my collection."

"Would you recognize your jewels," asked Mr. Martinot, "if they had been taken from their settings?"

"As quickly as I would my own fingers," stretching out the long slender hand of a student. "And I will give you my gem catalogue, with each described in it. And upon all," making a very tiny mark, "there is this sign, easily seen with a pocket microscope—my own particular trademark."

"There is one thing certain," he mused as he put on his hat and coat. "Henry Williams was robbed of those jewels and before the fire. So the Niantic was probably set on fire by some one—the one who took the jewels. But it looks a little dark now. The crime was at night. It wasn't the old servant. Women do not work at night. Yet the step was a light one. It was a gentleman, then, with whom we have to deal, not a hard footed servant. And when he slipped out so lightly he had that casket with him, hiding it under his coat, of course. That iron casket was heavy and conspicuous, and the first idea was to get rid of it. To do this he must take it to a safe place, break it open and get the jewels out. The Niantic was opposite the park, so of course he would carry the casket over there, and after putting the jewels in his pocket throw the case in the shrubbery. It was found next morning and ought now to be in the recovered articles department."

This line of reasoning so impressed Detective Martinot that he hurried away to the park. Sure enough, the casket had been found, supposed to be dropped by some one running from the burning building. It was empty.

"I declare, it is heavy," observed Mr. Martinot, lifting it. "I wonder that the thief took the trouble to carry it out of the building. Why did he not throw it into the flames or drop it in the hall? It would never have been noticed in the confusion. No wonder that in the hurry of emptying it he dropped a ring—the ring old Sarah saw on the girl's hand. I must visit the pawnshops to see if he has sold the rest of them yet."

When Moses Mendle saw Detective Martinot enter, he was not pleased. "Nothing in your line," he called out before the door closed.

"Come, come, Moses, I've an inducement for you," said Mr. Martinot, taking out a roll of bills. "The fact is some very valuable pieces of jewelry have been taken—special pets of the owner—and if you know where they are or can get them I'll pay the pledged price and a nice bonus, providing you tell me the name of the person who brought them here."

Martinot's description and the sight of the money tempted Moses.

"Come to think of it," he said, "a man did leave some very good rings," pulling out a package with three glistening beauties inside, so brilliant that Mr. Martinot could not repress an exclamation of pleasure, "but I can't give his name."

Reluctantly, but with his eyes upon the greenbacks, Moses finally wrote down a name. Mr. Martinot looked at it and whistled.

"Now, what in the world," thought he as he walked away with the rings in his coat pocket, "can Connor, the green goods king, mean by stealing the Williams diamonds?"

In the office of the secret service there is a great volume of personals, and in this Mr. Martinot read: "Connor, George; born in Connecticut; horseman, bookmaker, reputed wealthy; in green goods transactions; fine looking." Then followed a line a few days old: "Implicated in green goods work; sent to Sing Sing for a year."

"Ah, so he may have been in town recently. And now he must tell me the story of those rings." An upward bound train found Detective Martinot on his way to Sing Sing. "I want to see Connor," he said to the warden.

Showing his secret service badge to the green goods king, he said abruptly: "I've come to see you about those rings you pawned with Mendle. I mean these. They were stolen property, and I confiscated them, you see."

"My dear officer," said Connor, glancing carelessly, though Mr. Martinot thought uneasily, at the rings, "you are mistaken, and so is Mendle if he says I pawned them. I never saw them before in my life."

"Better think a minute," cautioned Mr. Martinot. "They are part of the Williams collection stolen from the Niantic the night she burned, but you know more about it than I. Anything more to say?"

Connor shook his head.

"Good day. Oh, something else! Here's a letter I brought up for you from your hotel. It's from a lady, postmarked New Haven. Scented. She couldn't have known you were here when she wrote. Look! Mr. Jack Connor. A friend probably. I'm going up there today. Any word?"

"Only that it's fortunate for you I'm behind these bars."

"Capital!" soliloquized Mr. Martinot on the train. "He holds his tongue because this woman's in the scrape. I'll have to put a little personal in tomorrow's Planet from her. Then I'll come up and see Connor again."

Next morning, when Mr. Martinot visited Sing Sing, George Connor was reading this personal: "Jack—Tell all. Give up jewels. New Haven."

"Your ruse is admirable," said Connor with a smile, but nevertheless ill at ease. "Unfortunately I have nothing to tell you."

Mr. Martinot went back to the city. "I was way off the truth," said he, "or Connor would have been deceived. He hasn't the jewels. The woman has them. Fortunately I know she is in New Haven, and still more fortunately that Connor isn't allowed to write to his friends for three days yet. The warden says the letter writing takes place then. I must go to New Haven, and if I can't locate a young, pretty woman—she is young and pretty—in three days I'd better resign my position in the service. I'll put up at the best hotel and go everywhere."

"Anything going on tonight," asked Martinot of the hotel clerk in New Haven, "besides the ball in the hall? No? Then I'll trouble you to send for tickets for me. And, by the way, I shall want a dress suit. Traveling for pleasure, I left mine home."

An hour later, snugly located in the gallery of the palm decked hall, the detective watched and waited, enjoying the brilliant scene about him and almost forgetting the object of his unusual dissipation. Of a sudden there was a hush. A woman was entering the room, and leaning forward like the rest he caught full sight of the object of so much attention as she passed under the palms surrounded by a court of students. From head to foot she glistened with diamonds and jewels of all sorts.

"Who is that young woman?" he asked a man near him.

"That is Marie Newcastle."

"And who is Marie Newcastle?"

"Oh," laughed the man, "you must be a stranger here. Miss Newcastle is a young actress whose parents live here, where she spends her vacations. From a simple village girl she has grown to be the queen of the college boys and the leader among the livelier set of the town. She is frowned upon and petted, but that she is enjoying her youthful reign you will acknowledge when you see her drive down Hillsboro avenue tomorrow afternoon behind her white ponies with a college boy at her side dividing honors with a snow white bulldog. Oh, Marie Newcastle is a college queen."

With misgivings next morning Mr. Martinot betook himself to the lively though simply appointed cottage of Miss Newcastle's parents. "She has the jewels. That is enough for me," he said as he waited interminably for that young lady to appear after her dissipation of the night before.

When Miss Newcastle did appear, it was with a hastily donned gown twisted about her in aesthetic fashion, simulating the coils of a serpent. Its delicate green beautifully set off her blond complexion, but the ornament at the neck caught Mr. Martinot's instant attention. This was a frog of the most brilliant emeralds, with a diamond stripe running down its back, while its legs of gold filigree terminated in two enormous pearls. Something in Mr. Martinot's face frightened Miss Newcastle, for she stepped to the portieres and closed them.

"I am sorry," said he, "to be abrupt with you, but I must ask you for those jewels—that frog and the others. They are stolen property, as you know, but if you give them up at once perhaps"—

Miss Newcastle smiled, showing a set of very pretty white teeth. "You are mistaken," she said, "for they are not stolen, and if you will allow me to write a note and send it away by a messenger I shall soon receive an answer that will convince you."

Miss Newcastle seated herself at a dainty desk and dashed off a note upon the same paper and in the same hand which Mr. Martinot remembered.

"Now," she said, "I will wait up stairs until the answer comes, but you may keep this if you like," tossing the frog into his hands.

No sooner had the portieres closed than Mr. Martinot stepped to the desk, and picking up the blotter held it in front of the overhanging mirror. The words were blurred, but discernible: "Come. Trouble. Jewels you gave me." The address was plain.

Rushing out, Mr. Martinot hailed a cab. "Drive to 998 Chapel street," he ordered "and $5 if you beat a messenger with five minutes the start."

As the cab drew up to the door a young man disappeared inside. "That is the man I want—the young man who hides when he sees a stranger."

Up stairs in his room, where the detective ran two steps at a time to catch him, crouched the young man, deadly pale and trembling from head to foot. "I will confess all—all," he gasped as the frog was flashed before his eyes, telling him that his game was up, "all—all, if only you will not let—let him know.

"I was in debt, horribly in debt. I owed for everything and could not get a cent at home, though God knows I tried hard. And then when I was being posted at my clubs I thought suddenly of—of father's jewels, that he has collected for a lifetime, and one of which would mean so much for me. I intended to slip into the upper apartment and take only one, but I could not find the casket. I had been drinking to nerve myself, and I turned on the keys one after another, trying to light the gas.

"Then I went down stairs to look in father's rooms, and I awakened him getting the casket out."

"And the fire?"

The boy's face grew so ashen that Mr. Martinot stopped him, thinking he would faint.

"O God! O God!" he moaned. "How can I hope to be forgiven! The sound of that awful explosion rings in my ears night and day. I have hated those awful jewels. I gave Marie most of them. She sent some to a friend to sell for her. There were so many. But I could not touch one. They were blood covered."

The young man's sobs shook the table upon which he had buried his head.

"The little flame of gas must have exploded near those open torches, father's great antique lights. And the people who died! O my God! I heard them shriek!"

There was a gasping, gurgling sound. Harry Williams was choking, but as he was lifted to the window a queer, weird laugh broke from his lips, and his eyes shone like a madman's.

"Red as hell!" he shouted. "Beautiful!"

The case was never brought to trial, for Harry Williams did not regain his reason, and today his father is a broken hearted old man in spite of the recovery of nearly all the precious gems.—Augusta Prescott in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## HE WOULD LIE DOWN.

### THE DEACON'S EIGHT YEARS' STRUGGLE WITH OLD BILLY.

**For a Time the Strange Performance Interested All Storkville Centre; Then Only Strangers Paid Attention to It—A Flood Ended the Contest.**

"Deacon Penguin," said Colonel Calliper, "had a farm on the outskirts of Storkville Centre, Vt. He raised considerable truck, and he was at the Centre most every day. In fact, he and his horse and wagon were about as familiar as any objects in Main street, and in 1852 something happened that drew attention to them more than ever.

"In that year the deacon bought a new horse—a big, gaunt, gray horse, which he called Billy. The gray wasn't a handsome horse, but he was good and strong, and the deacon got him pretty cheap, so he was satisfied. But the second day he drove him into the village something disagreeable happened. When the deacon came out of a store where he had been leaving some vegetables, he found Billy lying down. That was unpleasant. It isn't nice to have a horse that lies down when you are driving him. Deacon Penguin got him up after a good deal of trouble and drove him home. The next day the horse lay down again, and the next, and then it was discovered that he had a habit of lying down, which the horse dealer of whom Deacon Penguin had bought him had forgotten to mention when he sold him to Deacon Penguin.

"The next day when the deacon drove along Main street the people saw around the body of the big gray horse a broad canvas belt, and when the deacon drew up by the curbstone at the store where he generally stopped first they saw sticking up from the top of this belt alongside the saddle of the harness a stout iron ring. Sticking out of the rear of the deacon's wagon were three or four timbers, and what these things were for was very soon seen. The deacon hadn't much more than got into the store before the horse lay down, as usual.

"When the deacon came out, he went around to the rear of the wagon and pulled out the timbers. He set them up over the horse. They made a sort of gallows frame—two uprights with a crossbeam between. Right in the middle of the crossbeam on the under side there was a stout iron eye. The deacon went back to the wagon after he had set up this derrick and reached under the seat and pulled out a tackle, one block of which he hooked to the eye set in the crossbeam, while the other block he hooked into the ring in the belt. Then he carried the free end of the rope from the upper block along to a block attached to one of the uprights and then down to and around a drum, to which was attached a handle.

"By the time the deacon had got this derrick rigged it seemed as though all Storkville Centre and the surrounding population were standing on the sidewalk and in the street watching him, and when he set taut on the tackle and the frame began to creak with the horse's weight the interest was something tremendous. Slowly but surely he raised the big gray horse until he had him on his feet again. When Billy's feet touched the ground, he gave up. The deacon unhooked the tackle and carried it back and put it under the seat again, and then he took down the derrick and stowed it in the wagon.

"But the next day the same performance was all gone through with again. It would seem as though Billy ought to have known better. Of course he knew that the deacon was bound to get him every time, but he was mulish about that one habit. He wouldn't give it up. And some people said the deacon was mulish too. He was certainly a very persistent, patient man. He kept the derrick in his wagon always; never unloaded it. He was ready for Billy any time, and whenever he came to town Billy was sure to lie down and the deacon to raise him.

"For a week or ten days the deacon's derrick was the most interesting thing in Main street. A crowd gathered every day to see him lift Billy up, and I suppose that, all things considered, the lifting of Billy, which was continued in that way for eight years, was really the most astonishing thing that ever happened in Storkville Centre. But after a week or two people scarcely paid any more attention to it. The deacon got to be very expert in getting the horse on his feet, and people—that is, Storkville people—paid no more attention to it than they would to a man rolling a barrel of flour into a wagon on a pair of skids. But it was always of interest to strangers. The stranger who happened to see Deacon Pengnin getting old Billy on his feet again was pretty sure to think and to say that it was the most curious thing he'd ever seen.

"Well, this went along until the fall of 1860, which was the year they had the great flood in Storkville Centre. There was a little brook running through Deacon Penguin's farm right back of the barn in which old Billy was stabled. Nobody ever dreamed of this little stream ever being anything more than a brook in any kind of weather, but in the great flood it rose to a torrent, and it carried away the old barn and old Billy down into the larger stream that runs through Storkville Centre. The big gray was never heard of in Storkville Centre again, and so nobody could tell how the struggle between him and the deacon might finally have ended."—New York Sun.

### Swallows in All Seasons.

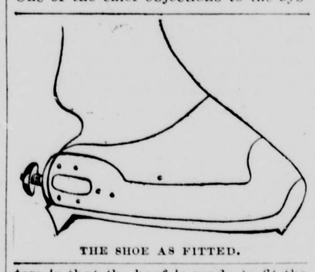
It is stated that swallows have been in England during every month of the year. As partial confirmation of this assertion a correspondent writes to a London publication that he saw two at Whitely on the evening of Nov. 2.

Blobbs—"Miss Oldgirl would make a good soldier." Slobbs—"Used to powder, eh?" Slobbs—"Yes, and never deserts her colors."—Philadelphia Record.

## A NAILLESS HORSESHOE.

**Which Seems to Be Admirably Adapted to Its Purpose.**

In one respect the human race has made very little improvement during the past few thousand years. This is in the matter of horseshoes. Our present method of shoeing horses has not changed materially for centuries, and has always been rude and irrational. One of the chief objections to the system is that the hoof is made to fit the shoe instead of the shoe to fit the hoof. This involves a lot of cutting and scraping, and is the chief cause of lameness and stumbling. The use of nails is also a serious objection, as, no matter how careful the blacksmith may be, there are cases when a tender spot will be penetrated. It is quite obvious that nature never intended nails to be driven into a horse's hoof.



THE SHOE AS FITTED.

The accompanying illustrations show a novel horseshoe that has been subjected to a careful and thorough trial on half a dozen horses. Like a great many works of genius, the one in question is extremely simple. It consists of a band of metal about an inch high, which fits around the lower edge of the hoof. At the base of this band there is a sort of projecting shelf, or flange, which is made to fit into a groove running around the inside of the shoe. The latter is made of steel, of the usual shape and style. The only differences between it and the ordinary shoe are the presence of the grooves and the absence of nail holes.

When the band is fitted to the hoof (which is done very readily), the shoe in turn is attached by slipping the flange into the grove. It now remains to clasp the arrangement by two screws in the rear. These may be turned to any degree of tightness desired, and a moderate degree is sufficient to prevent the shoe from coming off. The whole arrangement may be put on or taken off in a moment.

THE SHOE PROPER.

### Made Him Apologize.

That Christian IX. of Denmark, whose illness is at present causing much anxiety, brings up his children in the way they should go is sufficiently evidenced by the following anecdote: One day at the dinner-table the young Prince asked his father what was the meaning of a word he had never heard before. This word, "lusing," is the Danish equivalent for our "box on the ears." The king asked his son where he had heard such a word. The boy, blushing to the roots of his hair, confessed after a little natural hesitation that he had been out in the streets amusing himself by ringing the bells and then running away. But at one door an angry porter rushed out and shouted after him that he would give him a "lusing" if ever he did such a thing again. When the prince had finished his explanation, his father exclaimed, "Very well, to-morrow you shall go with me to that very house and beg the porter's pardon for such rudeness." Accordingly, the next day the king went with his much-abashed son and made him apologize.

### Discouraging a Boy.

A boy 8 or 9 years old stood at the corner of Brush and Elizabeth streets the other day with head up and arms folded. He had three hen's feathers stuck in his cap. He had a bow slung to his back, and in a quiver made of buffalo hide he had three or four arrows. In his belt was the family breadknife, and in his right hand was a war-club. As he thus stood, casting his eagle eye about him, a telegraph boy came along and stopped and looked him over. The inspection lasted a full minute and then he asked:

"Playing Injun?"

"Yes."

"Got a name?"

"Red Cloud."

"Humph! No go."

"What's the matter?"

"You have been eating bread and butter with sugar on it, and forgot to wipe off your mouth! Better stay in the back yard and scare the baby! You're no big Injun!"—Detroit Free Press.

### An Expensive Violin.

It is reported that the Stradivarius violin known under the name of Hercules, has just passed into the possession of M. Eugene Ysaye, the well-known Belgian violinist, who purchased it of Paul Nothomb, king's advocate, of Manche in Belgium, for $2,500. The instrument, dated 1732, and one of the most perfect ever turned out by the celebrated Cremona master, is said to be in a beautiful state of preservation.

### Unusual Colors of Animals.

The coloring of animals seen in Maine this season is something unusual. There have been white moose, milk white fawns, gray wolves, and there has recently been captured a pale yellow fox.

There is nothing a married woman enjoys more than assisting a girl to land a young man.

## HOODWINK UNCLESAM

### MANY ARTICLES ON WHICH NO DUTY IS PAID.

**Some Dear Friend on This Side Wishes a Dress Pattern or Some Jewelry—A Careful Examination of All Articles Is an Impossibility.**

**Mania of Returning Tourists.**

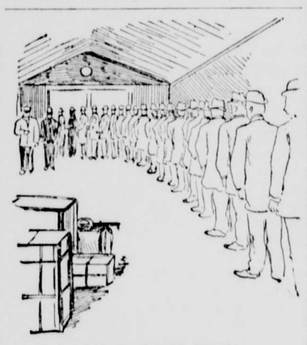
Most travelers, on returning from Europe, have a mania for and have very few conscientious scruples against, evading the payment of customs duties. They bought some articles on the other side, not to sell, but to give away. When they started away they were commissioned by various acquaintances to make purchases—a dozen pairs of gloves for one, a diamond pin for another, a collection of pipes for a third, some small works of art for a fourth and so on. Under the strict interpretation of the law these articles are dutiable and should be "declared" to the customs officers of New York as soon as they come aboard down the bay. But the policy of the travelers appear to be, "Declare nothing unless it is separately packed and too bulky to escape attention."

DISEMBARKING FROM THE STEAMER.

Perhaps the total value of the dutiable articles is $100. The traveler puts the small articles in his pockets, distributes the others through his trunk and valise and is reasonably confident that they will not make a sufficient showing to interest the inspector or excite his suspicion. Is he a smuggler? If so, then a majority of Americans returning from Europe are smugglers.

No one knows better than the inspectors, however, that these small articles are being brought in. The inspectors overlook their presence and seldom make any trouble unless the article is so large or so valuable that to pass it would be a gross neglect of duty. If a man has five trunks filled with clothing there may be a question as to whether all the garments are his and have already been worn. A traveler with one or two ordinary steamer trunks is not an object of suspicion.

It is not to be inferred from this that travelers are subject to no restrictions, or that an American may bring in a cartload of foreign goods with impunity. It is true, however, that the inspection of baggage during the tremendous rush following the arrival of an ocean liner is not the ordeal that many persons imagine, and that inspectors are not ordinarily inclined to be suspicious and proceed on the theory that every returning American is attempting to cheat his own country. If they unloaded every trunk and valise and cross-examined passengers as to every article that might technically be called dutiable it would require a month to "clear" all the baggage swung from the hold of a mammoth steamer. The passenger who unlocks his trunk, removes the tray and gives satisfactory answers to a few questions is not liable to have trouble. Lifting one or two of the garments and patting to see if anything bulky is hidden underneath usually constitutes the "inspection."



WAITING THEIR TURN.

### The Cheerful Idiot.

"Which city is it that has the name of the city of homes?" asked the boarder who is always forgetting.

"It is a little doubtful just now," chipped in the cheerful idiot, "whether the title of 'city of Holmes' belongs to Philadelphia or Chicago."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Cynicism.

The poor drunkard lay in the gutter while the thoughtless crowd jeered.

Along came the good hearted citizen and placed the unfortunate in a standing position.

"Ah," said the crowd. "He has been there himself." So shines a good deed in a naughty world.—Indianapolis Journal.

## HER FIRST REHEARSAL.

**Mary Anderson de Navarro Tells of Her Stage Debut.**

In writing of her first appearance on the stage Mary Anderson de Navarro tells in the Ladies' Home Journal that the opportunity to play was presented her by Manager McCauley at his Louisville Theater. The star who was playing at the theater had failed to attract paying houses, and Dr. Griffin, who was Mrs. de Navarro's stepfather and her business manager, suggested to Mr. McCauley that she be given a chance to play. The offer was gladly accepted, and Mrs. de Navarro writes that there was only one rehearsal, and it was called for the next morning.

"On my way to the Cathedral," she adds, "I was enchanted to see posters on the fences making the announcement.'" The main part of the poster was devoted to advertising Milnes Levick in "The Spy," and at the bottom in smaller type the show bill read:

"Saturday evening, November 27, 1875—MISS MARY ANDERSON, a young lady of this city, will make her first apearance on any stage as Juliet, in Shakspeare's 'Romeo and Juliet;' Milnes Levick as Mercutio, and a powerful cast of characters."

"As I was in the quiet church the hour for rehearsal struck, and I started for the theater in a radiant frame of mind. Passing with my people through the darkened house and private boxes covered with their linen dusters, I found myself for the first time upon the stage. How strange and dreamlike it semed, that empty theater, lighted only here and there by the faint glimmer of the gray day without, bereft of all the eager faces it had always been peopled with! And the stage! How dismal it was with the noisy patter of the rain on its tin roof, a small gas jet burning in the center, throwing a dingy light on the men and women (they did not relish the extra rehearsal), gloomily standing in the wings. On seeing me, all looked surprised. Some made remarks in whispers, which I felt to be unkind; others laughed audibly. Scarcely 16, my hair in a long braid, my frock reaching to my boot-tops, tall, shy and awkward, I may have given them cause for merriment; but it was as cruel, I thought, as under-bred, to make no effort to conceal their mirth at my expense. However, their rudeness was salutary in its effect, putting me on my mettle before the work began."

### His Ground Stated.

As I sat on the hotel veranda in a Georgia town, I noticed a colored friend and brother working my way. When he finally stood before me, hat in hand and bowing in much earnestness, I asked:

"Well, George, did a cyclone strike your meeting house?"

"N-o, not zactly, sah."

"Want to raise money for the preacher?"

"Ha'dly, sar, ha'dly."

"After a bell for the steeple?"

"N-o, sah—can't say as we am."

"Then you want Sunday school books?"

"No, sah."

"But you came here to strike me for a quarter. I can see it in your looks."

"Well, yes, sah."

"And don't you intend to ask for it on church grounds?"

"No, sah, I has other grounds, sah. I has a particularly ground of my own, sah."

"Well, what is it?"

"Why, sah, I was going to ask for it on de ground that you didn't know I jess got outer jail for stealin' a bag of cotton!"

He got it.—Detroit Free Press.

### A Spry Young Woman.

Some of the young women are seeking fame by the same methods that have proved so efficacious in the case of elderly ladies. North Clinton, Maine, has a young widow who milks three cows, does the work for two in the family, drives three miles and does a day's work, returning home at night in time to milk, mend the socks, feed the pigs, split the wood, etc. Then Canaan has a smart young woman, who, besides doing the housework for quite a large family this fall, did the milking and took all the care of two cows, the hogs, chickens, horses, etc., picked fourteen bushels of apples, put them in the cellar, pulled two stacks of beans, and hauled in three large loads of pumpkins, and after digging and picking up fifteen bushels of potatoes, pulling thirty bushels of beets and turnips, and twenty-five heads of cabbage, put them all in the cellar herself.

### A Woman's Benefactions by Will.

The will of Mrs. Mary B. Turner, late of Randolph, widow of Royal W. Turner, filed in the Norfolk registry at Dedham, contains the following public bequests: Home For Aged Couples, Boston, $3,000; Seamen's Friend society, Boston, $3,000; Home For Little Wanderers, Boston, $3,000; Kindergarten For the Blind, Boston, $5,000; Central Cemetery association, Randolph, $1,000; parsonage fund of the first parish, Randolph, $3,000; Home For Aged Men, Boston, $2,000; Home For Aged Women, Boston, $2,000; New England Hospital For Women and Children, Boston, $5,000; Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary, Boston, $2,000; Massachusetts General hospital, Boston, to be used in providing free beds, $5,000; the Bethesda society, 32 Rutland street, Boston, $2,000. All the residue of her estate, after paying the above and certain private bequests, goes in equal shares to the Massachusetts hospital, Home For Aged Couples, Home For Aged Men, Home For Aged Women and Kindergarten For the Blind.—Boston Transcript.

Nell—"I wouldn't like to be in your shoes!" Belle—"No! they'd pinch you frightfully, wouldn't they?"—Philadelphia Record.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 28..... 1896


During the last two months, says the San Francisco Argonaut, the Treasury officials have shipped from San Francisco to New York twenty millions of dollars in gold. About two years ago another shipment of twenty millions was made. It may not make much difference to California whether the gold is lying in the Sub-Treasury on Commercial street, San Francisco, or in the Sub-Treasury on Wall street, New York. But it gives an idea of how rich a stream of treasure California pours into the lap of the United States. This State digs out of her rock ribbed mountains about twelve millions annually, nearly all of which is minted here. If California were suddenly to disappear beneath the Pacific ocean as a result of some great cataclysm of nature, she would be missed more than any of her sister States.

The export of horses from this country to Europe has increased largely in the last two or three years. During the first eight months of last year 22,755 horses: valued at $2,947,000, were shipped to British ports, as against 15,614 in the same period of 1894, and 10,177 in 1893. The shipments to continental ports show a large increase too. The varieties of horses in demand are different in almost every country in Europe, varying of course, with the kind of work they are needed for, although in many cases very different styles of horses are demanded in different countries for pretisely similar work. Despite the astonishing fall in the value of range horses in the west, horse breeders in the south and east think the future is very promising.

There is a growing demand in this country for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. It is now admitted that they have greatly improved their position since New Year's day, and have hemed the Spaniards into the seaports and their neighborhood. They have a regular organized government, and an army fairly well drilled and armed. They hold positions in the interior, which an army of twice their strength cannot carry, and their raids into the coast districts have put an end to sugar-making on every plantation, except one which lies close to Havana. In a word, they have given the world such reason to expect toeir final success, as justifies them as entitled to all the rights secured by the international laws of war.

The arrival of Mrs. Ishala, the Japanese commissioner to the Columbian exposition, reveals a singuiar state of things in the Orient. It seems that all Japan is deeply imbued with the feeling that Russia intends in the near future, to wipe out the Japanese Empire and absorbe it into the Russian. The Japanese are rushing the improvement and building of fortifications at all strategic points. They are adding a large number of ships to their navy, half of which will be built in this country. They believe Russia will stop at nothing she can do to rech the open Southern sea. If England closes the road to Constantinople, Russia will open it to the Pacific.

The Sacramento Bee says: Three masked robbers obtained $3,6000 from Market Street Bank in San Francisco on Tuesday. How very foolish they were They will probably be caught and will then certainly go to San Quintin. They should have started a bank of their own, elected themselves President and Directors, glutted the whole institution after it grew to be prosperous, and have themselves looked upon in commercial circles as shrewd financiers.

In a recent article W. H. Mills said: "Los Angeles arose from a city of 5000 to a city of nearly 100,000 in less than twenty years, simply by reason of the capacity of her citizans to act together in the upbuilding the country. The same statment is true of every city and every commonwealth that has enjoyed any degree of prosperity within the past century. It is through the united effort alone that prosperity can come to California.

A western genius has applied for a patent on a corn planter, which consists of two boxes attached to the forelegs of a horse just above the fetlocks, in which was the corn to be planted. Cords passed over pullies attached to the saddle, down to the hind legs, so that every time the horse stepped the tightening of the cords would open the boxes on the forelegs and some corn be shaken into the holes made by the front feet.

Over twelve thousand tons of sugar are now on the way to America from Alexandria, Egypt, due here about March 1st. The importation of Egyptian sugar in large quantities is a new thing, made necessary through the apprehension that the Cuban crops, by reason of the war, will be poor. Considerable sugar is also being shipped from Hamburg and Honolulu.

Harvard is to reduce the college course from four to three years. This announcement will undoubtedly be received with pleasure by those sons of rich men who attend the institution for form's sake only, and not for the acquisition of knowledge.

At the rate the unfortunate Armenians are being slaughtered by the Turks, it begins to look as though there would not be many lest to save, by the time some power intervenes to stop the brutal work.

The only bank in Alaska has failed Itowed its depositors $15,000.

## EUGENE FIELD INTERVIEWED.

**That Is, He Fired Talk For Nine Minutes at a Reporter.**

Eugene Field, the humorous poet, famous for his beautiful children's verse, I was told, had just come in from Chicago and would be at the Authors' club that night. I reached the Authors' club about 10 o'clock and learned that Field had gone.

"Where?"

"To Washington."

"What train?"

"Eleven o'clock."

I was in Jersey City and in that train at 10:50.

"Whip out your notebook and write for all you're worth," said Mr. Field, throwing himself and his bag in the seat. "You've only nine minutes. Time enough, though, for two uneventful biographies like mine."

"Never mind that. You're fond of the quaint and curious, Mr. Field. What'r' your fads, pets and so on?"

"Well, listen for your life now. I'm fond of dogs, birds and all small pets. My favorite flower is the carnation. My favorites in fiction are Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' 'Don Quixote' and 'Pilgrim's Progress.' I believe in ghosts, in witches and in fairies. I should like to own a big astronomical telescope and a 24 tune music box. I adore dolls. I dislike 'politics,' so called. I should like to have the privilege of voting extended to women. I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment. I favor a system of pensions for noble services in literature, art, science, etc. I approve of compulsory education. I believe in churches and schools. I hate wars, armies, soldiers, guns and fireworks. I do not care particularly for sculpture or for painting. I try not to become interested in them, for the reason that if I were to cultivate a taste for them I should presently become hopelessly bankrupt. I dislike all exercises, and I play games very indifferently. I love to read in bed. I am extravagantly fond of perfumes. My favorite color is red. I am a poor diner, and I drink no wines or spirits of any kind, nor do I smoke tobacco. I dislike crowds, and I abominate functions. I am 6 feet in height and have shocking taste in dress, but I like to have well dressed people about me. I do not love all children. I have tried to analyze my feelings toward children, and I think I discover that I love them in so far as I can make pets of them. I believe that, if I live, I shall do my best literary work when I am a grandfather."

"And how did you become a humorist, Mr. Field?" I asked, while the porter besought me with tears in his eyes to leave the train before it started.

"Oh, they're not made. They're born."

"All aboard!" And Eugene Field was gone.—Demorest's Magazine.

**Missouri 40,000 Years Hence.**

According to the engineers of the hydrographic bureau, the level of the gulf of Mexico is one foot higher than it was in 1859, and, of course, the encroachment on the surrounding coasts has been greater or less, pending on their character. In some places, where the marginal lands are composed of high, rocky bluffs, this change of level has gone on from year to year without attracting attention. On the other hand, many low lying points (some that were once inhabited by the primitive inhabitants or by the pioneer white settlers), are entirely submerged. The cause of this change of level has not as yet been ascertained, but it is reasonably certain that it is the result of either a settling of the dry land or of a general and uniform rising or upheaval in the gulf bed. No man who has given the matter a moment's thought will argue that there is more water in the gulf now than there was 35 years ago. On the contrary, there isn't the least doubt but that there is much less. However this may be, if this aqueous encroachment is steadily maintained, Keokuk will be a deep water harbor and St. Louis and the whole of Missouri will be entirely submerged in less than 40,000 years from Jan. 1, 1895.—St. Louis Republic.

**On Reading.**

To sit down in a chair without an object is to jump into a thicket of temptations. A vacant hour is always the devil's hour. When time hangs heavy, the wings of the spirit flap heavily and slow. Then it is that a book is a strong tower, nay, a very church, with angels lurking among the leaves as if they were so many niches. Reading helps to make conversation harmless, by making it less petty and censorious, by furnishing us with other topics than our neighbors' faults and foibles. It is very hard for a person who does not like reading to talk much in company without sinning. Furthermore, a taste for reading often hinders our taking the wrong side in practical questions which are mooted in the world, but bear upon the church. It does this either by the information it has enabled us to obtain on the subject itself, or by making our instincts accurate and sensitive through our familiarity with right principles.—Faber.

**Both Wicked.**

"My husband," said the large, fleshy lady, "has a habit of marking paragraphs in the paper that say mean things about women."

"So you will not fail to see them, eh? Still that is not as mean a trick as mine plays. He cuts them all out. Then I have to get another paper only to find that I have been fooled again."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Latest In Biscuit.**

Mistress—You broke my Sevres plate. You are discharged. How did you break it?

Servant—I carelessly dropped one of the biscuits you made yesterday on it.—Woonsocket (R. I.) Reporter.

Grains of wheat have been found in the sun dried bricks of Egypt and Nineveh, dating from at least B. C. 3300.

Espiritu Santo, the name of a Texas bay, means Holy Spirit.

**Rubinstein's Charity.**

Rubinstein had probably traveled more than other any virtuoso. In his time he made many fortunes and gave them away to the poor in Russia. During the famine which raged among the Russian peasants a few years ago he journeyed to Vienna, Moscow and St. Petersburg to play for charity. The price of seats rose to unheard of figures, but every penny of the money went to the starving farmers. It is said that in the course of 28 years the sum which he thus disposed of amounted to $250,000.

## THE OLD ORGANIST.

In through the window steals the silent splendor
Of fading twilight. Like a blessing there
It lingers with a touch so soft and tender
Upon an old man's flowing silver hair.
The pews are vacant, but for shadows flitting
With silent tread along the narrow aisle,
And like dim spirit forms within them sitting,
Or bowing in devotion there the while.

Beside the organ sits the old man, playing
A tune so sad that sorrow seems the theme.
His fingers o'er the yellow keys are straying,
As though he played it all within a dream.
His tear dim eyes see not with mortal vision,
The music bears his spirit far away
Into a splendor land of life elysian,
Where peace and pleasure crown an endless day.

—New York Ledger.

## CONDOR A DISAPPOINTMENT.

**Visitors Expect to See a Bird That Rivals In Size the Fabled Roc.**

If the visitor to the zoological gardens will make his way to the vultures' aviary, he will find a condor of the Andes.

When he sees the great somber plumaged bird sitting on the tree stump in the middle of a not too roomy cage, his first feeling will probably be one of disappointment. Some of this disappointment must be put down to the highly exaggerated accounts of early writers. The measurement of 18 feet has been given as the wing spread of a bird actually killed and taped. Darwin shot one in 1834 with a wing spread of 8 feet 6 inches, and it measured 4 feet from beak to tail. The measurements of one that fell to Humboldt's gun tally pretty closely with those of the bird that Darwin killed.

Part of the disappointment is no doubt due to the surroundings. One has formed vivid mental pictures of the bird sailing at a great height without an effort, soaring in graceful circles, or gliding down like lightning upon its prey.

One sees it sitting with its head drawn down between its wings, and its plumage draggled, without sufficient space over which to run to gather momentum for a rise, or height enough to fly if it could leave the ground. Sometimes, from the top of its perch, it attempts to use its wings, but its efforts result in failure.

It was long supposed that condors hunted by scent, but experiments have proved that the sense of smell in these birds is by no means keen. They probably discover their food by sight, and the descent of one bird serves as a signal to others at a distance.

A young condor is a much prettier object than an old one. It is clothed entirely in white down, and when it settles itself to sleep, with its feet hidden and its head tucked away, it looks like a fluffy white ball.

The plumage of the adult is black, with a white ruff round the neck, and the quills have a white edging, which becomes broader at each successive molt.—London Sketch.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 31 day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the Southeast quarter and the South half of the southwest quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15. East half of Southeast quarter of section No. 9, all in Township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The Southeast quarter of Section Thirty two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M. containing 160 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence follow g said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 23, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896.

**NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.**

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of January, 1896, an assessment (No. 4.) of thirty-five (35) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23rd day of March, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 21st day of April, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, January 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


## HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have Been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture,
Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

☞ THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best the market affords. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS


(Official.)

## *Proposals for Services of County Physician.*

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 9, 1896 for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 10, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Ninth day of April 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Dated January 13, 1896. j17-4w

[Official.]

## *Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 9, 1896, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896 and ending May 9, 1897. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated January 13, 1896.

## LAND NOTICES.

**CONTEST NOTICE.**

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against Heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 756, dated March 20, 1876, upon the NE¼ Sec. 9, T 10 S., R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Resister.

**CONTEST NOTICE.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENC, CAL.
February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Moffett against Christ F. Wenzelburger, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 901, dated October 15, 1894, upon the Southeast Quarter, Section 33, Township 12 South Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 845. February 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final support of his claim, and that said proof will before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of Sec. 27, Tp. 15 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George H. Palmer, Reles S. Carrasco and Frederick Burkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 875 January 2, 1896

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, February 18, 1896, viz: Henrietta Smith, for the S½ NW¼ Sec. 17 and E½ NE¼ Sec 18, tp. 12 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William G. Morton, Ambrose W. H. Smith, James A. Partridge and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 2, 1896

Notice is hereby given that Ambrose W. H. Smith has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, on timber culture application No. 400, for the S½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 12 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: William G. Morton Lorin A. Anger, Eugene E. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo Co., California.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

**TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF**

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Cyrus B. Rawson, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver, at his office, Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1896, on timber culture application No. 68, for the NW¼ NE¼, E½ NW¼ and NE¼ SW¼ quarter of section No. 34, in Township No. 14, Range No. 34 E.

He names as witnesses: Theophilus F. A. Connelly, Michael C. Muldoon, Jacob A. Shoemaker and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo County, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.

[Official.]

## *Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsements as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged pricted and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablet, legal size form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Ninth day of April, 1896, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 9th day of April, 1896, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

## STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 27 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

## TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

## VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, makes close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1895. tf

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GROVE L. JOHNSON |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN |
| Superior Judge | GEO. M. GILL |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. GIVEN |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION |
| District Attorney | P. W. FORBES |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN |
| Surveyor (endorsed) | JOSEPH SEELY |
| Supt. Schools | S. V. AUSTIN |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R ELDRED |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD |

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 67⅝ |
| Antimony | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 5⅛ |
| Pig lead | 3.90 |

Miss Clara Eldred returned to Big Pine last Tuesday.

A special train went down the road Saturday night, returning Monday.

J. A. McKenzie of Darwin was in town last Saturday night, returning Sunday.

"Bill" Nye, the humorist, died at his home in North Carolina last Saturday.

James McCarty came down from Fish Springs last Tuesday for mining supplies.

Pat Clinton came in from Cerro Gordo on Tuesday, remaining in town a day or two.

June Smith passed through town yesterday with a big team on his way to Mojave.

Thos. Boland came up from Keeler last Saturday and returned the next morning.

John E. Meroney went to Bishop last Tuesday morning, for a week's visit with relatives.

S. G. Sneden Esq. arrived from Bishop on Monday's train and remained until yesterday morning.

J. W. Robinson of Carson has been spending several days in this vicinity looking after his land interests.

Wm. McDonald, accompanied by a nephew, came down from Bishop Wednesday, returning yesterday.

Miss Lena Thompson returned last Monday evening from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Jones, at Round Valley.

Mrs. D. Samuels returned to San Francisco last Tuesday morning after a couple of week's visit with relatives here.

It is reported that at the next session of the Superior Court, which will probably be next April, the Goodale and Hines water suit will be tried.

Don't send your money away. Bring in your lowest quotations in any line and we will duplicate them, quality being equal. Rhine's the leaders. *

The old Eclipse mill over on the river has been torn down and John McSweeny and Neil McLean have hauled the lumber over to town for A. W. Eibeshutz.

Washington's Birthday was quiet here quite a number of people went to Big Pine. All official business was suspended, and a number of flags floated during the day.

Don't be humbugged by catalogues and circulars. We defy competition and will not be undersold by any one, and our stock is the most complete. Rhine's the leading merchants. *

H. J. Robinson arrived home from Los Angeles the first of the week and will soon return there with his family. He sold his ranch at George's Creek to Los Angeles parties.

Fitzsimmons and Maher, the pugalists, met last Friday on Mexican soil, Fitzsimmons was awarded the fight after one round, and the whole thing ended more or less in disgust all around.

Eight truckloads of dynamite exploded in a small town near Johannesburg, South Africa, last week, killing over a hundred people and wounding 250 more. Nearly the whole town was wiped out.

The celebration at Big Pine on the 22d was very successful. A large crowd was in attandance and all enjoyed themselves. There were quite a number of hotly contested races, causing plenty of excitement.

We have just received a beautiful line of Highland novelties, Brocade Henriettas, Lyons silks, silverettes, ganffre and elorter etc. in endless variety. We will be pleased to show them to you. Rhine's the leading merchants. *

Dave Holland came up from Keeler last Tuesday and returned next day. A grand St. Patrick's day celebration will be given at Keeler, including races and other sports, and a ball in the evening. A complete programme will be published next week.

There has been quite a squabble in town about telegrams and as a result the Western Union company have discontinued their office here and all messages must be sent to Citrus and forwarded from there. Mr. Wilkinson says that it may result in the removal of the Weather Station, as he is of course unable to send in his reports. The matter may yet be satisfactorily adjusted.

### This Week's Attractions At The Lakeside.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—J. Blaney and family have moved to Cerro Gordo, where he has secured work in the mines.

J. Dunphy shipped a car load of lead ore from his mine last Tuesday. His nephew, Harry Dunphy is running the mine during the absence of his uncle, who is under the doctors care at St Mary's hospital in San Francisco.

The leasers of the San Lucas Mine in Cerro Gordo have given up their lease as they could not make it pay on account of the pay streak being too small.

D. Holland and P. Clinton went to Independence from Keeler on Tuesday morning's train. Returning Wednesday evening.

T. Boland shipped a car load of second class ore on Thursday's train.

Mrs. A. L. Boland and Mrs. L. F. J. Wrinkle went to Lone Pine Sunday, returning on Monday.

Dr. McQueen, the dentist is at Lone Pine and may remain for a week or so.

Frank Fitzgerald and wife and R. Slacke and J. Curran went to Modock by private conveyance Wednesday morning. J. A. McKenzie left for his mine on Tuesday morning. R. Kennedy and J. Stoffel are the latest additions to the forty-niner's camp on Nob Hill.

We heard two old codgers discussing the minister Brown trial as it appears in the Chronicle. "Wot do ye tink of Pastor Brown?" asked one old codger. "Oh I don't know," said the other, "but he seems to hev ben minglin' with his flock to sum extent. I jest read Mrs. Stockton's testimony. Say she's a bird, ain't she?" "Wot kind of a bird?" inquired the first speaker. "Wal, I ain't much up on hornithology," was the answer, "but she's either a Brown-thrush or Lyre-bird."

Harry Lynde made his first trip as mail clerk on the Keeler division on Monday's train. He says the other side of the mountains is all right, but the Carson & Colorado route suits him well enough.

A special train went over the road to Keeler last Saturday containing Mr. H. M. Yerington and wife. Mr. E. Williams and wife and also Mr. R. J. Laws and J. A. Yerington. They remained over Sunday and went north again on Monday as far as Alvord and Bishop stations and to Hawthorne Tuesday.

A stock train consisting of eight cars of stock was shipped from Bishop Tuesday. Six more carloads were shipped Thursday for San Francisco by Summers and other parties.

More anon.

CARTHODE RAYS.

### Clippings From Blackrock

A valuable horse belonging to A. L. Conklin sustained a broken leg one day last week, which necessitated the killing of the animal.

W. A. Moore, who has been away to the Southern part of the state since November, returned home on Wednesday of last week.

R. Borigan of Lone Pine arrived with his train of pack mules on Saturday, and is now engaged in packing out wood for J. W. Calloway.

Supt. R. J. Laws together with Senator Evan Williams and wife took private conveyance from Tibbetts to Big Pine on Monday, going up on the west side of the river. The special train which they left at the former station awating them at the latter.

Surveyor J. Seely has been engaged during the past week in our neighborhood locating government corners and running section lines. His investigations causes the Blackrock country to scratch their heads, and in the language of the ex-Congressman of Mississippi, to enquire, "where am I at?"

NONPARIEL.

### At The Hirsh Mine

Work goes steadily forward, about twenty men are employed, a night and day shift works at the mine as well as the mill. Three hundred buckets of ore are handled every day, the buckets of the tramway holding about forty-five pounds each. A store in Independence and Lone Pine each have been running a delivery wagon for some time past. A hundred feet above the mine quite a large bunch of honey was uncovered by a blast, it proved to be an excellent article and is used on the table at the boarding house. Parts of it has become dark colored and sugared from the length of time it has been there. Three large buckets full of bees were caught when the honey was discovered.

### Killing At Bodie.

George Cole was shot and killed by George Turley at Bodie last Saturday. For some trivial cause Turley went to the room of Cole, and after calling him to the door, emptied the contents of a double-barrelled shot gun into his head, tearing the entire top of his head to pieces. Cole lived a few hours after being shot. No cause for the shooting was given.

### Civil Service Examination.

The following information is given: Examinations in the Railway Mail, Indian and Government Printing Service will be held at Reno, Nevada, April 22, 1896. No person will be admitted who has not previously filed an application with the Board of Civil Service Commissioners at Washington, D. C., and obtained an admission card.

At San Francisco the First National Bank of D. O. Mils & Co. is sueing to foreclose on $150,000 of the bonds of the Carson & Colorado Railroad Co., pledged as security by Thomas Bell for two promissory notes one for $15,000 aud the other for $50,000. J. W. C. Maxwell and George Staacks, executors of Bell's estate, are the defendents.—[Hawthorne Bulletin.

Letters remaining unclaimed for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

Sam Spear.
J. W. Busse. Rev. J. A. Davis.
J. A. Hunter Wm. Milner.
Heirs & Representatives of James Daley, deceased.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### They Wander Back Again.

M Laprairie arrived at Independence a few days ago after an absence of about three years during which time he has been around the world. He spent a considerable portion of the time at Johannesburg, South Africa, and brought with him a number of photographs from there. He says it is a poor place for a working man to go to as it is very hard to get a situation He went from there to Australia, returning across the Pacific to San Francisco. While on his trip he observed very closely the methods of prospecting in vogue in other countries, and from what he has seen he affirms that the mineral district here has never been half prospected. This district presents a better field for an intelligent prospector than anything he saw on his travels, and he will remain here. Inyo is a pretty good country to tie to.

### Certificates Granted.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last week, grammar grade certificates were granted to the following persons: Mrs. M. E. Stevens of Bishop, Miss Clara Reynolds of Georges Creek, Miss Kate Arcularius of Round Valley, Miss Eva Gunter of Bishop, Miss Lea Darrah of Bishop, Miss L. Garrettson of Bishop, Miss M. M. Gregory, of Independence and Geo. W. Dixon, of Big Pine. No second grade certificates were granted

The present warm weather is liable to hurt the fruit crop to some extent this year. The warm days and nights we have been having are swelling the buds so they will blossom early enough to get caught by the late frost that usually comes like a thief in the night to rob the community of one of its means of income. For those hunting fine days and climate, this weather cannot be beat, but it is not good for the fruit crop, however.

It is reported that a stock train met with an accident up on the C. & C. a day or two ago. It appears that an Indian wanted to get aboard, and threw a switch to slack the speed of the train. A car or two were thrown from the track and three head of cattle killed.

B. H. Yandell Esq. and his mother, Mrs. M. A. Yandell, came down from Bishop last Monday, and will visit with relatives and friends here for a week or two. Ben is able to be around again, but has not fully recovered his strength.

Prof. Morris, the principal of the Inyo Academy will be down some time in April and deliver several lectures on Prophecy. A committee has been formed and a literary program will be rendered each evening.

H. Bellows of Olancha and his niece, Miss Mann of Iowa, came up from Olancha last Wednesday and visited in town for a couple of days.

R. S. Miner Esq. left here last evening by private conveyance for Bridgeport. He will return about the first of April.

A travelling show is billed here for one evening the first part of next month.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independencharge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'cloch p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman, supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

### Weather Summary, week ending Feb 27 1896.

Highest barometer, 30.344 date, 25
Lowest barometer, 29.940 date 27
Highest Temperature, 71.6 date 26
Lowest Temperature, 30.1 date 24
Mean Temperature, 51.7
Average dew-point, 21.5
Average humidity, 34.9
Total precipitation, .0 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Highest velocity and date, 22 N 22
Number of clear days, 4
" partly cloudy days, 1
" cloudy days, 2
" rainy days (.01 or more precip) 0

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows: Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "[illegible] wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

### Pasevitch.

The Photographer, is coming to Independence, March 5th, and will remain only a short time. Any one appreciating good work will find Pasevitch is the only photographer in Inyo County producing first-class pictures. This is no paper talk, but it is proven by the enormous lot of work we turned out for the people in Bishop. Our motto is "good work or no pay." Price for cabinets, $3 per dozen. One extra large picture given away with every dozen cabinets. Look at our PLATINO WORK. Examine our large photograph at the Post Office.

J. PASEVITCH, Photographer.


MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.
WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO AUGUST HUTZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896 in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under sail section 2324.

J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. MCKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

INDEPENDENCE

## SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

## BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

## PASEVITCH

*IS COMING.*

The Inyo Photographer.

HE WILL BE HERE

March 5th.

GOOD WORK OR NO PAY.

WAIT FOR HIM

## BOOKS ON MINING

CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY, ASSAYING, ELECTRICITY THE MECHANIC TRADES, SCIENCE, ETC.

AGENTS WANMED FOR YOST-FALCON AND WARNER BICYCLES AND TANDEMS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

## GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

## L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

## A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

## EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## WATCH THIS SPACE

## It Will Interest You

## JUST RECEIVED

NEW STOCK OF——

SPRING NOVELTIES!

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

It don't cost a cent to inspect them and we are glad to have you come.

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

SPECIAL: Now en route, a car-load of BARB-WIRE. Glidden's 2-point, thick-set, at lower prices than you have paid for the inferior brands.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*

## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company:

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler:

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET;

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


[Official]

### *Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January —, 1896, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1895-96. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, and opened by said Board on the Ninth day of April, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.


## A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES,

Shop on Edwards St.
Opposite Court House

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## A BIG SALT MINE.

**The Development of a New California Industry.**

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the "Crysal Rock Salt Mining Co." of San Francisco, with a capital stock of $500,000, of which $227,500 have been subscribed by Chas. G. Ahlborn, Sanford Bennett, Meyer Lewis, Julius Reimer, S. Lewis, L. Dorn and Ben Lewis.

The Crystal Rock Salt Mine is situated in San Bernardino County, and produces a salt of superior quality which, according to analysis made by Professor L. Falkenau, of the State Assay Office in San Francisco, is found to be chemicially pure. At the instance of Norton, Teller & Roden, and other San Francisco houses, a number of tests were made, with the result that the salt produced from this mine has been found to be equal to the best English salt in the market for butter making and table use, and for meat and fish packing, milling and dairy purposes. The lump stock salt from this mine is preferred by the large cattle companies to any other salt, by reason of its purity, dryness and solidity; also because it is the most economical for stock feeding. Owing to its firmness and purity it does not deliquesce when placed out on the ranges.

The Company controls over 1000 acres of mining ground in which the salt is mined from large deposits, as clear and transparent as crystals. The mine is connected with Salt Rock Station (Danby) on the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. by a road extending 32 miles, especially constructed by the Traction Engine Company, and upon which the company successfully operates a train of traction engine and wagons, constructed by the Best M'f'g Co. of San Leandro, Cal.

The company is about to commence the erection of extensive works at the mine, and upon their completion will be enabled to supply the purest salt ever produced for butter making, table use, meat and fish packing. Lump salt for stock feeding and milling purposes is now only being shipped.

The buildings at the mine are constructed of salt, and the company is about to erect an office building at the railroad station out of rock salt, which will attract great attention. Passengers on the train passing this station are now in the habit of getting off the train for the purpose of securing crystals of salt as keepsakes.

In the sunlight a building constructed of this salt appears as if it was covered with diamonds.

## DISMANTLED WHITE CITY.

**Fate of the Beautiful Statuary at the World's Fair.**

The court of honor does not look so grand now as it did when it was surrounded with the white palaces or when illuminated at night with thousands of incandescent lamps or tinted with all the colors of the rainbow from the electric fountains. The buildings are gone. MacMonies' grand work of art is gone. All is gone save a lone Neptune and a shivering horse or two, and, rising majestically above the ruins, unharmed by the fire or winter, the statue of the republic. The monumental figure is in white now instead of gold, but with only the sky for a background it shows its proportions and lines to better effect now than before.

Other statues have not fared so well. Most of them were destroyed in the various fires which laid waste the entire central portion of the grounds, from the terminal station to the lake. If Columbus should come to Chicago and take a train out to Jackson Park in order to get away from his specter on the lake front he could stroll all around the court of honor, where in former days he was so populous, and only find one of himself. The only Columbus standing is the one in front of the machinery building, and inasmuch as this is headless, it is doubtful if the real Columbus would recognize it. If he did he would beg to be given a Christian burial or at least to be taken to the convent of La Rabida, in the bare rooms of which he might find a more congenial atmosphere.—Chicago Chronicle.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

# THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE

By GILBERT PARKER.

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Mackenzie flushed. She was a sensible woman. She knew that she had done wrong, and she said very promptly: "I am very sorry, miss. I was flustered, and I expect I haven't got used to speaking to—to Mrs. Armour as I'll be sure to do in the future."

As she spoke two or three deer came trotting out of the beeches down to the lakeside. If Lali was pleased and excited before, she was overwhelmed now. Her breath came in quick gasps. She laughed, she tossed her hands, she seemed to become dizzy with delight, and presently, as if this new link with and reminder of her past had moved her as one little expects a savage heart is moved, two tears gathered in her eyes, then slid down her cheeks unheeded and dried there in the sunlight as she still gazed at the deer. Marion, at first surprised, was now touched, as she could not have thought it possible concerning this wild creature, and her hand went out and caught Lali's gently. At this genuine act of sympathy, instinctively felt by Lali—the stranger in a strange land, husbanded and yet a widow—there came a flood of tears, and dropping on her knees she leaned against the low railing of the bridge and wept silently. So passionless was her grief it seemed the more pathetic, and Marion dropped on her knees beside her, put her arm round her shoulder and said: "Poor girl! Poor girl!"

At that Lali caught her hand and held it, repeating after her the words: "Poor girl! Poor girl!"

She did not quite understand them, but she remembered that once just before she parted from her husband at the great lakes he had said those very words. If the fates had apparently given things into Frank Armour's hands when he sacrificed this girl to his revenge, they were evidently inclined to play a game which would eventually defeat his purpose, wicked as it had been in effect if not in absolute motive. What the end of this attempt to engraft the Indian girl upon the strictest convention of English social life would have been had her introduction not been at Greyhope, where faint likenesses to her past surrounded her, it is hard to conjecture. But from present appearances it would seem that Richard Armour was not wholly a false prophet, for the savage had shown herself that morning to possess in their crudeness some striking qualities of character. Given character, many things are possible, even to those who are not of the elect.

This was the beginning of better things. Lali seemed to the Armours not quite so impossible now. Had she been of the very common order of Indian, "pure and simple," the task had resolved itself into making a common savage into a very common European. But whatever Lali was it was abundantly evident that she must be reckoned with at all points, and that she was more likely to become a very startling figure in the Armour household than a mere encumbrance to be blushed for, whose eternal absence were preferable to her company.

Years after that first morning Marion caught herself shuddering at the thought that came to her when she saw Lali hovering on the bridge. Whatever Marion's faults were, she had a fine dislike of anything that seemed unfair. She had not ridden to hounds for nothing. She had at heart the sportman's instinct. It was upon this basis indeed that Richard appealed to her in the first trying days of Lali's life among them.

To oppose your will to Marion on the basis of superior knowledge was only to turn her into a rebel, and a very effective rebel she made, for she had a pretty gift at the retort courteous, and she could take as much and as well as she gave. She rebelled at first at assisting in Lali's education, though by fits and starts she would teach her English words and help her to form long sentences and was on the whole quite patient. But Lali's real instructors were Mrs. Armour and Richard; her best, Richard.

The first few days she made but little progress, for everything was strange to her, and things made her giddy—the servants, the formal routine, the handsome furnishings, Marion's music, the great house, the many precise personal duties set for her to be got through at stated times and Mrs. Armour's rather grand manner. But there was the relief to this, else the girl had pined terribly for her native woods and prairies. This was the park, the deer, the lake, the hares and birds. While she sat saying over after Mrs. Armour words and phrases in English or was being shown how she must put on and wear the sashes which a dressmaker from Regent street had been brought to make, her eyes would wander dreamily to the trees, and the lake, and the grass. They soon discovered that she would pay no attention and was straightway difficult to teach if she was not placed where she could look out on the park. They had no choice, for though her resistance was never active it was nevertheless effective.

Presently she got on very swiftly with Richard, for he, with instinct worthy of a woman, turned their lessons upon her own country and Frank. This cost him something, but it had its reward. There was no more listlessness. Previously Frank's name had scarcely been spoken to her. Mrs. Armour would have hours of hesitation and impotent regret before she brought herself to speak of her son to his Indian wife. Marion tried to do it a few times and failed. The general did it with rather a forced voice and manner, because he saw that his wife was very tender upon the point. But Richard, who never knew self consciousness, spoke freely of Frank when he spoke at all, and it was seeing Lali's eyes brighten and her look earnestly fixed on him when he chanced to mention Frank's name that determined him on his new method of instruction. It had its dangers, but he had calculated them all. The girl must be educated at all costs. The sooner that occurred the sooner would she see her own position and try to adapt herself to her responsibilities and face the real state of her husband's attitude toward her.

He succeeded admirably. Striving to tell him about her past life and ready to talk endlessly about her husband, of his prowess in the hunt, of his strength and beauty, she also strove to find English words for the purpose, and Richard supplied them with uncommon willingness. He humored her so far as to learn many Indian words and phrases, but he was chary of his use of them and tried hard to make her appreciative of her new life and surroundings. He watched her waking slowing to an understanding of the life and of all that it involved. It gave him a kind of fear, too, because she was sensitive, and there was the possible danger of her growing disheartened or desperate and doing some mad thing in the hour that she wakened to the secret behind her marriage.

His apprehensions were not without cause, for slowly there came into Lali's mind the element of comparison. She became conscious of it one day when some neighboring people called at Greyhope. Mrs. Armour, in her sense of duty, which she had rigidly set before her, introduced Lali into the drawing room. The visitors veiled their curiosity and said some pleasant casual things to the young wife, but she saw the half curious, half furtive glances, she caught a sidelong glance and smile, and when they were gone she took to looking at herself in a mirror, a thing she could scarcely be persuaded to do before. She saw the difference between her carriage and others', her manner of wearing her clothes and others', her complexion and theirs. She exaggerated the difference. She brooded on it. Now she sat downcast and timid and hunted in face as the first evening she came. Now she appeared restless and excited.

If Mrs. Armour was not exactly sympathetic with her, she was quiet and forbearing, and General Armour, like Richard, tried to draw her out—but not on the same subjects. He dwelt upon what she did—the walks she took in the park those hours in the afternoon when, with Mackenzie or Colvin, she vanished into the beeches, making friends with the birds and deer and swans. But most of all she loved to go to the stables. She was, however, asked not to go unless Richard or General Armour was with her. She loved horses, and these were a wonder to her. She had never known any but the wild ungroomed Indian pony on which she had ridden in every fashion and over every kind of country. Mrs. Armour sent for a riding master and had riding costumes made for her. It was intended that she should ride every day as soon as she seemed sufficiently presentable. This did not appear so very far off, for she improved daily in appearance. Her hair was growing finer and was made up in the modest prevailing fashion. Her skin, not now exposed to an inclement climate and subject to the utmost care, was smoother and fairer. Her feet, incased in fine, well made boots, looked much smaller, her waist was shaped to fashion, and she was very straight and lissom. So many things she did jarred on her relatives that they were not fully aware of the great improvement in her appearance. Even Richard admitted her trying at times.

Marion went up to town to stay with Mrs. Townley, and there had to face a good deal of curiosity. People looked at her sometimes as if it was she and not Lali that was an Indian. But she carried things off bravely enough and answered those kind inquiries which one's friends make when we are in embarrassing situations with answers so calm and pleasant that people did not know what to think.

"Yes," she said in reply to Lady Balwood, "her sister-in-law might be in town later in the year, perhaps before the season was over. She could not tell. She was tired after her long voyage, and she preferred the quiet of Greyhope. She was fond of riding and country life, but still she would come to town for a time," and so on.

"Ah, dear me, how charming! And doesn't she resent her husband's absence during the honeymoon, or did the honeymoon occur before she came over to England?" And Lady Balwood tried to say it all playfully, and certainly said it somewhat loudly. She had daughters.

But Marion was perfectly prepared. Her face did not change expression. "Yes, they had had their honeymoon on the prairies. Frank was so fascinated with the life and the people. He had not come home at once because he was making she did not know how great a fortune over there in investments, and so Mrs. Armour came on before him, and, of course, so soon as he could get away from his business he would follow his wife."

And though Marion smiled her heart was very hot, and she could have slain Lady Balwood in her tracks. Lady Balwood then nodded a little patronizingly and babbled that "she hoped so much to see Mrs. Francis Armour. She must be so very interesting, the papers said so much about her."

Now, while this conversation was going on some one stood not far behind Marion who seemed much interested in her and what she said. But Marion did not see this person. She was startled presently, however, to hear a strong voice say softly over her shoulder, "What a charming woman Lady Balwood is! And so ingenuous."

She was grateful, tremulous, proud. Why had he, Captain Vidall, kept out of the way all these weeks just when she needed him most, just when he should have played the part of a man? Then she was feeling twinges at the heart too. She had seen Lady Agnes Martling that afternoon and had noticed how the news had worn on her. She felt how much better it had been had Frank come quietly home and married her, instead of doing the wild, scandalous thing that was making so many heartburnings. A few minutes ago she had longed for a chance to say something delicately acid to Lady Haldwell, once Julia Sherwood, who was there. Now there was a chance to give her bitter spirit tongue. She was glad, she dared not think how glad, to hear that voice again, but she was angry, too, and he should suffer for it, the more so because she recognized in the tone and afterward in his face that he was still absorbingly interested in her. There was a little burst of thanksgiving in her heart, and then she prepared a very notable commination service in her mind.

This meeting had been deftly arranged by Mrs. Townley, with the help of Edward Lambert, who now held her fingers with a kind of vanity of possession whenever he bade her goodby or met her. Captain Vidall had, in fact, been out of the country, had only been back a week and had only heard of Frank Armour's mesalliance from Lambert at an "at home" 48 hours before. Mrs. Townley guessed what was really at the bottom of Marion's occasional bitterness, and piecing together many little things dropped casually by her friend had come to the conclusion that the happiness of two people was at stake.

When Marion shook hands with Captain Vidall, she had herself exceedingly well under control. She looked at him in slight surprise and casually remarked that they had not chanced to meet lately in the run of small and earlies. She appeared to be unconscious that he had been out of the country, and also that she had been till very recently indeed at Greyhope. He hastened to assure her that he had been away and to lay siege to this unexpected barrier.

He knew all about Frank's affair, and though it troubled him he did not see why it should make any difference in his regard for Frank's sister. Fastidious as he was in all things, he was fastidiously deferential. Not an exquisite, he had all that vanity as to appearance so usual with the military man. Himself of the most perfect temper and sweetness of manner and conduct, the unusual disturbed him. Not possessed of a vivid imagination, he could scarcely conjure up this Indian bride at Greyhope.

But face to face with Marion Armour he saw what troubled her, and he determined that he would not meet her irony with irony, her assumed indifference with indifference. He had learned one of the most important lessons of life—never to quarrel with a woman. Whoever has so far erred has been foolish indeed. It is the worst of policy, to say nothing of its being the worst of art, and life should never be without art. It is absurd to be perfectly natural. Anything, anybody, can be that. Well, Captain Hume Vidall was something of an artist, more, however, in principle than by temperament. He refused to recognize the rather malicious adroitness with which Marion turned his remarks again upon himself, twisted out of all semblance. He was very patient. He inquired quietly, and as if honestly interested, about Frank and said—because he thought it safest as well as most reasonable—that naturally they must have been surprised at his marrying a native, but he himself had seen some such marriages turn out very well in Japan, India, the South Sea islands and Canada. He assumed that Marion's sister-in-law was beautiful and then disarmed Marion by saying that he thought of going down to Greyhope immediately to call on General Armour and Mrs. Armour and wondered if she was going back before the end of the season.

Quick as Marion was, this was said so quietly that she did not quite see the drift of it. She had intended staying in London to the end of the season, not because she enjoyed it, but because she was determined to face Frank's marriage at every quarter and have it over, once for all, so far as herself was concerned. But now, taken slightly aback, she said, almost without thinking, that she would probably go back soon—she was not quite sure—but certainly her father and mother would be glad to see Captain Vidall at any time.

Then, without any apparent relevancy, he asked her if Mrs. Frank Armour still wore her Indian costume. In any one else the question had seemed impertinent. In him it had a touch of confidence, of the privilege of close friendship. Then he said, with a meditative look and a very calm retrospective voice, that he was once very much in love with a native girl in India and might have become permanently devoted to her were it not for the accident of his being ordered back to England summarily.

This was a piece of news which cut two ways. In the first place, it lessened the extraordinary character of Frank's marriage, and it roused in her an immediate curiosity, which a woman always feels in the past "affairs" of her lover, or possible lover. Vidall did not take pains to impress her with the fact that the matter occurred when he was almost a boy, and it was when her earnest inquisition had drawn from him, bit by bit, the circumstances of the case, and she had forgotten many parts of her commination service and to preserve an effective neutrality in tone, that she became aware he was speaking ancient history. Then it was too late to draw back.

They had threaded their way through the crowd into the conservatory, where they were quite alone, and there, with only a little pyramid of hydrangeas between them, which she could not help but notice chimed well with the color of her dress, he dropped his voice a little lower and then suddenly said, his eyes hard on her, "I want your permission to go to Greyhope."

The tone drew her eyes hastily to his, and seeing she dropped them again. Vidall had a strong will, and, what is of more consequence, a peculiarly attractive voice. It had a vibration which made some of his words organlike in sound. She felt the influence of it. She said, a little faintly, her fingers toying with a hydrangea: "I am afraid I do not understand. There is no reason why you should not go to Greyhope without my permission."

"I cannot go without it," he persisted. "I am waiting for my commission from you."

She dropped her hand from the flower with a little impatient motion. She was tired; her head ached; she wanted to be alone. "Why are you enigmatical?" she said, then quickly: "I wish I knew what is in your mind. You play with words so."

(To Be Continued.)

**Changed.**

He looked at her earnestly. "You have changed since last we met," he said.

"Yes," she answered. "Those red ones were causing so many runaways that I thought I would adopt a pair of a more somber hue."—Indianapolis Journal.

**At the Grand Restaurant.**

Waiter—How will you have your clams—on the half-shell?

Westerner—No, siree; I've got money enough to be as swell as the next man. Give 'em to me on the whole shell or nothin', by gum!—New York World.

# BROKE THE TRUST.

## TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS LOSING TEN MILLIONS A YEAR.

**Great Excitement in St. Louis. No Possibility of Preventing Still Greater Loss in 1896.**

St. Louis.—[Special.] January 21.—Col. Wm. Kirchoff, Gen'l Western Manager of the American Tobacco Company has been a user of tobacco all his life and for years has smoked as many as twenty cigars daily. After using a few boxes of No-To-Bac the desire for tobacco is completely gone, and he is wonderfully improved in health. His cure is attracting a great deal of attention and comment and many prominent St. Louis business men are following his example. People are just waking up to the fact that the continued use of tobacco is very injurious.

An interview with Mr. H. L. Kramer the originator of No-To-Bac develops the fact that within three years it has reached an enormous sale almost entirely upon merit alone. Over one million boxes of No-To-Bac have been sold and 300,000 tobacco users cured. At the present rate No-To-Bac will cure in '96 from 200,000 to 300,000, and as Mr. Kramer says, "it is always the worst cases that want a cure; those who have chewed and smoked from boyhood—some of them, thirty, forty and fifty years, and we even have records of cures after sxty years of tobacco using. So, you can see that, if they are spending an average of $50.00 a year (this is a small amount), the cure of 200,000 tobacco users in '96 would result in the loss of the sale of tobacco amounting to over $10,000,000 which will be saved to the cured."

No-To-Bac is truly a medical wonder for it not only destroys the desire for tobacco, but invigorates the nervous system and marvelously increases weight and strength. Like all great successes, No-To-Bac has many imitations and substitutes, and the public should be warned against them. No-To-Bac is the original tobacco habit cure, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to cure the tobacco habit, by your own druggist.

**A Jehu's Courtesy.**

A noted American singer is fond of telling of a little experience she had in Boston once upon a time. She was to sing at an evening concert, and a carriage was to be sent for her. She was staying at the time with a friend, who had a suit of rooms in a large apartment house, in which the tube system of communication with the outer world prevailed. It was past the time when the carriage should have appeared, and the lady was growing a little nervous. She was sitting with her wraps on when the bell rang furiously. Hurrying to the tube herself, the prima donna said:

"Well?"

The reply came in a voice heavily charged with irritation.

"I'm a hackman," said the voice, "an I was sent here to git some cussed lady, an I don't know what in time her name is! I've rung ev'ry bell in this house! Are you her?"

When informed that the "cussed lady" herself was speaking to him, he coolly replied:

"Well, come on. We'll have to lope it all the way to the hall to get there on time!"—Detroit Free Press.

**SEBASTAPOL WAS NOT IMPREGNABLE,**

For it was taken by assault, but a physique built up, a constitution fortified by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, may bid defiance to the assaults of malarious disease even in localities where it is most prevalent and malignant. Emigrants to the ague-breeding sections of the West should bear this in mind, and start with a supply. The Bitters promptly subdues dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness, constipation and biliousness.

In Chicago the shoe stores sell shoes by the size. A pair of shoes for a Chicago belle costs from thirty to fifty dollars.

**WEEKLY POST 50 CENTS A YEAR.**

The San Francisco Weekly Post is now the cheapest and best of the metropolitan papers. The price has been reduced to 50c a year. The paper has been materially enlarged, and many new and interesting features have been added that make it a news magazine that ought to be in every home in California.

In the issue of January 15th will appear the opening chapters of a new and thrilling serial story, entitled "An Artist in Crime," which has been pronounced the best detective story ever offered the people of California. It holds the interest of the reader from first to last, and is but one of Many good things the Weekly Post offers to its subscribers. Fifty cents a year puts the Weekly Post within the reach of everybody in the State.

**HOW'S THIS.**

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

**PAINLESS DENTISTRY.**

"COLTON GAS," which has an established and unrivalled world-wide reputation for its purity and efficacy in the positively painless extraction of teeth, still maintains its superiority as the special anæsthetic of the dental profession. The safest of all anæsthetics; over 50,000 references; endorsed by all reputable physicians and dentists. We also perform all operations in dentistry with latest appliances, increased facilities and modern methods. Office—Rooms 6-8-10 Phelan Building, 806 Market st., San Francisco.
Colton Dental Association.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES.**

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itchings of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted .....
Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

# Nerves

Depend upon the blood for sustenance. Therefore if the blood is impure they are improperly fed and nervous prostration results. To make pure blood, take

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

**DRAWN OUT.**

The pain of a small burn can be easily extracted by placing it near heat, which draws it out. One feels the pain going out as it were, and this illustration explains a broad principle of cure of many things. For instance, in a sprain, severe or mild, warmth by friction begins a true operation. But, first and foremost, use St. Jacobs Oil. The needed warmth and friction comes from rubbing it on. The skin and injured muscle grow soft and heated and take up the curative properties of the remedy, and it is not long before one feels the pain drawn out. Other properties are at work to strengthen and restore, and a positive cure follows like magic.

If the conceit was taken out of some people there wouldn't be enough of 'em left to hang clothes on.

**THE SECRET OF GOOD CROPS.**

The modern farmer is not content to use the antiquated tools and methods of his fathers. In this age of keen competition, the farmer who wishes to prosper, needs and gets the most improved farming implements; and by reading the best agricultural literature, he keeps in touch with the spirit of progress that pervades our farming communities. He is particular, also, in regard to the kind of seed he plants and the manner of planting it. The seeds must be of highest fertility and grown from the highest cultivated and most profitable varieties of stock. The great seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., fully appreciate this fact, as is attested by their progressive business methods and the quality of the seed which they supply farmers and gardeners through the dealers all over the country. The reliability and fertility of their seeds are proverbial and the largest seed business in the world has been created by their sale. In evidence of this firm's knowledge of the wants aad requirements of planters, large and small, is *Ferry's Seed Annual* for 1896. The book is of the greatest value to farmers and gardeners—a veritable encyclopædia of planting and farming knowledge. It contains more useful and practical information than many text books that are sold for a dollar or more, yet it will be mailed free to any one sending his name and address on a postal card to the firm.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S.F.

# CONSUMPTION CURED.

## An Elixir of Life.

**T. A. Slocum Offers to Send Two Bottles Free of His Remedy to Cure Consumption and all Lung Troubles.**

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl Street, New York. Perfectly confident that he has an absolute remedy for the cure of consumption and all pulmonary complaints, he offers through this paper to send two bottles free to any reader who is suffering from lung trouble or consumption, also loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting. He invites those desirous of obtaining this remedy to send their express and post-office address, and to receive in return the two bottles free, which will arrest the approach of death. Already this remedy, by its timely use, has permanently cured thousands of cases which were given up, and death was looked upon as an early visitor.

Knowing his remedy as he does, and being so proof-positive of its beneficent results, Dr. Slocum considers it his religious duty, a duty which he owes to humanity, to donate his infallible remedy where it will assault the enemy in its citadel, and, by its inherent potency, stay the current of dissolution, bringing joy to homes over which the shadow of the grave has been gradually growing more strongly defined, causing fond hearts to grieve. The cheapness of the remedy—offered freely—apart from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer, who holds out life to those already becoming emaciated, and says: "Be cured."

The invitation is certainly worthy of the consideration of the afflicted, who, for years, have been taking nauseous nostrums without effect; who have ostracised themselves from home and friends to live in more salubrious climes, where the atmosphere is more congenial to weakened lungs, and who have fought against death with all the weapons and strength in their hands. There will be no mistake in sending for these free bottles—the mistake will be in passing the invitation by.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

# FRENCH FASHIONS FREE

**Illustrated by 6 dolls with 21 dresses, 6 suits, 23 hats, and 35 other articles,** furnishing the ladies with the latest French fashions as well as the children with an amusing toy.

3 Ways to Get These Fashions.
Send 6 Coupons, or
Send 1 Coupon and 6 cents, or
Send 10 Cents without any coupon, to

*Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C.,* and the Fashion Dolls will be sent you postpaid. You will find one coupon inside each 2 oz. bag, and two coupons inside each 4 oz. bag of

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS — DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2819 Madison Sq., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

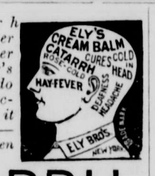
Bear in Mind—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY

SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

*I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.*




CATARRH

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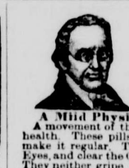

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## A SWEET YOUNG FACE.

Along the noisy city ways
And in this rattling city car,
On this the dreariest of days,
Perplexed with business fret and jar,

When suddenly a young, sweet face
Looked on my petulance and pain
And lent it something of its grace
And charmed it into peace again.

The day was just as bleak without,
My neighbors just as cold within,
And truth was just as full of doubt,
The world was just as full of sin.

But in the light of that young smile
The world grew pure, the heart grew warm,
And sunshine gleamed a little while
Across the darkness of the storm.

I did not care to seek her name,
I only said, "God bless thy life,
Thy sweet young grace be still the same,
Or happy maid or happy wife."

1858. —Phillips Brooks.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

Surely no building of its size ever contained more food for the imagination that my friend Norman's riverside bungalow. It was fairly crammed with curiosities from many lands.

Jack Norman had not only "been everywhere and seen everything," as the saying is—he had brought home a shipload of mate but convincing witnesses.

Capital yarns he would spin about his treasures too, but of one object neither he nor his pretty Spanish-American wife could be induced to speak, except casually.

"The Liberator is sacred," he would say when asked where he got it, or "The Liberator has been in an earthquake," when its battered appearance was commented upon.

It was the figure of a satyr in bronze, about 3 feet high, with the legs and hoofs of a goat, short, blunted horns, huge pointed ears, grinning, lopsided mouth and a broken nose. Its left eye had also been in the wars—the metal was dented as if by a heavy blow, which had changed the figure's original roguish expression into a hideous leer.

Often have I seen Jack put his arm round its wry neck and talk to it with all the affection that a parent bestows on his offspring. But it was Mrs. Norman who gave me the clew to the secret.

Jack had been seriously ill—a return of jungle fever. His wife came to me in the drawing room.

"Oh, he is so much better," she said, with her dark eyes swimming. "He soon will be well. Ah, me! What would I do without my brave, true husband? I think no wife has ever been so happy as I. And"—turning to the hideous satyr—"you gave him to me, you dear old thing!"

She flung her arms round the twisted neck and kissed the grinning mouth. A dozen times she pressed her warm lips to the cold bronze.

I could not help smiling.

"You laugh," she said, "but it is true. Some day Jack shall tell you, perhaps. We do not like to speak of it. There is a grave beyond the sea. A mother tends it who would grieve if the truth were known."

Soon afterward I had the good luck to do Norman a service.

"I must make you a present," he said. "Look round and tell me what you would like. I bar the Liberator, of course."

"I won't take anything," I answered. "If you'll tell me why you set such store by that old bronze, we shall be quits."

"I couldn't have done it a week ago for a certain reason. But the person concerned is dead." I had noticed that Mrs. Norman was in deep mourning.

He took a nude, guardless sword from the wall. "Do you know what this is?" he asked.

"Some sort of sword," I replied.

"It is a Nicaraguan machete, carried by all the men and many of the women in that unquiet country. Look along the edge."

I did so and perceived a dull stain near the square point. Jack drew his finger down a long white scar on his bronzed cheek.

"That stain is blood. It came from here—some of it. I got a worse cut on the head. Now I'll tell you the story."

He lit a cigar, flung himself into an easy chair and began.

* * * * * *

"Some years ago I had an interest in a Segovian gold mine. Segovia, I should say, is in Nicaragua, between the Great lake and Honduras. Tiring of the wild life, I resolved to visit Granada. One night I passed in the hotel, and that was too long, for I was eaten alive. Next day I sought out a vacant house, found the owner and struck a bargain.

"The house I rented was an immense building, erected on three sides of a courtyard paved with marble. There was not a pane of glass in it, but plenty of iron bars. The courtyard had a broken fountain in the center, waterless, of course, and half hidden by rubbish and shrubs, run wild long since.

"The time hung pretty heavily upon my hands, so one morning I set to work to clear away the rubbish that choked the basin of the fountain. At the very bottom of the heap I found the Liberator.

"I cleaned the statue myself. Pepe dared not touch it at first. He said it was a Carib god. It wasn't in its present battered condition then, and I considered it a great find. We set it up on a shelf above my bed, and in 48 hours I had forgotten all about it.

"Of course I visited the cafes, where you may drink bad chocolate and gamble to your heart's content. Everybody does both there, and 'when one is in Rome'—you know the adage?

"At a gambling house I met Don Manuel Arguello. By way of return for the money he had won of me he took me home and introduced me to his mother and cousin. After that I called every day, for I had fallen in love with the Senora Isabel.

"The passion of my life was returned. But I was unaware that Don Manuel also loved her. I did not learn until too late that he had long looked forward to repairing his broken fortunes by marriage with his cousin. He enlightened me—I need not describe the scene—and I refused to stand aside. Then he threatened to take my life.

"As you know, my wife is a capital horsewoman, and it was our custom to ride daily on the Los Cocos road. One morning my darling failed to meet me at the trysting place. I dismounted to wait, leaving my horse with Pepe. Presently he called me, and I found him examining the tracks.

"'Senor,' said he in his grave fashion, 'here is the trail of the senora's mare. It is fresh. It was made this morning.' He moved on, bent double.

"'Other horses have halted here, have plunged about and have gone. The senora's mare went with them.' Again he moved on.

"'Ah!' he exclaimed presently, 'there is the print of a lasso ring which has missed the mark. There the senora's mare halted suddenly, like the wise animal she is. That lasso did not miss, and she has had a fall before maybe'—

"'What on earth are you driving at?' I cried.

"'The senora turned there and spurred the mare,' he said. 'The other horses followed in a great hurry, senor. She did not gallop far, as we have seen. Afterward she went quietly.'

"'For the love of heaven tell me what you have learned!' I cried.

"'A mile farther on, senor,' answered the Indian stolidly, 'there is a path which leads to Don Manuel's hacienda. If the senora's mare turns there, that is where the Senora Isabel will have gone—not willingly, senor.'

"We galloped hard to the byway spoken of. Sure enough, all the tracks left the road there. The observant Indian was right.

"I had my pistols, he his machete. We pursued the abductors and caught them before they reached the hacienda—as ugly a quartet as I ever set eyes on. The prudent Don Manuel had directed the business from a safe distance.

"His fellows showed fight, of course, but I managed to wing one at the first fire, when they all turned tail. I took my darling back to her aunt, with whom she was quite safe. Don Manuel did not show up. He knew better."

Mrs. Norman came in just then, and Jack abruptly changed the subject. Half an hour later Jack resumed.

* * * * * *

"My darling was very fond of her aunt and unwilling to hurt her, so we said nothing of her son's villainy. But when Pepe and I got back to our ruinous palace he advised me to barricade the door of my room. However, I didn't think it worth while, but at nightfall I stretched myself on the hide bed and fell asleep, with a revolver close to my hand.

"About midnight I was awakened by a cut on the head, which, luckily, did not stun me, or I shouldn't be spinning this yarn now. I started up with the blood streaming down my face.

"Don Manuel stood over me with my revolver in one hand and an uplifted machete in the other. There's the machete.

"'Now you shall die, robber!' he hissed and aimed another blow at me, which I avoided. Shouting loudly for Pepe, I grappled with him and got hold of his wrists. I was the stronger, but loss of blood had weakened me. He wrenched his right hand free and cut me across the cheek. The blow dazed me; I staggered and fell on the bed.

"Before I could rise his knee was on my chest, the machete at my throat. I felt the edge. With a last effort I flung him from me. That instant the bed heaved and tossed, the stout walls shook, the sleeping city awoke wih a scream of terror. Dazed as I was, I knew what had happened. So did my enemy.

"'The earthquake shall not save you!' he yelled, and rushed at me over the quivering floor. But again the bed heaved beneath me. Something fell from above. There was a dull, sickening thud—a scream of agony—and Don Manuel rolled over and lay still, leaving the machete across my neck. Ah, that was a close shave!

"I staggered to my feet and groped my way through clouds of dust to the street, which was full of people, shrieking, wailing, praying to the saints. An hour the earthquake lasted, shock following shock.

"When all was quiet and the people had ceased to wail and pray, I returned to the palace. Pepe lay in his hammock, bound and gagged. Together we entered the room where I had so narrowly escaped death.

"The body of Don Manuel, with the skull crushed in, lay beside my bed. Close at hand lay the Liberator in the condition in which you see it. The statue had toppled over in the nick of time, killed the would be murderer and set me free. On such chances do the lives of men hang.

"Don Manuel's mother never knew the truth respecting his death. It was attributed to the earthquake, as also were the cuts on my head and cheek. I left Granada as soon as I could, taking my bride with me.

"Now you know why we treasure the Liberator, and why we have not dared to talk about it."—Answers.

### New Sort of Poker.

A new variation of poker has sprung up. It deals out the entire pack in equal numbers to all players. If five are playing, for example, each will get ten cards at the start. If seven are playing, each gets seven, the three cards left over being put aside. Then, instead of drawing, each player discards as he likes from his hand, so that he shall have five cards to play with, making the best hand possible out of those dealt him. Hands are apt to run high in this sort of game. It is called "peculiar."

A poker game in which six cards were dealt, discards and draws being so regulated that only five cards constituted the final hand, has been known for some time, but this is a further development of that idea. It is said to have originated along the shores of Long Island.—New York Sun.

## A GENERAL OF CUBA.

### HIS REASONS FOR BELIEF IN HIS COUNTRY'S TRIUMPH.

**Pacific Efforts Always Spurned—Stronger Than In Last Contest—Food Enough For Several Years—Wants Belligerency Recognition From the United States.**

Major General Manuel Suarez Delgado, commonly spoken of as "General Suarez," is the insurgent chief in charge of the Fifth army corps of the Cuban forces, with headquarters at present in the vicinity of Manicaragua.

Standing full 6 feet in height, he presents an ideal appearance as an insurgent chief, his massive form clad in the simple white linen costume of the country. His features are of a decidedly aquiline cast, and his eyes show the faculty of ready command over men.

The headquarters of the Fifth Cuban army corps consist at present of a large deserted tobacco shed, without walls and with a roof partially blown away by the recent severe cyclone prevalent in Cuba. The building and its distant approaches are guarded efficiently by a large detail of cavalrymen, who are well armed and show evidence of more military training than is the present status of the bulk of the Cuban forces in the province of Santa Clara, otherwise known as "Sas Villas."

The staff is composed of a fine looking body of men, most of whom have given up good businesses or lucrative professions to assist in the organization and operation of the Cuban "Army of Liberty."

At present there is with the general Ennesto F. Stirling, the civil governor of the province, who is on a tour of inspection preparatory to the establishment of places for the manufacture of clothing and complete equipment, save the arms and ammunition, for both the Cuban infantry and cavalry. Very complete shops are at present going at full blast in the mountains of Santiago and Puerto Principe, established there by General In Chief Gomez. These supply the armies with headquarters in those places, and those to be established are intended to clothe and equip the large force to be shortly centralized in this province.

He says every pacific means have been used to get from the Spanish cortes and rulers a proper recognizance of Cuban rights, but without appreciable effect. Cuba is allowed 30 out of about 400 members of the Spanish legislative body, and of this ineffective number the election of 24 is controlled from Madrid, thus leaving six votes effective for Cuban rights and 394 dominated by a selfish desire for Spanish aggrandizement.

Petitions innumerable have been sent for the amelioration of specific abuses, and all without effect. Unjust and grievous taxes are levied upon all the Cuban possessions, and the laws regulating domestic manufacturers are so hard that the residents of the island are compelled to buy almost every manufactured article of commerce at an exorbitant figure from Spanish manufacturers, and from them solely, as the import duties practically shut out from Cuba the less expensive and vastly better made produce of other nations.

This is especially so of the United States, which is the natural market to which the Cubans go for the purchase of manufactured commodities, and to where they undoubtedly will go should they succeed in gaining their independence.

As to the probable duration of this war, should victory be delayed the country has food enough in sight to support 30,000 men for years. Should this prove insufficient, the smaller towns will be taken and their provisions used, as was done the last five years of the last war.

In that struggle 7,000 men resisted the Spanish forces for ten years. There are now 30,000 insurgents in the field, and when sufficient arms can be had, 20,000 more are ready to join the army.

The general believes that the number of men in the field, their discipline and equipment are such as to merit the recognition of their belligerency by the United States, which he thinks would tend to speedily terminate the war in favor of Cuba, first by the tremendous moral force such an act would have upon the nations at large, and second because then Cuban money would have no hindrance in its outflow for American arms and ammunition.

General Suarez is absolutely confident of Cuban success, and that not far off.—Sylvester Scovel in Pittsburg Dispatch.

### What $10 Did.

The Owings building, at Dearborn and Adams streets, Chicago, valued at $350,000, changed ownership recently under curious circumstances. It is 16 stories high and was built seven years ago.

Francis Owings, who built it, is said to have had just $10 when he started. With this $10 he secured an option on the ground from W. W. Strong and wife. Then he borrowed $150,000 from Hetty Green of New York and leased the ground, put up part of the building, mortgaged it a second time, and completed it.

The Strongs bought the mortgages and took the building, and Mr. Owings lost his capital of $10.

### Bull Run's Field Sold.

Pursuant to a decree of the court of Prince William county, Va., over 550 acres of Yorkshire tract belonging to the McLean estate, and lying on both sides of Bull Run and adjoining Blackburn's ford, have been sold at public auction. This land embraced a large portion of the historic Bull Run battlefield. One of the purchasers is the son of Major Wilmer McLean, who resided upon the property at the beginning of the war, and in whose house at Appomattox the terms of surrender between Lee and Grant were drawn, and thus it was said by Major McLean that the war began and ended on him.

## APACHE KID'S CAREER.

**Was a Good Indian Until His Stepfather Was Murdered.**

Apache Kid, the supposed leader of the Indians who have recently resumed their murderous operations, was 12 years ago first sergeant of a company of scouts organized by the government. He is said to have done faithful and excellent service until a white man murdered his stepfather. The Kid shot the slayer and surrendered to the government authorities at San Carlos. While being taken to the guardhouse, with several other Indians, he escaped, and gathering a lot of bad Indians around him took to the mountains, where he began a series of depredations.

APACHE KID.

The Kid and his band were finally captured by General Miles, and the Kid was sentenced by court martial to a term of imprisonment at Alcatraz. He was pardoned after he had served a year and was taken back to San Carlos. Then he was rearrested at the instance of the civil authorities and tried at Globe, A. T., and sentenced to a long term in Yuma prison. On the way to prison he killed Sheriff Raymond and left the wagon driver for dead and once more escaped to the hills.

Innumerable murders have been committed by him, or at least have been attributed to him. He has pillaged outlying settlements and raided ranches with astonishing audacity.

## A QUEER FIND.

**A Petrified Pony Discovered by Cowboys on the Plains.**

H. Clay Emmet, a young cowboy, who passed through Belton, Tex., the other night, reports a singular find made by him during a cattle hunting raid recently. The find was nothing more or less than a petrified pony, standing erect and complete in all its parts. Emmet says that he and his partner, B. C. Woodville, were riding across the prairie late one afternoon when their tired ponies neighed and whinnied as if they were aware of the presence of another animal.

Looking around, they discovered what they thought was a broncho tethered to a mesquite which crowned the summit of a little knoll to the northward. They found that the horse was fastened by a chain, but stood so rigidly still and seemed altogether so mysterious that their own horses reared and plunged as if in fright. Finally they dismounted and found that the pony was petrified, not a hair or a hoof amiss. Emmet says that some ranchman years ago must have chained the poor horse there, leaving him to starve upon the plains. As the ribs of the animal are plainly visible in the petrifaction and he seems to have been otherwise much emaciated, this is most probably the case. Emmet will arrange to have the strange find exhibited in some museum.—Philadelphia Times.

## SPOT CASH WITH HIS BRIDE.

**Widow of Seventy-four Pays $20,000 For a Young Husband.**

Mrs. Sarah Ray of Indianapolis, a widow of 74, announced several days ago she would marry again, and if any young man of good character and good family was the suitor she would make him a present of $20,000.

George Brown, a society man of 26, thereupon paid court to the widow and was accepted. In the meantime her heirs at law began lunacy proceedings against her, but the jury found she was sane.

Fearing that other steps would be taken to prevent the nuptials, Brown and Mrs. Ray eloped and were married by a peace justice in an adjoining county.

As the ceremony that made them man and wife was concluded she handed her husband a check for $20,000.

### Aftermath of the Earthquake.

Another queer happening attributed to the recent earthquake that shivered up through the middle states from the gulf to the lakes is that many wells have gone dry and not a few cisterns and reservoirs have become empty since the shock. In the case of the latter it is probable that the cement cracked or the construction was otherwise weakened, but this explanation does not entirely explain the case of the wells. The bottom of a well in Lagro township, near Wabash, Ind., dropped out entirely, and nothing that has been used to sound the depths of the hole has touched the bottom. To all appearances there is an immense cavern under the well hole.

### Paderewski's Modesty.

A well known banjo player of Richmond sent his nickel plated banjo to Paderewski when the latter was dining with some friends and asked him to write on the sheepskin a short musical sentiment. This is what Paderewski wrote and signed:

"I have not the pleasure of being a performer on this beautiful instrument; am only a piano player."

### Another Chance For Mending.

Having straightened out the Bible, the emancipated women might now do something for the cookbook.—New York Press.

## NEW EXCISE SCHEME.

### PROPOSAL TO KEEP A DEPUTY SHERIFF IN MISSISSIPPI SALOONS.

**Representative Dees' Unique Bill to Be Presented to the Mississippi Legislature. A Radical Feature Which He Thinks Will Pass.**

An excise bill with unique features is to be introduced in the Mississippi legislature shortly by Representative M. A. Dees. The present law is generally unsatisfactory, being too severe for citizens who favor the sale of liquor and not severe enough to please the Prohibitionists. Mr. Dees proposes to take all the responsibility for the observance of the liquor laws off the shoulders of the saloon keeper and put it on a deputy sheriff to be placed on duty in every saloon in the state. He asks people to give his proposition careful consideration before they follow the perhaps not unnatural first impulse to jump on the bill because of its radical features.

The bill provides that a saloon may be opened in any part of the state where a local prohibitory law is not in force on the payment by the saloon keeper of $1,600 for a license. Of this sum $500 is to go to the state treasury, $500 to the county treasury, $500 to the municipal treasury of the place where the saloon is opened, and the remaining $100 is to be set aside as a fund for paying a temporary deputy in case of need. From the money paid to the county and municipality a salary is to be paid to a regular saloon deputy, who is to be on duty in the saloon at all times when the saloon is open for business. It is to be the sole duty of the deputy to see that there are no violations of the law in the saloon to which he is assigned. Under no circumstances is the deputy to act as bartender, clerk or in any capacity whatever in the service of the saloon keeper. All statutes at present in force placing any responsibility on saloon keepers for selling to minors or after legal hours, and for all other breaches of the law, are to be repealed, and the saloon keeper is to take the following oath:

"I solemnly swear that I will not sell any intoxicating liquors during the continuance of this license, except in the sight of and under the police supervision and direction of the deputy sheriff, and I will faithfully obey his instructions in all matters that affect or concern the police supervision of the dram shop for which I have a license."

Saloons may be open only 12 hours in each day, and never between the hours of midnight and 6 a. m., nor between midnight Saturday and 6 a. m. Monday. But the saloon keeper may choose for himself the hours of opening and closing, provided his place is open but 12 hours in the 18 specified by the law. If the saloon keeper or an assistant, or any one for him, sells even one drink when the deputy sheriff is not present, his license is to be forfeited, and he is to be prosecuted for violation of his oath.

Not only is the deputy not to act as bartender, or to go behind the bar, but, further, he must not take a drop of intoxicating liquor of any kind in or about the saloon in which he is on duty. He is not to accept any gift, "or kindness," from the saloon keeper that may be construed by the latter as putting the deputy under an obligation. The deputy is alone responsible if any minor, drunkard, Indian, intoxicated or other prohibited person gets a drink. He is to be responsible for all disorderly conduct or any kind of lawlessness in or about the saloon, and if he fails in his duty he is made liable on his bond and must be discharged and prosecuted. A room is to be set apart as a kind of temporary jail, in which the deputy may place any disorderly person until a constable is summoned and arrives. Every one in the saloon is to be subject to the call of the deputy for assistance in preserving order.

Mr. Dees thinks his ideas are sound, and that his bill has an excellent chance of becoming a law. He argues that "the only way we can expect to see our laws executed and obeyed is to make it to the pecuniary interest of the party intrusted with their observance and execution." He doesn't think people will obey the law just because it is right so to do until the millennium arrives. So he would make it pay both the saloon keeper to obey the law and the deputy to see that the law is obeyed and make the penalty severe and sure.—New York Sun.

## IT WILL COME BACK.

**The Return of the Bustle an Edict of Fashion.**

Announcement has been made that the bustle is to be revived. In its incipient stages it has already appeared. The obnoxious little accessory of woman's toilet, which for the past five years has been in disuse, is no longer to be ignored. A premonition of the renewed interest in the formidable little pads which supplied nature's deficiencies was given when padded hips came in.

A tiny roll measuring about 8 inches across and 4 deep is to be inserted in the dress skirt. Since the abolition of haircloth it has become necessary to substitute something which will fill the requirements and hold out the ripple skirt of a Louis Seize coat. The bustle seems to fulfill the mission admirably.—New York World.

### Up to Date Advertising.

Two recent new things in window displays have been seen in New York—one, a man wearing the costume that is the trademark of a brand of cigarettes sitting in the window and smoking cigarettes; the other, a man wearing a fancy coat with lace at the sleeves, and a paper crown, and a false nose, sitting in the window of a Broadway tailor shop sewing on a coat.

### To Insure Cyclists.

A bicyclists' accident insurance company has just been organized in Westfield, Mass. It proposes to insure bicycle riders against all manner of accidents met with while riding their machines.

## A RIVAL TO VOLAPUK.

**Esperanto Is the Name of a New Universal Language.**

Esperanto is not the name of a new liqueur or of a new appetizer, nor that of a popular comic song, but it is the name of an artificial language which is fast gaining adherents in France, and that is already able to boast of many followers in Russia, Germany, England, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Spain, the United States and even in some parts of Africa.

Among those most proficient in the language is a Frenchman, bearing the aristocratic name of D'Eyssautier. He says that Esperanto is by no means a new language, nor even a recent discovery. This international language has been in existence nearly ten years, and there are at least 10,000 adherents in different parts of the world.

The author or originator of Esperanto is a Russian gentleman, Dr. Zamenhof of Warsaw. He calls it a universal language. He says that one may learn its grammar in an hour and all its vocabulary of words in a few days.

Max Muller writes it with the greatest ease, and so does Tolstoi, who is one of the leading contributors to the official organ of the language, The Esperantisto, which, by the way, is utterly opposed to the Volapuk organ, for it has literary tendencies.

The fact is, Esperanto hopes to dethrone Volapuk altogether. Verses may be written in it, and translations of the "Iliad" and "Hamlet" have been published. This new language, which means the "person who hopes," is perhaps better known in Russia than in any other country. Russia is its birthplace.—New York World.

## A REMARKABLE PEARL.

**Taken From an Oyster and Looks Like a Picture of Columbus.**

A most peculiarly shaped pearl of great size and value was found by Charles N. Ames while opening oysters in his cafe at Pittsfield, Me., the other day. The oyster containing the pearl was raised and gathered in Narragansett bay at the mouth of the Providence river.

Two Maine hunters went into Mr. Ames' restaurant and asked for "a dozen on the half, quick!" Two ordinary oysters were opened. In the third bivalve Mr. Ames' knife struck something. When the shells fell open a most extraordinary pearl was disclosed. It was a startlingly lifelike reproduction of a human head. There were the partly bald head, deep set eyes, long straight nose and thin lips disclosing beautiful ridges like teeth, and a pointed beard of an Italian, Spaniard or European of high degree. The hunters said it looked very much like the death mask of Columbus. Mr. Ames agreed with them.

The pearl protrudes about half an inch from the surface of the shell, to which it is firmly attached at the back of the neck. It is surrounded by a circular band of muscle which looks very much like one of the styles of ruffled collars worn by the noblemen of the middle ages.

## NEW SORT OF CRANK.

**He Seems to Find Satisfaction In Snatching Off Buttons.**

A new crank has made his appearance in New York in the person of Antonio Volpe, an Italian, 18 years old. He is what may be called "a button snatcher." Policeman Klan saw him in the crowd around a dry goods store window.

He dodged in and out among the women so often that the policeman thought he was a pickpocket. He watched him closely, hoping to catch him in the act. He finally noticed that he only brushed against the women who wore large buttons on their coats. To his surprise he saw that all of these women had lost at least one button. Presently he caught the young Italian in the act of pulling one of the buttons from a woman's coat and arrested him.

On the way to the station house the prisoner threw a handful of large buttons into the street. When he was searched at the station, 40 other buttons were found in his pockets.

## THIS HORSE WEARS WOOL.

**Broker Martens' Acquisition Has a Coat Like Astrakhan.**

Clarence G. Martens, a broker who has a stock farm near Mount Vernon, N. Y., has just bought a horse which has all the appearance of a huge black sheep. He is about 15.2 hands high, and his hide is covered with a woolly coat, black and as soft as silk. When Mr. Martens drove him through the streets of Mount Vernon recently, he attracted crowds of curious people.

"He is an inbred Wilkes colt," said Mr. Martens, "and is 4 years old. I have never speeded him, but the man from whom I bought him assures me that he can trot in 2:30. He was bred in California and is by Sable Wilkes, dam Rosema Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes."

The horse's coat looks exactly like a piece of astrakhan wool. Mr. Martens says that he will shear it next spring.

### Proposed Permanent Negro Exhibition.

A movement has been started at Washington by some colored people, having for its object the establishment in that city of a permanent negro exhibition. Their plan is to get congress to take the matter in hand and establish the exhibition with the necessary appropriation, and they will ask that the affair be kept under the control of the government. The Exposition association of Atlanta is to be asked to allow the removal after their fair closes of the negro exhibit, which has attracted so much interest there. This, if secured, is to form the nucleus of the permanent exhibition.

### To Tax Lard For Veterans.

A bill will be introduced in the Virginia legislature imposing a specific tax on oleomargarine and compound lards for the benefit of disabled Confederate veterans. It is calculated that $50,000 per year will be realized by it.

His wedding trip was very short,
For he was seen to falter—
He took it on her bridal train,
Descending from the altar.
—New York Herald.

"My husband and I are to have our portraits painted." "By a battle painter."—New York Times.

"I am going to Venezuela. You may never see me again." "Then lend me ten dollars."—New York Times.

The Bachelor—It's easier to break things than to make them. The Engaged Man (dubiously)—I don't know about that.—Phildadelphia Record.

Teacher—What is the chief end of man? Pupil—The barber thinks it is the head, but the bootblack thinks it is the feet.—Boston Transcript.

He—Where there's so much smoke there must be some fire! She—But it is not on that end of the cigarette where the smoker is.—Boston Transcript.

"Good resolutions, Charlie, are a great thing on the first of the new year." "Yes, I know, Jack; but they get to be an old story on the second."—Judge.

"What a remarkable head of hair your boy has, Mrs. Ruggleson!" "Yes, but it's all wasted. He just won't learn to play the piano."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Shopleigh—Is it any trouble to you to show goods? Mr. Cashcall—No, ma'am. But it's a good deal of trouble to sell them sometimes."—New York Herald.

Salesman—Do you want to have your goods sent by any particular express? Customer—Certainly, if you can find a particular express. I can't.—Roxbury Gazette.

Old Bullion—What! You wish to marry my daughter? She is a mere school girl yet. Suitor—Yes, sir. I came early to avoid the rush—New York Weekly.

With these bacilli in a kiss,
With caution rare, they say,
She kept a spray of mistletoe
To shoo the germs away.
—Washington Star.

"By George, if I were in your place," said the officious friend, "I'd apply for a divorce." "I'd like to," admitted Mr. N. Peck, "but she won't let me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mistress—I can't say that you were always respectful, Bridget; still I will put it in the recommendation. Bridget—Thank you, ma'am. An' I'll say the same thing uv you.—Truth.

He—Yes; I was out sleighing. And froze all my fingers. She (who wasn't along)—I don't see how a young man can get the fingers on both hands frozen.—Indianapolis Journal.

Miss Passee—I understand you do handsome work and make very pretty pictures. Photographer—Yes, miss; but I could make a natural likeness of you, if you prefer it.—Philadelphia Record.

"How did Miss Jones become a literary success so suddenly?" "Oh, she hit on such a charming idea she wrote one chapter of a novel and let the public guess the other forty-nine."—Chicago Record.

Chappie—I'm really deuced anxious to know what the new woman is going to do this leap year. Miss Cutting—Don't worry. They won't be likely to trouble anyone but the men.—New York Herald.

What have you in the past year won
That you at others' faults should scoff?
You find that in the year you've done
Most all things that you swore off.
—Judge.

"This talk of war is absurd, isn't it?" I don't know about that." "Do you think there is anything in it?" "Well, I notice that Ponsonby has quit dyeing his hair, and that he is walking with a cane!"—Chicago Record.

Lorraine—Do you like Masie? She's so terribly brusque! Dora—No; I can't bear her. Lorraine—Then why are you always together? Dora—O! Her bad manner brings out my good one more strongly.—Chicago Tribune.

Crummer—That is the poet Latherbrush. He is a great advocate of purity. Gilleland—Indeed! I don't remember seeing any of his work. Crummer—You certainly must. He writes soap advertisements.—Chicago Record.

Willey—I tell you it's better in the end to be honest. Did you ever know a rogue who wasn't unhappy? Shalley—No; but, then, one would hardly expect a rogue to be happy when he is known.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Which do you love most, your papa or your mamma?" Little Charlie—I love papa most. Charlie's mother—Why, Charlie, I thought you loved me most. Charlie—Can't help it, mamma. We men must hold together.—Philadelphia Times.

Needleson—Yes, we think a great deal of that parrot. I wouldn't take a hundred dollars for him. Pinns—He isn't very handsome, but I suppose he's an excellent talker. "No, he is not much given to talking." "Won't talk?" "Can't."—Chicago Tribune.

Dealer—A diary for ninety-six? Perhaps this new style will suit you. Customer—Rather small, isn't it? Why, it stops with January 15! Dealer—Yes, it is very compact—does away with the unnecessary bulk of paper that you find in the old-fashioned diaries.—Judge.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY MARCH 6 ..... 1896


By a unanimous vote the House of Representatives has passed the Dingley bill relating to the fur seal industry, and it is probable therefore that there will be sufficient strength to pass it in the Senate. The bill is a peculiar one, and deals with the seal fisheries in a most radical way. It directs the President to negotiate with the governments of Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the purpose of aggreeing upon a plan of protecting the fisheries in accordance with the findings of the Paris tribunal, and provides that if this aggreement be not concluded in time to govern the season of 1896 the Secretary of the Treasury shall have every seal on the Pribyloff Islands killed and sell the skins for the benefit of the treasury The bill, it will be seen, calls for a thorough protection of the of the fisheries or a complete extermination of the seals. The alternative seems like one of wanton destruction, and yet is really a well considered act of legislation The present arrangement for the protection of the seals is a farce, and a very costly one at that. It affords really no protection at all, for the killing of seals in the open sea includes so many females that the young on the islands die by the thousands of starvation, and the fisheries in this way are in a process of slow and cruel extinction. According to the reports of American officials there were found on the islands last season over 28,000 seal pups which had died of starvation, their mothers having been killed at sea while in search of food beyond the sixty-mile zone. This means of course that the herd will be eventually exterminated if present conditions continue. The necessity of the alternative of the Dingley bill is therefore apparent. Either all the nations interested in sealing and boardering on the North Pacific Ocean must unite to prevent not only poaching on the Pribyloff Islands but pelagic sealing as well, or else our Government should exterminate the herd at once, thus putting an end to the cruelty of leaving the young to starve, and at the same time saving the Government the expense of a costly, troublesome and useless patrol of Behring Sea.

The statistican of the U. S. Mint in San Francisco has sent to every part of the mining section of the State a circular saying: "Enclosed is a list of the mines in your locality with the request that you kindly correct it and add any new ones. It would be a great favor if you would make or obtain an approximate estimate of the product of any of these mines for 1895, which your familiarity with the section will doubtless enable you to do readily. Circulars have been sent to all these mines, but this many neglect to answer. In order that the county and State should receive its due credit for bullion product in the Government reports, it is important for us to get full returns. In obtaining these we have to depend largely upon gentlemen like yourself, who have a public-spirited interest in the mining industry. Will you please estimate also the average number of miners employed in the vicinity and the average rate of wages paid." Such information is of direct value to the mining industry of the State and coast, and a general compliance with the above request would be of material aid. Information so received is held as confidental, the aggregate of the figures, authenticated and compared, being alone given out for publication.

The Kansas negroes are organizing an association of ex-slaves for the purpose of securing pensions. They propose to form societies of colored men who will pledge themselves not to support any man for congress who will not promise to vote for a bill to pension all ex-slaves. This is a modern development of the "forty acres and a mule" idea. If carried out, the country would be surprised at the former wealth of slave owners. It would be discovered that the number of slaves had been grossly under-estimated. The army pension roll would sink into insignificance beside the slave pension roll. No doubt we will have many Republican statesmen who will advocate this proposition—in return for votes But as firemen, policemen, school teachers and mail carriers are demanding pensions, it is not suprising that the ex-slaves should put in their bill. They have a moral right to some compensation, and as long as the pie is being passed to everybody else, they might as well have a slice.

Reports from the East that the stock of California dried and canned fruits is growing short, and also that there is an increased demand for the same, are welcome information for Californians. The prospects are favorable for an immense crop in this State during the coming season, and as an actived demand usually means good prices, our fruit growers will take gleasure in making an effort to meet all demands on their orchards.

During the next three months Southern California will be engaged in picking its orange crop, which is estimated at 2,800,000 boxes, or two-thirds of a full yield, The crop will sell for $5,000,000, which is an excellent return from an industry only fifteen years old. About $33,000,000 has been invested in the orange groves of Southern California. There are in bearing 10,000 acres and 80,000 more acres are planted.

Cuba has been recognized. The United States Senate took action late Friday evening. The galleries were filled and enthusiasm ruled the hour. The resolution was passed by a vote of sixty-four to six.

Corbett still holds the belt for heavy-weight talking.

## CREAMERY MAN AND PATRON.

**Built on the Model Herein Described, They Will Be Perfect.**

The creamery manager should be reliable, honest and industrious. He should be thoroughly competent to fulfill each and every task in connection with the creamery. There are a great many little things about a creamery for the manager or butter maker to look after that the outside world knows nothing about. To be a thorough butter maker he must be competent to judge and grade the milk as it comes to the creamery and know how to sample milk for testing and study the strength of his acid for testing. He must know how to temper his milk for proper separation. He must always keep posted on the temperature of his room and how to handle his cream so it will be in proper shape to churn when churning time comes. He must also know when and how to churn the same. He must know the proper amount of salt and color to use at different seasons of the year, and to be successful nowadays he must be thoroughly acquainted with the Babcock system of testing. He must know and understand all the working parts of his machinery. He must have a good eye and a quick ear, so that he can tell at an instant by the sound of the machinery whether everything is working right or not. He must try to cultivate a friendly relation with all his patrons and take a friendly interest in their end of the business. He must encourage them to read dairy papers that they may profit thereby, exchange opinions and make creamery life one grand sweet song of prosperity.

On the other hand, he must not pretend to know it all. Each and every one of us will find plenty of room for improvement if we are only inclined to think so He must not quarrel with his patrons for little or no reason, but, on the other hand, overlook some things which may happen contrary to his belief. He must ever be on the alert to learn something new and always bear in mind the old adage that cleanliness is next to godliness, but in the creamery it should be vice versa.

Now, then, take the patron who tries to make a success of dairying; watch his moves as he goes along in line. First to his dairy, notice the kind of cows he keeps and how he takes care of them. You will always notice that the more he makes out of his cows the more he will try to make and the better he will care for them. You will always find that his milk will come to the creamery in good shape both winter and summer, and that if he delivers it himself he will always be on time and not come straggling along when everything is shut down and cleaned up for the day (then if the butter maker does not start up and run his milk through he is the laziest, meanest man on earth), and you will always find that if such does happen to him the creamery man is too willing to forgive him, for he knows at a glance that some mishap has fallen. Such a man is always the butter maker's friend. —Address of W. J. Smith at Iowa Dairy Convention.

### Can This Be True?

Southern consumers of butter, as a general rule, do not know how to discriminate between a first class article of butter and a fairly good article. This is more the case in the country villages and towns than in the very large cities. In shipping to the average town in the gulf states, even if the butter is not fairly good, if it has a good color and is not conspicuous for the unsightly streaks running through it, it will, when consigned to the average commission man, sell about as well as the real "gilt edged" article. This is wrong, of course, but it is a fact all the same. Our people, then, must need education to determine good butter from the indifferent article. Of course all this will change in time, but we only mention the matter as a fact that may not be generally known.—Cor. Southern Live Stock Journal.

### Dairy and Creamery.

The second annual meeting of the National Dairy union will be held in Washington Jan. 10, 11 and 12, 1895. It has only been in existence a year, yet it has already a membership of 400. The first meeting was held at Chicago, where the union was organized. During the meeting at Washington the delegates will assemble in Willard's hall for their sessions. Willard's hotel will be their headquarters. It is to be hoped that all the farmers' clubs and institute societies that can do so will send live delegates to the convention. The United States must be made the leading dairy country of the world. For this purpose it will be necessary to hustle at home and fight oleomargarine on the outside, but it can be done.

Take the butter directly from the churn to the butter worker while it is yet in the granular state.

The cheesemaking and dairy interests of this country sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. C. W. Horr of Wellington, O. Mr. Horr was a classical scholar, having been educated at Antioch college, founded by Horace Mann, at Yellow Springs, O. But his tastes were rural, and he devoted his knowledge and his naturally brilliant powers of mind to building up the dairy and creamery interests of his country. No man has ever done more in this field than Mr. Horr did. He was not over 60, if he was so old, at his too early death. Ex-Congressman R. G. Horr of Michigan is a brother of the late C. W. Horr.

One of the chief objects of the National Dairy convention at Washington will be to urge on congress the passage of the bills already before that body, giving to the states power to regulate as they see fit the sale of all imitation dairy products.

The way to prepare wooden dairy and creamery implements and vessels for using is to take them perfectly clean and pour boiling water all over them. This scalds, swells and tightens them up. After the boiling water is poured off dash cold water all over them to cool them. Then they are ready for use.

### Apple Pomace For Cows.

The pomace from a cider mill is exceedingly acceptable to cows and horses as well. It is also healthful if not given to excess. One peck a day may be fed with advantage to cows in milk as well as dry ones. Indeed apples are so desirable a food for all animals that it will pay well to plant some of the sweet kinds especially for them and to keep a stock on hand all the winter for this purpose.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 3d day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest in the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of South-east quarter of section No. 9, all in township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The southeast quarter of Section Thirty two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 89-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all consisting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, "Lode," situate, lying and being in the Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispreciada Lode."

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd 1896.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation held on the 25th day of January, 1896, an assessment (No. 4.) of thirty-five (35) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 25rd day of March, 1896 will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 21st day of April, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary

Dated, January 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

# Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


YOST-FALCON AND WARNER

HIGH CLASS BICYCLES AND TANDEMS

AGENTS WANTED

WORKSHOP MACHINES BY FOOT AND STEAM POWER

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


## HOTELS.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

Nice New Rooms Have Been Added

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

| | |
|---|---|
| SINGLE MEALS | 25 cts. to $1.0 |
| LODGING | 25 to 50 cts |
| BOARD AND LODGING | $2.00 to $4.50 |

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS. THE NUCLEUS.

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

First-class hotel in every respect. Tables always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, neat, comfortable rooms. Patrons visiting the city will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS


(Official.)

## *Proposals for Services of County Physician.*

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later on Thursday April 9, 1896 for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act to the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 10, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Ninth day of April 1896; and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. m3-4w

[Official.]

## *Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 9, 1896 up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896 and ending May 9, 1897. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. j17-4w

## LAND NOTICES.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 27, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against Heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 746, dated March 20, 1876, upon the NE¼ Sec. 7 T 10 S., R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Mallett against Christ F. Wenzelburger, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9[illegible], dated October 15, 1884, upon the south east Quarter, section 35, Township 12 South range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. H. E. 8[illegible]. February 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final in support of his claim, and that said proof will be before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of Sec. 27, Tp. 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George L. Palmer, Rodolfo Carrasco and Frederic Burkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBESHUTZ, Receiver.

### TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Cyrus B. Rawson, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver, at his office, Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 6th day of March, 1896, on timber culture application No. [illegible], for the NW¼ NE¼, E½ NW¼ and NE¼ W½ quarter of Section No. 24, in Township No. 11, Range No. 34 E.

He names as witnesses: Theophilus F. Adams, Michael Cloughessy, Jacob A. Shoemaker and Amos W. H. Smith, all of Inyo County, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof of descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) supp 28. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.

(Official.)

## *Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printing and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required from time to time, as the following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18 600 pages, with cut-in indexes per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch to be ruled, paged and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18 with journal and Day Book 1 page paging and endorsement as may be required.
2 Bibles above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of superfinely white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3 000 Assessment Roll for 1896.
1 ream Journal (Statement) Paper, foolscap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Caper.
5 Reams more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal size form.
1 gross printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2 000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2 000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids that state prices separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in answering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, there to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Ninth day of April, 1896 and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 9 day of April, 1896 and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.
WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. au

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

Securing the obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## TIME TABLE.


CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT.


—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:35 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 1:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Hills | 78 | 3:40 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Yerington | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Wellington | 126 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:20 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 157 | 7:30 a m | 5:25 p m |
| Rhodes | 172 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 179 | 8:30 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 182 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 188 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 197 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 178 | 12:50 p m | 12:45 p m |
| Benton | 195 | 1:20 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Sammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Sylvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 252 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 257 | 5:25 p m | 7:35 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Cerro Gordo | 302 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Laning*, 125 miles from Mound House, with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4:00 a. m., for Downieville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Lida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.


VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.


### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing day 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 9:25 a m, where well equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe Steamer for Tahoe City, where connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me jes-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, makes close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY. May 28, 1895.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 6 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. OVERTON
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESTON
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. RUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (unlicensed) ..... JOSEPH EELY
Supt Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 68¾ |
| Antimony | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 5⅛ |
| Pig lead | 3.90 |
| Copper | .18 |

### Real Estate Transfers.

H. J. and Kate Robinson to Will W. Beach, house, land and water right in Stevens ditch—exchanged for Los Angeles property.

Letters remaining unclaimed for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

J. W. Busse. P. S. Carroll.
Prof. W. Doyle. J. Graham.
Ralph McGinnis. Frank Miller.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

JENKINS—At Tibbetts, January 3, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. James Jenkins, a daughter.

### MARRIED.

OBER—REY—At Hawthorne, Nevada, March 1 1896, Walter Ober and Amelia Rey.

### DIED.

HUGHES—At the County Hospital, Inyo County, Cal., January 18, 1896, John T. Hughes, a native of New York, aged 63 years.

COCHRAN—At the County Hospital, Inyo County, Cal., March 3, 1896, Edwin Cochran, a native of New York aged 58 years.

T. W. Carroll came in from Modock yesterday.

Mrs. B. Rhine is expected home the first part of next week.

J. R. Moffett spent several days at Big Pine the first of the week.

The wife and child of Mr. Sailor of this place will arrive next week.

A. O. Collins of Bishop was a visitor in town last Saturday and Sunday.

Neil McLean left for Darwin with his big team last Wednesday morning.

W. F. Showalter came down from Big Pine last Saturday and returned Sunday.

Fred Holbert came down from Big Pine last Saturday and spent several days here.

District Attorney Forbes returned last evening from a trip in the upper end of the Valley.

L. C. Grey returned last Wednesday evening from a visit of several weeks in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mack and Mr. W. F. Matlack are expected home from Los Angeles in a few days.

John Meroney returned from Bishop last Wednesday and is again installed in the County Clerk's office.

E. C. Garlick, Superintendent of the new mill at Snow's Canyon, spent several days in town the first part of the week buying supplies.

Don't send your money away. Bring in your lowest quotations in any lines and we will duplicate them, quality being equal. Rhine's the leaders. *

H. E. Griffin, Wells Fargo & Co. route agent, went down to Keeler on Monday's train and came to Independence Tuesday and remained until Thursday morning.

Don't be humbugged by catalogues and circulars. We defy competition and will not be undersold by any one, and our stock is the most complete. Rhine's the leading merchants. *

Rudolph Schober passed through town last Saturday on his return trip from Mojave. He had on eleven tons of freight, most of which was for Bishop. He has another load now awaiting him at Mojave.

We have just received a beautiful line of Highland novelties, Brocade Henriettas, Lyons silks, silverettes, ganffre and clorter etc. in endless variety. We will be pleased to show them to you. Rhine's the leading merchants. *

### Card Of Thanks.

MAZOURKA, March 5, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—To those who assisted in hunting for my son when lost, and those who expressed a kindly sympathy, also those who were coming out to assist in the search; I wish in behalf of myself and family to return my sincere thanks. W. H. RAMSEY.

### Summary Of The Latest News From The Lakeside.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—The recent snow storm detained the two ore teams at Keeler for two or three days. They started for Darwin Wednesday. About an inch of snow fell in Keeler.

J. A. McKenzie waited until after the storm was over and went out to the mine on Wednesday afternoon.

It is rumored that a new resturant will soon be opened in Keeler.

Work on the new addition to Boland's store is going on very slowly owing to the sickness of carpenter Sylvester who went to Lone Pine to get medical attendance. He had a slight stroke of paralysis.

Quite a number of men looking for work have been in this section lately. Some of them are from Tulare County and they say work is very scarce on the other side of the mountains. (All the same here.)

It is reported that H. J. Robinson of George's Creek has sold some mining property near Hunter's Canyon to Los Angeles parties, and he may also dispose of his ranch property to the same parties.

E. M. Huntley of Cerro Gordo, and several other miners from there came down Tuesday on account of the storm, there being no work. Some of the boys went to Lone Pine for a change.

Miller's Mojave stage left Keeler on time Monday night and up to Wednesday afternoon it had not reached Mojave. It was due there on Tuesday evening. It is thought that the road has been washed out.

It is rumored that Sam Kee of Hawthorne, known to the business world as Charley Qui will soon build a China store in Keeler, probably this month. He has already ordered the necessary lumber.

There was a big landslide of rocks and snow in Beveridge district one day last week. Hundreds of tons slid off the sides and top of the mountain, completely covering up the trail for several hundred feet. The mill will probably start up some time in July for crushing ore. There are two or three arastras working there now.

Mr. L. F. J. Wrinkle, formerly of Keeler, left San Francisco one day last week for Mexico to examine some mining properties there. It is reported he has secured several good claims in that section.

Some time ago a former resident of this section wrote a friend in the East that he was engaged to a young lady up the Valley. Nothing was heard in response at the time, but before the time for the ceremony the lady is said to have reconsidered the proposition and jilted the engaged gentleman. Almost a year elapsed and one day the Keeler man received a beautiful baby carriage by express. (?) He had forgotten to notify his friend in the East that the marriage was off. He was equal to the occasion however, and after winking his other 'eye' emphatically, he sold the outfit to a newly married copuple whose expectations were (what.) Moral—Always tell your friends on an occasion of this kind.

Ten or twelve acres of new vats will be completed in a week or less at the lower soda works. The ground has been very wet and has made progress very slow at the work of making vats.

E. C. Garlick and R. Kennedy left for Darwin Tuesday.

A. C. Stevens has quit work at Boland's store and gone to Lone Pine.

R. F. Boland went to Darwin one day last week on some mining business.

OLIVER A. SUDDEN.

### Correspondence

A correspondent at Tule Canyon sends the following: "Tule Canyon mines are improving as development work goes on. The Red Jacket mine, owned by Culina & Whittaker, is looking fine; they are 115 feet deep on the ledge and are drifting from the bottom of the shaft. They have from 2 to 3 feet of ore all the way down the shaft which will mill from $30 to $40 per ton. There has been quite a number of locations made at the gold camp, about two miles south of the rich silver mines owned by Ingalls and others. Henry Jagles left here a few days ago with some rich silver ore for shipment. R. J. Whittaker has received the appointment as school trustee for Tule Canyon. Smith & Maupin are working on a lease of the Uncle Sam mine, owned by Culina & Whittaker; there has been some ore found in this mine which will go over $1,000 per ton in gold. The prospects are very favorable for this becoming a prosperous camp in the near future."

### Clippings

A physician was called recently to attend Flo Stewart, a woman who attained considerable notoriety during the early stages of the Mint shortage cases. It was reported that she had taken laudanum with suicidal attempt but later developments seem to show that the poison was administered to her by another party. Investigation is apt to disclose some startling features.—*Carson News.*

It is estimated that there are about 17,500 head of beef cattle this side of the mountains. It is said that Shasta Valley is about cleaned up, and if California must depend upon this section for three month's beef supply, when they use about 1,200 head a day, it looks as if they would be compelled to pay a little more for them than they have been paying.—*Lyon County Times.*

Walter Ober of Inyo County was married last Monday evening at the Lake View House to Amelia Rey. Mr. Ober has lived most of his life in Inyo County and is well known throughout this section. The bride is also well known in this county, having resided here for many years. The happy couple left on Monday morning for Silver Peak, where they will in future reside.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

### Location Notices.

Recorded since the 11th of last month.

1. H. J. Robinson; gold quartz; Alabama District.

2. J. L. Bourland, M. V. Bourland, J. G. Ballard, H. R. Berger, P. F. Noland, J. C. Noland, W. H. Noland, John Noland; 160 acres soda, salt and borax land; Saline Valley.

3. M. C. Brockman, M. Brockman, A. C. Brockman, M. J. Ginden, W. R. Berger, F. E. Berger, D. W. Berger, D. E. Berger; 160 acres soda, salt and borax land; Saline Vallley.

4. W. M. Richards, William Bennett, A. J. Perkins; mineral quartz; Cerro Gordo district.

5. Wm. Bennett, A. J. Perkins; mineral rock; Cerro Gordo district.

6. Frank Barbour; mineral quartz; Funeral Mountains.

7. Frank Barbour; gold quartz; Funeral Mountains.

8. Olie Dearborne; mineral rock; Swansea district.

9. T. J. Riggs; quartz lode; Cerro Gordo district.

10. J. C. Miller; five thousand inches of water in Fish Springs.

11. J. C. Miller; five thousand inches of water in Birch Creek.

12. J. C. Rosper; quartz lode; Russ district.

13. W. G. Meroney, Maggie Brockman, William McGinnis, Annie McGinnis, J. H. Bourland, R. D. Bourland, M. A. Hobbs, A. A. Hicks; 160 acres salt, soda and borax land; Saline Valley.

14. W. H. Brockman, M. J. Glinden, H. W. Brockman, James Shaw, John Rother, M. A. Rother, A. M. Bourland, Rebecka Bourland; 160 acres salt, soda and borax land; Saline Valley.

15. Geo. Voraceg; mineral quartz; Argus Range district.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.; MONTH: FEBRUARY, 1896.

| | TEMPERATURE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | MAX. | MIN. | MEAN. | PRECIP. |
| 1 | 55 | 35 | 40 | |
| 2 | 54 | 28 | 41 | |
| 3 | 42 | 35 | 38 | |
| 4 | 54 | 37 | 43 | |
| 5 | 61 | 35 | 48 | |
| 6 | 4 | 36 | 41 | |
| 7 | 56 | 26 | 41 | |
| 8 | 66 | 35 | 44 | |
| 9 | 56 | 26 | 41 | |
| 10 | 58 | 33 | 44 | |
| 11 | 56 | 32 | 44 | |
| 12 | 57 | 31 | 44 | |
| 13 | 56 | 26 | 41 | |
| 14 | 6 | 36 | 47 | |
| 15 | 6 | 35 | 50 | |
| 16 | 62 | 34 | 48 | |
| 17 | 6 | 36 | 50 | |
| 18 | 67 | 37 | 52 | |
| 19 | 64 | 35 | 50 | |
| 20 | 64 | 31 | 47 | |
| 21 | 63 | 35 | 48 | |
| 22 | 62 | 41 | 52 | |
| 23 | 68 | 41 | 54 | |
| 24 | 6 | 31 | 48 | |
| 25 | 62 | 32 | 46 | |
| 26 | 72 | 35 | 53 | |
| 27 | 74 | 41 | 57 | |
| 28 | 69 | 47 | 58 | |
| 29 | 54 | 39 | 47 | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean Barometer | 30.11 |
| Highest barometer | 30.41, date 25 |
| Lowest barometer | 29.67, date 29 |
| Mean Temperature | 47 |
| Highest temperature | 72, date 26 |
| Lowest temperature | 26, date 13 |
| Greatest daily range of temperature | 27, date 2 |
| Least daily range of temperature | 10, date 6 |
| Total excess in temperature during month | 121 |
| Total excess in temperature since Jan. 1st | 269 |
| Prevailing direction of wind | NW |
| Total movement of wind | 643 miles |
| Maximum velocity of wind | 42, NW, 29 |
| Total Precipitation | .00 inches |
| Days with .01 or more precipitation | 0 |
| Total defic. in precipitation for month | .59 |
| Total defic. in precipitation since Jan. 1st | 1.4 |
| Number of cloudless days | 22 |
| Partly cloudy days | 5 |
| Cloudy days | 2 |
| Dates of frost | |

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

### Weather Summary, week ending Mar 5 1896.

Highest barometer, 30.037 date, 5
Lowest barometer, 29.621 date 3
Highest Temperature 69.0 date 28
Lowest Temperature, 19.8 date 5
Mean Temperature, 37.7
Average dew-point, 16.3
Average humidity, 48.0
Total precipitation, .15 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Highest velocity and date, 42 NW 29
Number of clear days, 3
" partly cloudy days, 1
" cloudy days, 2
" rainy days (.01 or more precip) 2

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows: Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

### The Storm

This region was visited by a heavy storm early in the week. Snow fell to a considerable depth in the high Sierras, and the first snow of the season fell in the valley. At Independence there was not more than an inch, while at Olancha there was about two feet. The storm was general all over the Coast, snow falling at Stockton for the first time in eight years. The fruit crop in the Sacramento valley has been badly damased. The unusual cold will be an advantage here, as it will hold back the fruit till possible danger from frost has past. It is reported that the Thornton Bros. in Round Valley lost about 1,700 head of goats. They had finished shearing when the storm came and the animals fled before it, falling into a creek and drowning. The Mojave stage was delayed by the snow and at last accounts had not got through. While the sky is partly overcast with clouds the storm is apparently over.

### Clippings From Blackrock

Surveyor J. Seely is at A. A. Neil's, confined to the house with a strained hip.

The late storm compelled the woodchoppers and packers to leave camp and seek shelter in the valley.

A bran new daughter made her appearance at the residence of Jas. Jenkins on Tuesday morning.

Capt. Luke Smith's good looks were temporarily spoiled by a birch pole which he was chopping flying up and coming in contact with his roman nose causing it to "roam all over his face."

NONPAREIL.

### Sport On The 17th

There will be two days racing at Independence on March 17th and 18th. On the 17th there will be a quarter-mile dash, free for all. The track will be put in good condition and the races will be run under the rules of the Blood Horse Association. There are a number of horses in training at Bishop, Big Pine, Fish Springs, Independence and Lone Pine, and there will be good sport. See advertisement.

Pasoevitch, the photographer will not be able to get here by the 5th of this month, as before stated, but will be here later in the month. *

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## RACING!!

—AT—

## Independence,

—ON—

## March 17th and 18th.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17TH.

QUARTER-MILE DASH—Free-for-all, purse, $40.00

QUARTER-MILE AND REPEAT—For saddle horses, purse, $20.00.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th.

HALF-MILE AND REPEAT—Free for all, purse, $60.00.

Entrance fee in cases 10 percent. to be added to the purse

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern.

E. ROBINSON, Presiding Judge.

R. W. THOMAS, Starter.

## GRAND BALL

TUESDAY EVENING.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO AUGUST HOTZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo county, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of sect on 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. J. L. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co. California.

## PASEVITCH

*IS COMING.*

The Inyo Photographer.

HE WILL BE HERE

This Month

GOOD WORK OR NO PAY.

WAIT FOR HIM

### MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

## L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, DRESDEN WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

—

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

—

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

### MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## WATCH THIS SPACE

## It Will Interest You

## JUST RECEIVED

NEW STOCK OF——

## SPRING NOVELTIES!

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

It don't cost a cent to inspect them and we are glad to have you come.

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

SPECIAL: Now en route, a car-load of BARB-WIRE. Glidden's 2-point, tuick-set, at lower prices than you have paid for the inferior brands.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*

## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

## REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

## Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

## Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

[Official]

### *Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January—, 1896 sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1895-96. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, and opened by said Board on the Ninth day of April, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

## A. St. Merry,

## BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.
(Opposite Court House

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

# THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE

BY GILBERT PARKER

AUTHOR OF "THE CHIEF FACTOR," "PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE," ETC.

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She scarcely knew what she said. A woman who loves a man very much is not quick to take in the absolute dec-

*She looked at herself again.*

laration of that man's love on the instant. It is too wonderful for her. He felt his cheek flush with hers; he drew her look again to him. "Marion, Marion!" he said. That was all.

"Oh, hush! Some one is coming," was her quick, throbbing reply. When they parted a half hour later, he said to her, "Will you give me my commission to go to Greyhope?"

"Oh, no, I cannot," she said very gravely, "but come to Greyhope—when I go back."

"And when will that be?" he said, smiling, yet a little ruefully too.

"Oh, ask Mrs. Townley," she replied. "She is coming also."

Marion knew what that commission to go to Greyhope meant. But she determined that he should see Lali first before anything irrevocable was done. She still looked upon Frank's marriage as a scandal. Well, Captain Vidall should face it in all its crudeness. So in a week or less Marion and Mrs. Townley were in Greyhope.

Two months had gone since Lali arrived in England, and yet no letter had come to her or to any of them from Frank. Frank's solicitor in London had written him fully of her arrival, and he had had a reply, with further instructions regarding money to be placed to General Armour's credit for the benefit of his wife. Lali, as she became Europeanized, also awoke to the forms and ceremonies of her new life. She had overheard Frank's father and mother wondering, and fretting as they wondered, why they had not received any word from him. General Armour had even called him a scoundrel, which sent Frank's mother into tears. Then Lali had questioned Mackenzie and Colvan, for she had increasing shrewdness, and she began to feel her actual position. She resented General Armour's imputation, but in her heart she began to pine and wonder. At times, too, she was fitful and was not to be drawn out. But she went on improving in personal appearance and manner and in learning the English language. Mrs. Townley's appearance marked a change in her. When they met, she suddenly stood still and trembled. When Mrs. Townley came to her and took her hand and kissed her, she shivered and then caught her about the shoulders lightly, but was silent. After a little she said, "Come—come to my wigwam and talk with me."

She said it with a strange little smile, for now she recognized that the word wigwam was not to be used in her new life. But Mrs. Townley whispered, "Ask Marion to come too."

Lali hesitated and then said a little maliciously, "Marion, will you come to my wigwam?"

Marion ran to her, caught her about the waist and replied gayly: "Yes, we will have a powwow. Is that right—is powwow right?"

The Indian girl shook her head with a pretty vagueness and vanished with them. General Armour walked up and down the room briskly, then turned on his wife and said: "Wife, it was a brutal thing. Frank doesn't deserve to be—the father of her child."

But Lali had moods—singular moods. She indulged in one three days after the arrival of Marion and Mrs. Townley. She had learned to ride with the side-saddle and wore her riding dress admirably. Nowhere did she show to better advantage. She had taken to riding now with General Armour on the country roads. On this day Captain Vidall was expected, he having written to ask that he might come. What trouble Lali had with one of the servants that morning was never thoroughly explained, but certain it is she came to have a crude notion of why Frank Armour married her. The servant was dismissed duly, but that was after the contretemps.

It was late afternoon. Everybody had been busy, because one or two other guests were expected besides Captain Vidall. Lali had kept to herself, sending word through Richard that she would not "be English," as she vaguely put it, that day. She had sent Mackenzie on some mission. She sat on the floor of her room as she used to sit on the ground in her father's lodge. Her head was bowed in her hands, and her arms rested on her knees. Her body swayed to and fro. Presently all motion ceased. She became perfectly still. She looked before her, as if studying something.

Her eyes emphatically flashed. She rose quickly to her feet, went to her wardrobe and took out her Indian costume and blanket, with which she could never be induced to part. Almost feverishly she took off the clothes she wore and hastily threw them from her; then she put on the buckskin clothes in which she had journeyed to England, drew down her hair as she used to wear it, fastened round her waist a long red sash which had been given her by a governor of the Hudson's Bay company when he had visited her father's country, threw her blanket round her shoulders and then eyed herself in the great mirror in the room. What she saw evidently did not please her perfectly, for she stretched out her hands and looked at them. She shook her head at herself and put her hand to her cheeks and pinched them—they were not so brown as they once were—then thrust out her foot. She drew it back quickly in disdain.

Immediately she caught the fashionable slippers from her feet and threw them among the discarded garments. She looked at herself again. Still she was not satisfied, but she threw up her arms, as with a sense of pleasure and freedom, and laughed at herself. She pushed out her moccasined foot, tapped the floor with it, nodded toward it and said a word or two in her own language. She heard some one in the next room, possibly Mackenzie. She stepped to the door leading into the hall, opened it, went out, traveled its length, ran down a back hallway out into the park toward the stables, her blanket, as her hair, flying behind her.

She entered the stables, made for a horse that she had ridden much, put a bridle on him, led him out before any one had seen her, and catching him by the mane suddenly threw herself on him at a bound, and giving him a tap with a short whip she had caught up in the stable headed him for the main avenue and the open road. Then a stableman saw her and ran after, but he might as well have tried to follow the wind. He forthwith proceeded to saddle another horse. Boulter also saw her as she passed the house, and running in told Mrs. Armour and the general. They both ran to the window and saw dashing down the avenue a picture out of Fenimore Cooper—a saddleless horse, with a rider whose fingers merely touched the bridle riding as on a journey of life and death.

"My God, it's Lali! She's mad! she's mad! She is striking that horse! It will bolt! It will kill her!" said the general.

Then he rushed for a horse to follow her. Mrs. Armour's hands clasped painfully. For an instant she had almost the same thought as had Marion on the first morning of Lali's coming, but that passed and left her gazing helplessly after the horsewoman. The flying blanket had frightened the blooded horse, and he made desperate efforts to fulfill the general's predictions.

Lali soon found that she had miscalculated. She was not riding an Indian pony, but a crazed, high strung horse. As they flew, she sitting superbly and tugging at the bridle, the party coming from the railway station entered the great gate, accompanied by Richard and Marion. In a moment they sighted this wild pair bearing down upon them with a terrible swiftness.

As Marion recognized Lali she turned pale and cried out, rising in her seat. Instinctively Captain Vidall knew who it was, though he could not guess the cause of the singular circumstance. He

*In a moment they sighted this wild pair bearing down upon them.*

saw that the horse had bolted, but also that the rider seemed entirely fearless. "Why, in heaven's name," he said between his teeth, "does she not let go that blanket?"

At that moment Lali did let it go, and the horse dashed by them, making hard for the gate. "Turn the horses round and follow her!" said Vidall to the driver. While this was doing Marion caught sight of her father riding hard down the avenue. He passed them and called to them to hurry on after him.

Lali had not the slightest sense of fear, but she knew that the horse had gone mad. When they passed through the gate and swerved into the road, a less practiced rider would have been thrown. She sat like wax. The pace was incredible for a mile, and though General Armour rode well he was far behind.

Suddenly a trap appeared in the road in front of them, and the driver, seeing the runaway, set his horses at right angles to the road. It served the purpose only to provide another danger. Not far from where the trap was drawn, and between it and the runaway, was a lane which ended at a farmyard in a cul de sac. The horse swerved into it, not slacking its pace, and in the fraction of a mile came to the farmyard.

But now the fever was in Lali's blood. She did not care whether she lived or died. A high hedge formed the cul de sac. When she saw the horse slacking, she cut him savagely across the head twice with a whip and drove him at the green wall. He was of too good make to refuse it, stiff as it was. He rose to it magnificently and cleared it, but almost as he struck the ground squarely he staggered and fell, the girl beneath him. He had burst a blood vessel. The ground was soft and wet. The weight of the horse prevented her from getting free. She felt its hoof striking in its death struggle, and once her shoulder was struck. Instinctively she buried her face in the mud, and her arms covered her head.

And then she knew no more.

When she came to, she was in the carriage within the gates of Greyhope, and Marion was bending over her. She suddenly tried to lift herself, but could not. Presently she saw another face—that of General Armour. It was stern, and yet his eyes were swimming as he looked at her.

"How!" she said to him. "How!" and fainted again.

## CHAPTER VI.

Lali's recovery was not rapid. A change had come upon her. With that strange ride had gone the last flicker of the desire for savage life in her. She knew now the position she held toward her husband; that he had never loved her; that she was only an instrument for unworthy retaliation. So soon as she could speak after her accident she told them that they must not write to him and tell him of it. She also made them promise that they would give him no news of her at all, save that she was well. They could not refuse to promise. They felt she had the right to demand much more than that. They had begun to care for her for herself, and when the months went by and one day there was a hush about her room and anxiety and then relief in the faces of all, they came to care for her still more for the sake of her child.

As the weeks passed the fair haired child grew more and more like his father, but if Lali thought of her husband they never knew by anything she said, for she would not speak of him. She also made them promise that they would not write to him of the child's birth. Richard, with his sense of justice and knowing how much the woman had been wronged, said that in all this she had done quite right; that Frank, if he had done his duty after marrying her, should have come with her. And because they all felt that Richard had been her best friend as well as their own they called the child after him. This also was Lali's wish. Coincident with her motherhood there came to Lali a new purpose. She had not lived with the Armours without absorbing some of their fine social sense and dignity. This, added to the native instinct of pride in her, gave her a new ambition. As hour by hour the child grew dear to her, so hour by hour her husband grew away from her. She schooled herself against him. At times she thought she hated him. She felt she could never forgive him, but she would prove to him that it was she who had made the mistake of her life in marrying him; that she had been wronged, not he, and that his sin would face him with reproach and punishment one day. Richard's prophecy was likely to come true. She would defeat very perfectly indeed Frank's intentions. After the child was born, so soon as she was able, she renewed her studies with Richard and Mrs. Armour. She read every morning for hours; she rode; she practiced all those graceful arts of the toilet belonging to the social convention; she showed an unexpected faculty for singing and practiced it faithfully, and she begged Mrs. Armour and Marion to correct her at every point where correction seemed necessary. When the chid was two years old, they all went to London, something against Lali's personal feelings, but quite in accord with what she felt her duty.

Richard was left behind at Greyhope. For the first time in 18 months he was alone with his old quiet duties and recreations. During that time he had not neglected his pensioners—his poor, sick, halt and blind—but a deeper, larger interest had come into his life in the person of Lali. During all that time she had seldom been out of his sight, never out of his influence and tutelage. His days had been full, his every hour had been given a keen responsible interest. As if by tacit consent, every incident or development of Lali's life was influenced by his judgment and decision. He had been more to her than General Armour, Mrs. Armour or Marion. Schooled as he was in all the ways of the world, he had at the same time a mind as sensitive as a woman's, an indescribable gentleness, a persuasive temperament. Since, years before, he had withdrawn from the social world and become a recluse many of his finer qualities had gone into an indulgent seclusion. He had once loved the world and the gay life of London, but some untoward event, coupled with a radical love of retirement, had sent him into years of isolation at Greyhope.

His tutelar relations with Lali had reopened many an old spring of sensation and experience. Her shy dependency, her innocent inquisitiveness, had searched out his remotest sympathies. In teaching her he had himself been retaught. Before she came he had been satisfied with the quiet usefulness and studious ease of his life, but in her presence something of his old youthfulness came back, some reflection of the ardent hopes of his young manhood. He did not notice the change in himself. He only knew that his life was very full. He read later at nights, he rose earlier in the morning, but unconsciously to himself he was undergoing a change. The more a man's sympathies and emotions are active the less is he the philosopher. It is only when one has withdrawn from the more personal influence of the emotions that one's philosophy may be trusted.

One may be interested in mankind and still be philosophical—may be, as it were, the priest and confessor to all comers. But let one be touched in some vital corner in one's nature, and the high faultless impartiality is gone. In proportion as Richard's interest in Lali had grown, the universal quality of his sympathy had declined. Man is only man. Not that his benefactions as lord bountiful in the parish had grown perfunctory, but the calm detail of his interest was not so definite. He was the same, yet not the same.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### Wind and Whiskers.

I hear that certain hairy old chappies who are given to wearing their whiskers in the Vandyke style are organizing a club to be known as "The Pointed Beard club."

The object of the new organization is soup and sociability.

It is to begin its career with a bohemian dinner, from which smooth faces and "mustaches only" are to be barred, and at this dinner every member is to make a speech.

The motto of the club is most appropriate. It is "Wind and Whiskers."—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

### The Price of a Battlefield.

The battlefield of Bull Run has been sold for less than $6 an acre. This is far below the customary quotation for historic battlefields.—Boston Herald.

## NOTHING TO DIG BUT GOLD.

**Wonderful Discoveries of the Yellow Ore Near Salt Lake City.**

Recent discoveries of vast goldfields at Mercur, about 65 miles south of Salt Lake City, which give every indication of making that place one of the largest and richest gold mining camps in the world, have created intense excitement. For about two years only one property has been operated, and that by the Mercur Gold Mining and Milling company, and in that period it has paid dividends of over $600,000. It now appears that the valley for many miles in every direction contains ore equally as rich or richer than the Mercur company's property.

Within a short period a district of seven miles by three miles has been almost entirely taken up, and fully 1,000 miners and prospectors are at work. Three new mills have been started up and are now operating even more profitably than the original one. New discoveries are being made daily, and there is great excitement. The extent of the surface in which the ore is found appears to be practically unlimited, and the stock of numerous companies which have recently incorporated is eagerly sought for at from 50 cents to $2 a share. Captain Delamar, the multimillionaire, recently obtained an option to purchase the properties of the Mercur company for $1,500,000. The option runs until Jan. 6, and there is scarcely a doubt he will take it up.—New York Tribune.

## GIVES UP THE PULPIT.

**Instead of Serving the Living He Will Bury the Dead.**

Following close upon the action of the Rev. Julius Feicke, who gave up preaching to enter the saloon business because the pulpit did not afford him a living, comes another New Jersey clergyman who, rather than starve, has abandoned the ministry for business.

The change this time is made by the Rev. W. R. Clark, pastor of the First Congregational church of Guttenberg, and he has gone into the undertaking business.

The church is a small one and composed of members who are not wealthy. It does not pay a regular salary, but when the Rev. Mr. Clark accepted the pastorate he says he was promised that he should not want for anything. The donations and subscriptions upon which the trustees depended to make good their promises were not forthcoming, and Mr. Clark soon found himself face to face with the problem which drove Mr. Feicke out of the ministry.

He has tendered his resignation in a letter, in which he said that during the six months he had acted as pastor of the church he had received just $28.50. This was hard enough to bear, but when certain members of the congregation began to slander him it was more than he could stand.—New York Herald.

## DRAW POKER AS A CURE.

**Dr. Hutchinson Encourages His Maniacs to Play the Game.**

Draw poker as a cure for insanity is being tried with great success at the Western Pennsylvania Insane asylum at Dixmont. Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson, the superintendent, speaking recently of the 700 inmates under his charge, said:

"We have some famous poker games there. I must confess that I was afraid to permit its being played at first, fearing the effect on some of the patients. But instead of being injurious the game has turned out to be a perfect godsend to us.

"It is the very thing we want, and I am satisfied the end justifies the means. It seems to have a quieting effect on the most boisterous patients, who play with the skill of a Mississippi river planter.

"One is surprised at their cunning and coolness. They use chips, but do not bet millions of dollars on their hands, as one would imagine. As a general rule the bets are small."—New York World.

### An Athletic Clerk of the House.

Major Alexander McDowell, the new clerk of the house of representatives, has been in turn printer, editor and soldier and is now a successful banker in Sharon, Pa. Notwithstanding his many business cares, Major McDowell is an enthusiastic student of music and possesses a tenor voice of rare power and sweetness. In his banking house in Sharon he has a private room, where he has been accustomed every day for years to hold a noonday service of song with a few of his friends and neighbors, their favorite selections being Watts' hymns. The major is also an enthusiastic tennis player and now and then plays quarter back with the local football team.

An ugly person is not to blame for his looks, but people notice it just the same.

THE GIFT OF A GOOD STOMACH

Is one of the most beneficent donations vouchsafed to us by nature. How often it is grossly abused! Whether the stomach is naturally weak, or has been rendered so by imprudence in eating or drinking, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best agent for its restoration to vigor and activity. Both digestion and appetite are renewed by this fine tonic, which also overcomes constipation, biliousness, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness.

"Do you think his kissing her was so much of a surprise as she says?" I do. Why, she even forgot to scream."

"The Post," San Francisco's best evening paper, leads again. It has cut the price of the daily issue to 4 c a month, or $4.50 a year. This makes it the cheapest—it has always been the best—evening paper on the coast. The greatest cut, however, is on the "Weekly Post," which has been reduced to 50 cents a year. As the "Weekly Post" hereafter will be a 12 page paper, and will contain the very best matter—mining, commercial and financial quotations, excellent stories, and all the news—it is a wonderfully low price. Indeed, the "Weekly Post" is now the cheapest paper in the country.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

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*From U.S. Journal of Medicine*

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## LIVING POSTERS.

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The living poster has never been seen either in Chicago or anywhere else. The originals to be reproduced are selections from the works of Chenet, Grasset and Lutree, Dudley Hardy and Beardsley and Rhead. The living posters will be advertised by a special poster which is being designed for the committee by an artist at the Art institute. Copies of this poster will be on sale, and those who have been favored with a view of it say it is a charming creation and almost a portrait of one of the women who will take part in the representation. This poster is under the supervision of Mrs. C. P. Abbott.

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If we could only foresee, what misery might be prevented. One of the many chroniclers of events in the life of Napoleon says he lost Waterloo from a pain in his back, being unfitted thereby for personal direction of the battle. It is always the unexpected that mars the best anticipations, and thus so many business men, laboring men or women, primed for success, are taken down suddenly. Nothing comes more suddenly than an attack of lumbago to stiffen or twist the muscles of the spine and lay one up. In ten minutes, however, St. Jacobs Oil will cure the soreness and stiffness and make the back supple and strong. If Napoleon could have had this great remedy at the right time, he would have changed, perhaps, the map of the whole of Europe.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896.

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### AT THE LAST.

It is thy wife. Oh, husband, let me in!
I am a-weary, and the way was hard.
The snow was deep; the way was hard to win.
I fall before thy gate against me barr'd.
Oh, let me in! It is thy weary wife,
Hitherward following with wounded feet
To find thee here and lose the pain of life.
Excepting this my bitter had no sweet
And my despair no hope when thou wert past,
Oh, love, from out my darkness to thy light.
And now for me, for me, the dawn at last!
For me the rapture of the end of night!
Downfall'n my husband's silent house before
He hears me not—then death undo the door.
—Mary Brotherton, From "Rosemary For Remembrance."

## RECOVERING A RING.

Virginia asked me to take her out for a row. So I of course tucked a big red cushion under each arm and straightway went down to the boathouse, for Virginia had promised herself to me in marriage, and I perforce obeyed her always and implicitly, as is the custom in such cases.

I had been staying for some weeks with her people, who had a country house on the western shore of lake—well, the name doesn't matter. We had been together a great deal, and I had learned to read Virginia's moods from the expression of her adorable little mouth. On this particular occasion her lips were pressed tightly together, which symptom meant in my code that a storm was brewing, and so, after her ladyship had settled herself comfortably among the cushions, I, saying nothing, sculled steadily away from the shore for some minutes. And besides it was one of those gorgeous autumn afternoons that make one silent. Little will-o'-the-wisps of sunlight were dancing with the ripples on the surface of the lake. The trees on the shore, like coquettes who are conscious of having lost the full bloom of their beauty, had dressed themselves in gaudy suits of scarlet and orange, as if hoping by brilliancy of color to hide the tragedy of decay that makes autumn so infinitely pathetic. Ever and anon an adventurous trout would spring out of the water to look at the deep blue of the sky, and great golden bumblebees went buzzing over our heads in their transit across the lake in search of fresh plunder.

Watching these things, I was almost unmindful of Virginia's presence, and I started when she said sharply, "You're not very amusing this afternoon."

I smiled an answer, whereupon she immediately cleared decks for action, and said, with a fine air of irony, "If only your dear Mrs. Carruthers were here, you would soon find plenty to say. I'm sure the way you went on with her at lunch was simply disgraceful. Not that I am jealous of her. You needn't think that!"

Mrs. Carruthers was a fellow guest of mine who possessed a great many of the alluring qualities of a young widow.

"She's a horrid flirt!"

"Virgie!"

"She is, and you know it. You can't call her pretty!"

"Well, dear, I suppose I mayn't, but I have heard lots of fellows say they thought she was a brick."

"Brick or no brick, she's 40 if she's a day."

"She probably is a day, but 40—no. Shall we say 39?"

This was ingenious on my part, seeing that Virginia and I both knew that Mrs. Carruthers was not yet 26.

Virginia flushed, and looked at me with her lower lip quivering.

"George, when you are sarcastic I almost hate you."

"Dear!" said I reproachfully, accentuating the e vowel sound, to make the little word seem more caressing.

"I wish I had never met you. I hate being engaged anyway—and we seem to be always quarreling."

"It takes two to make a quarrel, Virgie, and I'm sure I'm in the best of tempers."

"That's the aggravating part of it. You sit there smiling and I can't make you angry."

To my shame be it said, I burst out laughing. The moment after I was sorry, for the tears began to gather in her eyes, and I can't bear that, and more ominous still, she was fidgeting with her engagement ring. Now this really alarmed me. As a rule, our engagement was broken and recemented once a week. Only the afternoon before we had gone through the ceremony. If it were going to happen once every day, there were elements of danger in the custom which it was desirable to avoid.

But before I had time to sue for forgiveness Virginia took off the little gold band and after a moment's hesitation flung it to the lake. And then she looked straight at me, with a brave show of defiance, although the telltale mouth let me know that she was frightened at what she had done. I was more hurt than words can say, and with a few swift strokes turned the boat's head homeward. But I couldn't bear to leave the ring behind, and I determined to dive for it. I shipped my oars and took off my coat. Virginia pretended to take no notice. Then, watching her closely, I began to untie my shoe laces. Still she pretended not to see. Then I took off my belt and shoes and placed the contents of my trousers pockets in a neat little heap in the bottom of the boat.

Virginia's eyes met mine, and she said tremulously, "What are you going to do, George?"

"Dive for the ring, Virginia."

"Can you swim?"

"No."

I couldn't resist this fib. It would have spoiled it all if I had told her that I, at Eton, had held the school championship for three years in succession.

"George, dear, can't we let the men dredge for it?"

"How should we ever remember the exact spot where it went down? No,"—this with a slight touch of melodrama—"I must take the risk. And, Virgie, if I should not—not come up, don't you know—tell them that I fell overboard."

Virginia gave vent to a scream. Not one of those staccato notes that the mention of a mouse will generally bring from women, but a genuine scream of fear.

"George, please—please don't! I am so sorry I was jealous and cross and wicked."

And the tears began to show themselves again, so, without more ado, I went to the bow and took a header. I found that the water was only about ten feet deep, but the ring was not to be seen. On coming up for breath, I found poor Virginia brandishing an oar over the side of the boat, with a view to saving my life if possible. I seized it with much show of distress and waited until I got my breath. Virginia implored me to come back into the boat, but I was obdurate. After the third dive I returned to the surface, triumphantly holding out the object of my search. I swam to the side of the boat, and taking hold of Virginia's left hand, I placed the ring on her finger. We made many vows and promises, and it was not before some minutes had expired that I began to realize that I was getting awfully cold. Clambering back into the boat with some difficulty, I pulled to the house as quickly as I could. As we came in sight of the lawn Virginia exclaimed, "Of course there's that horrid Mrs. Carruthers waiting for you."

"Horrid, did you say, Virgie?"

"Oh! I forgot, George, dear, but Mrs. Carruthers is there at any rate. What will she think? What shall I tell her?"

"We'll say I caught a crab and overbalanced myself into the water."

"But do I look as if I had been crying?"

She did unmistakably, but before I had time to answer her we arrived at the landing stage. Mrs. Carruthers greeted me with:

"Why, what on earth have you been doing?"

"Poor George fell into the water," replied Virginia, with a winning smile, "and I saved his life with an oar. Didn't I, George?"

All through dinner that evening Mrs. Carruthers chaffed me unmercifully. I bore her raillery with great fortitude, and afterward, when Virginia and I were sitting on the piazza in front of the house, we made a solemn resolution that we wouldn't break our engagement again for a whole calendar month at the very most.—Gilbert Burgess in Sketch.

#### Cumberland Dialect.

Farmer (loquitor)—So ye've landed at last! Well, A'se proud to see you. A'll just tell the lad to louse the horses out of the conveyance. He's deaf, but A'll soon incense him. My missus has been only very middling. She's keeping better now, but she's very useless (helpless). What a meat there is in yon field the year! When them Irish beasts come, they was as lean as paddocks, and now they're as fat as butther. It's getting sare fogged up, however; we began to ploo out a part of the field, and then rued it and gave over. Yon great saugh tree has mashed the dike. It's bad for the land when the dikes is down, the beasts carries all the management into the plantings. This cundith has got properly stopped with mud. Gif A was just to rummel (stir) it a bit with a stick it would soon hush awa'. There's a mint grawing here, A can feel it.

Tash! A'se gotten a stang from a wesp. There's a wesp 'est here. It's a strong 'un, and the beet is coming out thick. It's a very kittlesome and cankersome thing, is a wesp stang. One of Jobbie's lads, the Tom one, has got a venomed hand. He was stung by a slew worm, and his arm swelled up, so he got it charmed by an Irishman. Them from Connaught is best. They spits and breathes on the wound. A've heared tell gif an Irishman draws a ring round a tead with his finger it can't stir, and them Irish beasts is tarrible for banishing snakes. A was once just about sitting down in some spratty grass in yonder slack, when an adder cummed out and fissed at me. My word! A did run! Eels is a kind of adder.—Gentleman's Magazine.

#### Allen G. Thurman's Memory.

"Among men of remarkable memories I will give a prominent place to the Old Roman, Allen G. Thurman," said Lawyer Mills. "To mention a slight incident of his powers: When I was associated with him in prosecuting what is known as 'the tally sheet' cases in Ohio, I was peculiarly impressed by the greatness of Mr. Thurman, by his strength of intellect, profusion of thought and magnificent accomplishments as a lawyer. I was also greatly impressed by his fine scholarship, and I have this illustration of the accuracy of his learning: While one of the attorneys engaged in the case referred to was addressing the jury he professed to make a quotation from Shakespeare—'to make assurance doubly sure.' Mr. Thurman, with affected indignation, turned to me and said, 'I thought he used to be a schoolmaster.' I said, 'Yes.' 'Well, in that case,' he said, 'he ought to know better. Shakespeare never said that.' 'What do you mean, judge?' I asked in surprise. 'I mean,' said he, 'that Shakespeare never wrote "make assurance doubly sure." What he wrote was "make assurance double sure."' I myself had doubts as to the correctness of this criticism, but afterward verified it by examining the standard editions of Shakespeare."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

#### Japanese Missions.

The Japanese are the happiest people in the world. I have looked into the faces of thousands of this strange little people, and scarcely one in a hundred shows lines of sin and discontent, and as I go by the temples that have been beacon lights to these simple hearts for so many centuries I say in my own heart, What a farce this missionary business! What we call civilization brings to this people all of our vices and none of our virtues. Now with all the millions that have been spent in Japan on missions I say to you, and with every regard for truth, there are not 100 actual native Christians in Japan. I believe in the Christian religion, but not for this oriental mind.—Tokyo Cor. Iowa State Register.

## OUR FIGHTING SHIPS

### THEY DO NOT COMPARE WITH THOSE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

#### Admiral Bunce's Fleet Is More Formidable, However, Than England's Present Squadron Attached to the North Atlantic and West Indies Station—England's Force.

The most enthusiastic and patriotic officer can make no equitable comparison of the strength of this country and Great Britain on the ocean without it becoming apparent to the most intense opponent of naval construction that this country is scarcely in a position to assert itself to a point where war may follow. They are content to show that as at present constituted Admiral Bunce's fleet, with the Texas and Maine, is probably stronger for fighting purposes than Britain's fleet attached to the North American and West Indies stations, and that this is true for the first time in ten years.

There are any number of naval officers, however, who are of the opinion that the country has been misled into a belief that the new navy is more formidable than it is, and that reports of the fine squadron of Admiral Bunce make such men as Senator Vilas, who once proclaimed that the United States had 40 ironclads, when he had included every vessel borne on the naval rolls, disposed to rest content with the present strength of the service. Former Watchdog Holman two years ago, when opposing the annual naval appropriation bill, said that Commodore Perry had raised a fine fleet on Lake Erie in 60 days, and that if it was necessary the country could do it again in the same time.

The report of the secretary of the navy and those of his bureau chiefs all indicate that the navy has a fairly good supply of warships, but an examination shows that of the entire number there are but half a dozen which should be classed as actual fighting ships. These include three monitors, the armored cruiser New York and the battleships Texas and Maine. The cruiser type was never designed to engage in actual battle, but rather for peace purposes in foreign countries where it was necessary to show the flag. Such ships as the Columbia and Minneapolis, it is admitted, would be of the highest importance to a squadron for some purposes, but no admiral would ever think of pitting either against an armored ship of the Blake or New York type.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo had prepared a list of the ships now attached to the British fleet in North American waters, and while it is smaller than usual in number it exceeds that which Admiral Bunce will take to the West Indies next week unless the administration recalls his orders. He said that as a rule the two fleets had about balanced in the past two years, but previously the English had almost doubled the number under command of the admiral on the home station. Withdrawals last summer for service in Turkish waters had reduced it to 11 ships, but even this is twice the size of the north Atlantic squadron, exclusive of two monitors.

Great Britain's squadron, however, he expressly stated, would be no match should the two countries by any chance decide to settle the Venezuela question through the fleets on this station. While Great Britain had but one protected cruiser Admiral Bunce had three battleships, and the New York is generally regarded as efficient for fighting purposes as any second class battleship abroad. England's squadron is now divided between West Indian ports, Halifax and Bermuda, but with the cable connecting Bermuda with Halifax under control of the British government it would take but a very few days for her to mobilize the full strength at any point in the islands.

On Dec. 15 the fleet consisted of these ships: Crescent, an armored cruiser and flagship; Cordelia, Canada, Magicienne, which was seen at the naval review; Mohawk, Tartar, Buzzard, Partridge, all protected cruisers, Tourmaline and Pelican, cruisers, and the Rambler, a gunboat The Crescent is a vessel of the New York class, but not so formidable. The Canada and Magicienne are smaller cruisers, but every vessel is well armed, and most of them compare favorably with the best cruisers of the United States navy.

The fact that England maintains so strong a fleet, considering that there is little actual work or necessity for the presence of its vessels in North American waters, as there is in other parts of the world, is not surprising when it is considered that her naval stations, dockyards and fortifications within three and five days' sailing of the seaboard are more powerful and better equipped than those of this country. Mr. McAdoo remarked that he was astonished at the strength displayed by England at St. Lucia and Kingston, where she has modern masked batteries on eminences concealed by trees and sand pits, and about which from the sea there is no indication of the power behind. Both of these stations, it is asserted by army experts, are more strongly fortified than New York or San Francisco. Bermuda is the oldest of her stations and was fortified over 50 years ago. Her garrison here consists of about 500 men, and one of the best floating docks is a part of the naval station. Practically nothing is known by foreign governments of the number of guns mounted on any of these stations or the extent of the mining casemates or torpedo equipment except that they are certainly stronger than people of this country know anything of or even realize.

At the war department it was said that whether there were any serious consequences growing out of the Venezuelan affair or not, the president's message and the spirit of congress would unquestionably lead to larger appropriations in future for coast defenses. Brigadier General Craighill, chief of engineers, said that he could not enter into details as to our ability to defend the coast cities, but that the war department had not been idle in the last dozen years, even with comparative small provisions for this purpose. "You may be sure," he said, "that despite inadequate funds from congress the authorities charged with coast defenses construction have done as well as could be expected." There was not an officer, however, who was not willing to admit that a very small fleet of vessels could do a vast amount of harm to coastwise cities, but they asserted that no foreign troops could ever land on American soil.

Recently the war department has obtained some information that it has been seeking in vain for several years. All efforts to secure the nature of the defenses along the Canadian border have been defeated by announcements that army officers have been detailed for this purpose, so that when it became known that they were in Canada on such work it was necessary to at once recall them to prevent serious embarrassment. Three officers last spring and summer were separately sent on this mission and failed, but a fourth has recently returned here with complete maps, drawings and data of the actual fortifications and strength of the British. This knowledge has been stored away in the bureau of military information.

It is curious to observe the offers which come to the war department when there is a slight difference between this government and any other country. Military organizations in a number of large cities have telegraphed the secretary, placing their services at the disposal of the department and expressing a desire to take the field at once. One or two naval reserve organizations have sent similar proffers of service to the navy department, but all are treated as jokes and receive little notice.—New York Sun.

## NUMBER THIRTEEN.

#### How It Bobbed Up at Every Turn of the St. Louis Delegation.

Anent the selection of St. Louis as a convention city the following story was told by ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of Missouri to show how absurd the 13 superstition idea is. When the idea of competing for the convention was broached, a convention was called, and it was held on the 13th of the month. At the meeting a committee was appointed to look after the details, and it numbered 13.

Then when this was noticed another man was added to the committee to take away the taint of ill luck. The fact was commented on when leaving St. Louis that the thirteenth member of the committee was assigned to berth No. 13 in the car. While driving from the depot in Washington to the Arlington it was noticed that there were 13 people in the bus.

At the hotel Mr. Frank, who made one of the speeches in favor of St. Louis, was assigned to room No. 13 by the clerk. The final blow came last Tuesday, when the first ballot was taken by the committee, who were to decide where the convention was to go. Mr. Frank groaned in spirit when 13 votes were announced for St. Louis. When the final ballot came and St. Louis won, Mr. Frank wrote "13" inside his hat and says that it is a lucky number.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## NEW PROCESS.

#### Invention That Will Save Much Labor In Steel Mills.

Christopher Lewis, who for 30 years has been superintendent of large steel and rolling mills throughout the country, has invented a new process which promises to revolutionize the manufacture of steel. His invention is an "accumulator," a large vessel lined with brick, in which ingots are placed after they are removed from the mold to retain the heat and draw out the gas and sulphur which so often produce ruptures in armor plate and steel rails, causing their ruin.

The invention does away with the use of soaking pits and furnaces and the labor incident thereto, thus saving thousands of dollars to the manufacturer. Mr. Lewis was the inventor of the system to handle iron and steel at rolls by machinery. He was for nine years superintendent of the rolling mills at Columbus. A patent has been applied for, and it is probable the process will be tried in the Johnson Steel works at Lorain, O.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## HIS COLORED WIFE.

#### An Ex-Slave Woman Becomes a Wealthy Heiress.

Judge Brentano of Chicago has rendered a decision and ordered the entry of a decree which will make Maria Evans Laurence, an ex-slave, the legal widow of Dr. Henry Laurence and a wealthy woman. She is now entitled by the order of the court to an interest in her late husband's property, which will bring her at least $50,000.

Dr. Laurence was a white man and died in 1891 at his home in Chicago. As soon as Dr. Laurence died Maria Evans, as she is known, put in a claim against his estate on the ground that she was his widow. This claim was disputed by Dr. William J. Laurence, a brother of the deceased, and 20 other heirs. The defense claimed that Maria Evans was only a servant of the doctor, but the court said the evidence of a common law marriage was too strong to controvert.

#### Labouchere on England's Unpopularity.

At the present moment England is probably more unpopular among foreign nations, including even our own kinsmen in the United States, than she has ever been before, and in my humble judgment our unpopularity was never better deserved.—London Truth.

#### Getting Ready Their Robes.

Great religious excitement prevails in Knott county, Ky. One John Stavins claims a revelation from heaven directing him to preach the second coming is at hand. Great numbers attend his meetings, and it is said many are making white robes to ascend with him.

## CHURCH BULLFIGHTS

### ORIGINAL PLAN OF COWBOYS TO AID RELIGION.

#### Will Differ From the Stereotyped Spanish Fights—South Dakota the Scene of the Novelty—People Excited and a Success Anticipated.

A bull fight is not often given to raise money for a religious purpose, but such is the plan which the residents of Ziebach, Nowlin and Sterling counties, in South Dakota, have now in contemplation. The fight itself will resemble little the stereotyped affair to which the Spanish-American states and the parent country in Europe are accustomed. The idea originated with the cowboys on the Wernoch ranch, in Ziebach county, on the east bank of the Cheyenne river, and from all indications the entertainment will be a great success.

For some time the Methodists of the counties in question have been thinking of establishing a church at a central point where all the residents of the district can reach it. The country is thinly populated, not to mention the fact that only a small proportion of such population as there is takes the slightest interest in religious matters, and the difficulty of raising the necessary funds was for months an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the establishment of the house of worship.

The Wernich cowboys were not among those who felt the need of religious instruction, but they were deeply interested when the daughter of a neighboring rancher suggested the bull fight as an excellent plan for raising money. Within a week from the time the suggestion was made the outlines of the fight had been roughly sketched, and volunteers were eagerly offering themselves for a part in the festivities.

Several lively young steers were selected to play the star roles and a score of cowboys to fill the secondary parts. The religious element would not hear to the torture of the animals, and it was accordingly arranged that the fighters should be armed only with their heavy quirts or whips of hair and be permitted to resort to the use of firearms only in case of absolute necessity. As the men will all be mounted it is unlikely that any such occasion will arise, and the steers will probably enjoy the performance quite as much as the cowboys.

When an animal has been in the ring for a sufficient length of time, it will simply be lassoed and dragged aside and another brought in to take its place.

The exact date of the fight has not yet been fixed. It will probably be some time in January, weather permitting, or a few weeks later in case severe cold should make the exhibition impossible during that month. A large attendance is promised from the towns in the vicinity, and a considerable sum will undoubtedly be raised for an early start upon the new church.—New York World.

## MEMPHIS HAS A HEALER.

#### A Colored Man Said to Cure by Touching Patients.

George Herman Jones of Memphis, colored, says that several weeks ago he saw a woman suffering from rheumatism. Something, he said, told him to cure her. He called her to him, passed his hands over her face, and the pain fled, he says. The next person he says he cured was Charles Hunt, a brick mason who was suffering from consumption. B. F. Hatcher, once suffering from entire paralysis and decay of one arm, has been made whole by Jones, it is said. Phyllis Thompson, an old negress, became so ill from rheumatism that she was compelled to use crutches. Aunt Phyllis, it is asserted, has been cured by Jones.

Jones is an ignorant fellow and attributes his power to spirits.

A committee of physicians is studying Jones' work.

## COURTING BY PROXY.

#### And Now the Bashful Husband Won't Pay the Price Agreed On.

A remarkable case of lovemaking by proxy came up before Justice Roger of St. Paul. Casper Schmidt, a wealthy farmer living near the state fair grounds, asks that a brother farmer, August Sidenkranz, pay him $100 for securing the latter a wife.

Schmidt testified that he had entered into a regular contract with Sidenkranz, because of the latter's bashfulness, to do his courting for him and secure therefor $100. Schmidt secured his sister-in-law as the bride, and Sidenkranz was duly married to her, paying $10 down and agreeing to pay the remainder at a later day. The $90 was not forthcoming, and the suit followed.

#### New Use For Corncobs.

Frank Shafer brought to Lacon, Ills., the other day a sample of sirup which a number of experts pronounced genuine maple sirup. It was nothing more or less than corncob sirup, made as follows: Twelve clean cobs were put in a gallon of water and boiled until soft. Then the juice was strained off and a gallon of dark brown sugar solution added. This is boiled a little while, resulting in a fine quality of sirup, hardly distinguishable from the maple product.

#### A Lynching Tax.

Senator Flanagan has introduced a bill in the Virginia legislature to prevent lynching. It carries into effect in part the governor's recommendations by providing that the board of supervisors of any county or council of any city or town wherein a lynching occurs shall pay into the state treasury $2 for every 1,000 inhabitants for each lynching.

#### How Do Politicians Thrive There?

They've just elected a new president of the republic of Switzerland without any friction and without even the formality of a presidential campaign. Happy Swiss!—Boston Herald.

## ANCIENT CITY OF SALONICA.

#### Chief City of One of Turkey's European Provinces.

Accompanying sketches of the White Tower and Mosque of St. Sophia, in the important city of Salonica, on the borders of Albania, a province of Turkey, may be regarded as illustrating the

THE WHITE TOWER.

aspect of some chief European provinces of the Ottoman dominion. These are likely to be involved, not less seriously than those of Asia Minor, or Anatolia, with Armenian and Syria, in the general confusion and strife of different races and religious communities, and the armed intervention of foreign powers, by which the very existence of the Sultan's empire is menaced with disruption. Macedonia especially, with its population divided between Turks, Greeks and Bulgarians, occupying a large territory which intervenes between Roumelia, the proper European Turkey, and the Mussulman province of Albania, has for many years past been in a very disturbed condition. To the north of it lies the almost independent principality of Bulgaria; to the south, in Thessaly, it is approached by the kingdom of Greece.

The military forces of Bulgaria, if its ruler were enabled, by more favorable political relations with either of the great powers, Russia or Austria, to undertake such an enterprise, might possibly be sufficient to conquer a portion of Macedonia, with the facilities afforded by the geographical situation.

The whole internal policy of this unhappy empire, in default of equitable and efficient domestic rule, is to support itself, with its official agents of fiscal extortion, upon the mutual animosities of its diverse races of subjects, who are allowed to outrage, plunder and massacre each other, so long

MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA.

as the pashas can make up rich purses for their own private emolument, and the palace on the Bosphorus has unfailing luxury. Improved administration is no more sought and attempted than the conciliation of hostile nationalities and religious creeds.

#### A Fagin in Real Life.

Theodore Grant, a New York Fagin, was convicted of teaching boys to steal. He had been arrested with three of his pupils, Morris Jonkofsky, aged 9; Louis Silverbloom, 8; and Samuel Hallowitz, 13. "He stole," little Jonkofsky told Justice Hayes, "and he taught us kids to steal. We would take things out of each other's pockets. Mostly we were 'shades' and 'workers.' He did most of the 'picks' himself. I used to go up in front of a woman and knock something out of her hand, and stand so she couldn't pick it up easily. Then Grant would pick her pocket from behind. When there was a crowd we would 'shade' Grant. He did the work while we crawled around so people couldn't see."

"What have you to say for yourself?" asked the justice.

"When I was pulled by de cops dis kid had just touched a pocket, but I wasn't in de job," said Grant.

"This is Fagin and Oliver Twist in real life," said the justice. "The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the penitentiary for one year on each of the three complaints against you."

#### Edna Lyall's "Dream Children."

The famous English authoress, Edna Lyall, writing of her life and early literary influences and work in Ladies' Home Journal, says: "From the early days of my authorship up to the present time there has always been a story on hand, and writing has become so much a part of my life that it is difficult quite to understand what life without a vocation would be like, or how people exist without 'dream children.' They cost one much suffering, and bring many cares and anxieties; they are not what we could wish, and we are conscious of their faults. Still they are our 'dream children,' and when they cheer the dull or interest the overworked there comes a glad sense that it has all been worth while, and we are thankful that the gift was given us."

#### Alaska Journalism.

A newspaper is soon to be published away up on the edge of the Arctic circle, in Circle City, the new mining town of Alaska. Until now people on the Yukon have had to depend for their news on their neighbors, the nearest newspaper office being many hundred miles away. The paper is to be a weekly, and the printing plant is to be shipped shortly.

Japan boasts of a singing fish. It has national scales, we suppose.

## FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE TRAIN WRECK AT EL LUGARENO, CUBA.

#### How the Cuban Patriots Enforce the Payment of a Tax on Cattle Bound For Havana—Mines of Dynamite Touched Off by Electricity.

Ignacio Agramonte, son of the celebrated Cuban general killed in the last war, secretary of the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe railroad, in a letter to a relative in New York describes the recent train wreck at El Lugareno, caused by insurgent dynamite.

"We left Puerto Principe on the morning of the 26th," he says. "Our train was preceded a few minutes by a locomotive, thoroughly protected with iron sheets and with a strong guard on board. This locomotive, No. 6, was in charge of Manuel de la Torre, the engineer. Our train was drawn by the locomotive Centenario, which was the newest and most perfect belonging to the company. Francisco Bejarano y Rodriguez was the engineer in charge, with N. Artila and J. Rubio as firemen. We had a mixed train—ten cattle cars, six cars of general cargo, a third, second and first class coach, and an iron car in which there were about 20 soldiers.

"Las Minas was passed and the train was approaching the station of El Lugareno. The latter is a pretty little place dotted with sugar houses and the residences of men employed on the plantation. Thick woods of oak, palms and other trees extend for some little distance along the side of the track at this point and for several miles back, forming a secure place from which to attack and a safe retreat. The advance locomotive passed the bridge known as No. 12. Our train approached and passed in safety. Suddenly we heard a rifle shot, followed almost immediately by a deafening report; the next instant we were all in a jumble. I was thrown violently against the forward end of the car. My wife and mother, who were with me, were thrown in the opposite direction. The crashing of iron and timbers, the bellowing of cattle, and the general confusion which followed cannot easily be described. We knew at once that insurgents had blown up the train and thought an attack might follow. Every one remained motionless for an instant, awaiting the expected shower of bullets, but none came.

"I rushed from our car, with difficulty managed to get to the ground, and there beheld a wreck such as I had never seen before. Rails were twisted as though they were ribbons, torn from the sleepers, and absolutely tied into dynamite knots. The locomotive had been hurled 50 feet to one side, a useless mass of iron. Of the tender nothing was left but a pile of coal, wood, chains and bars. The 12 cattle cars were smashed into kindling, the wheels were wrenched from the axles, and scattered in every direction. Cattle, dead and dying, were strewn along the road for 100 feet. From midst the tangled mass of iron which had formed the tender we extracted the two firemen. One had an arm and leg missing, with head and body badly bruised. The other was almost separated piece from piece, while our engineer was unrecognizable. His head was nearly severed from his body, and both arms were gone. The brakeman, who was in one of the cattle cars, was thrown 30 feet in the air, alighting in a lot of cattle, thus partially breaking his fall. He sustained a fracture of the skull and had one arm broken.

"As I jumped from the train I saw beneath a clump of trees a group of about 12 men armed with rifles and machetes. They looked at their work for a moment, and then at a signal from their leader disappeared in the woods. The Spanish troops in the meantime remained in the iron car, expecting the attack which did not follow. I immediately telegraphed for assistance and a wrecking train from Nuevitas to repair the track. Almost all of the cattle were killed outright or injured to such an extent that it was necessary to end their misery. Every car except the first class coach and the iron car of the soldiers was badly damaged. The third class coach was, like the cattle cars, totally demolished. The second class car was jammed into ours, and ours was perched half way up on the roof of the iron car.

"On review we found that my wife had sustained an injury in the side of the jaw, my sister was more or less bruised, and I had a sprained wrist. My mother escaped with a few scratches on the arm. Most of the passengers were pretty badly shaken up.

"Upon examination we found that the insurgents had cut a little path from the edge of the woods to the track and had there between the ties buried a dynamite torpedo, connecting it with a wire to the electric battery in their retreat. They allowed the first locomotive to pass in safety, but as soon as the second was over the torpedo they touched the button of the electric instrument, and dynamite did the rest. Every attempt to ship cattle over the road toward Havana without paying a tax to the insurgent government meets with a similar result. Troops came at once from outlying districts and started in pursuit of the insurgents, but you might as well look for needles in a haystack as try to find those men when they skip into the woods.

"So far our road has lost three engines out of a total of nine and has had any number of cars smashed into kindling wood. Until the present disaster I had no idea of the destructive force of dynamite. We escaped miraculously, but I am sure the insurgents did not know we were on board, or they would not have blown up the train. My father, General Ignacio Agramonte, gave up his life for the Cuban cause, and nearly all of our family, as you know, are in the field. Mother, Sister Herminia, my wife and myself will soon join you in the United States. We have left the old home here and are ready to do anything for Cuba libre."

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY MARCH 13 ..... 1896


The opinion that no evidence exhists that Dr. Nansen has found the North Pole will be increased by the news that all efforts to get a copy of the written message which the explorer is said to have sent to Irkutst have failed. The first report of Nansen's alleged discovery was sent from that point by a Russian news agent. It took the form of a brief and vague summary of the text said to be in hand. This of itself was a suspicious circumstance, for such a letter from Nansen was news to be telegraphed in full Since then the New York Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent has wired Irkutsk repeatedly for further light and has had no response of any kind. No answer was vouchsafed, even, to the inquiry whether there were grounds for sending an expedition to the point where word from Nansen was said to have reached the Siberian mainland. When these circumstances are compared with the fact that the explorer's wife has had no word from him, the inference is strong that the Irkutsk press agent is either given to fakes himself or has been deceived by some one who has chosen to vary the monotony of the arctic night by playing a practical joke on the newsmonger.

When the Cuban resolutions were presented in the House of Representatives last week their reading was frequently interrupted by loud applause on the floor and in the galleries. But for the objection of Boutelle the resolutions, which were made the special order for Tuesday, might have passed at once without debate. There was much excitement for a time and the majority were in favor of immediate action. Boutelle favored careful consideration in a matter that might plunge the country ifnto a war with Spain. He was interrupted with cries of "That's what we want," from different parts of the house. When a large number of people want anything, and want it real bad, they are likely to get it. If Congress intends to to take a step that will put an end to the present peaceful relations existing between this country and Spain it will not be difficult to do it, for both houses are one in the matter But, then, the Cuban insurgants deserve recognition as belligerents any way, and it should be granted.

At last, after five years of correspondence and petitioning and requestion, a little attention is to be paid at Washington to the needs of the national parks in California. The Secretary has sent to Congress a list of estimates of the amounts to be expended for improving National parks during the next fiscal year. The amount recommended for this State are $6,300 for Yosemite, $6,300 for Sequoia and $2,500 for General Grant. The sums are not large—particularly for Yosemite and Sequoia parks—but it will do much, if properly expended, to make many portions of these permanent national reservations accessible. Their wonders and magnificent scenery are now hidden from thousands who would visit them if possible to do so with only a slight degree of comfort; therefore, these small appropriations recommended are hailed as the commencement of a policy to open up our parks for the benefit of the people in whose interest they were formed.

The contract to supply locomotives with crude-oil fuel which the Los Angeles Oil Exchange has made with an Arizona railroad is the second deal of the kind which has followed the discovery of petroleum wells in the southern metropolis. For months past the Santa Fe lines in California have used crude oil in their locomotive furnaces, and the results have been to save 25 per cent of the former costs of coal. Indeed, the use of oil in the production of motive power has so generally increased in the south that the visits of coal-laden vessels there, which lately cut a great figure in the business of San Diego and San Pedro, have become few and far between. It is not unusual to see one such ship now where there were formerly five.

The Supreme Court appears to exhist for the purpose of knocking out laws which are intended to purify politics or to mend morals. It has a nose for unconstitutionality; no matter how well-intentioned a law may be, the Court is sure to find in it some flaw, which makes it void. One of the best meant statutes of the last Legoslature was the Act regulating primary elections; if it could have been put in force, it would have largely deminished the control of nominations by party bosses; but the Court says it is special legislation, and therefore unconstitutional. It seems odd, that, with all our cleverness, we cannot frame laws that will stand the test of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. R. H. McDonald, who wrecked the Pacific Bank and the People's Home Saving Bank, is said to be upon the verge of liberty, free from all charges of wrong-doing. If this man is innocent, it is infamous that he has been locked up for the last three years; if he is guilty, it is infamous that it should have been impossible to convict him. Yet the fact remains that he has not been convicted though he has been inadequately punished. Evidently there is something the matter with the law, though the Code Commissioners say that there is not.—S. F., Town Talk

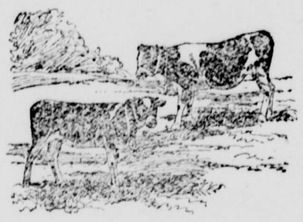
By the ues of the Meyers voting machines in New York state, the cost of elections has been reduced 75 per cent, while a great saving in time is effected and there is absolutely no opportunity for fraud. It is to be hoped the next Legislature of this State will investigate this matter and see if the machines cannot be profitably introduced here.

# DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

## TWIN SISTERS.

**See This Pair of Beautiful British Guernsey Heifers.**

Almost in London itself, only four miles from Regent's park, one of the best milk supply companies of that city, the Express Dairy company, has its farm. During the public health congress in London the Express Dairy company gave a fete to the delegates to show what a fine farm it had. The buildings had been constructed on the most improved hygienic principles, and the delegates to the congress could not sufficiently admire them and the exquisite cleanliness that reigned everywhere. There were brave doings at the picnic,



TWIN GUERNSEYS.

among them a maypole dance and a harvest home procession. Upon a floral car at the head of the march sat the queen of the harvest and her maidens.

It was a great day for the delegates to the health congress and a greater day yet for the dairy company, since it was advertised the world over, and deserved to be, for its skill and cleanliness. Now, if some great American dairy or creamery company, for instance, a mammoth cheese or butter factory or a milk condensery, wishes to make itself known, it could not do better than to organize such a party in warm weather. Blooded cattle, green pastures, sanitary buildings and shining clean rooms and machinery make an impression in favor of cream and butter that can never be effaced.

The cows at the Express Dairy company are of various breeds, but mostly Guernseys. Among all the cattle the visitors admired none more than the pair of Guernsey heifers represented in the picture. The Guernsey cattle on this farm are many of them noted prize winners in England. Why cannot we have dairy companies like this in America, where the company not only sells milk and butter, but makes the butter from the milk of its own beautiful and well kept blooded cows? It would certainly pay.

### To Begin Winter Dairying.

Have about two-thirds of the cows come fresh in the fall and fore part of the winter and the balance in the spring. This will insure an even supply of butter, which will hold your customers. Strippers' milk will always make butter lacking in flavor and is often the cause of the trouble in churning, frothing of the cream, etc., that is complained of. Cows coming fresh in the fall, if they are rightly fed and cared for during the whole year, will produce more butter than if they come in in the spring. Besides, the price being higher in winter, there is more clear profit in fall cows than in spring cows. But to keep up the supply and flavor it is necessary to have some coming fresh at different times along through the year.

I am aware that it takes time to bring about this change unless you can buy cows now that are fresh. I would advise that if you have any heifers that have not yet been bred to breed them immediately or as soon as possible, so they will have their first calves next fall. There will be no trouble afterward in having them calve in the fall. I would let some of the older cows that calve next spring go over till next November before breeding them, so as to have them fresh the September following. It may be that if you have some cows in early, say in February, you can breed them so as to come in in the January following, and the year after still earlier. By following this plan one can in two or three years at most get a herd of cows around just right as to time of coming in.—Exchange.

### Butter Cows.

Let the dairyman follow this course: 1. An A No. 1 bull. 2. Fall calves. 3. Weighing and testing, raise your heifers from the best cows. 4. Gentleness and kindness in handling all your stock. 5. Feed calves and heifers well, but do not have them fat, and have them to calve at about 2 years old. By so doing he will soon have a herd of cattle that it will be hard to beat, especially if he chooses the blacks and whites, where nearly every heifer turns out a good milker.

In selection by milk signs may be included: 1. The milk form, which may be described as a wedge shape—that is, shoulders thin, forward legs comparatively close together, quarter without much flesh. 2. Good, large udder. 3. Large and crooked milk veins. 4. Escutcheon. 5. Openness between the spinal processes. 6. Oiliness and depth of color. 7. Tail reaching to hock. 8. Good, mellow, loose skin. 9. Large openings of the milk veins into the body. 10. Fine head.

As evidence of richness and quality of milk I only mention these signs as a help to those who are about buying, as I would rather have them than not, but the only true tests are the scales and Babcock or other tester. Both quantity and quality are influenced by feed. In the selection and breeding of butter cows the character of ancestry should be carefully studied as regards quality and quantity of milk, and also the economy of its production.—Exchange.

New York city consumes nearly 90,000,000 pounds of butter a year, saying nothing of oleomargarine.

Spelt is not an ancient grain. There is no Sanskrit name for it. Neither the Indians, Chinese nor Persians knew anything of it.

Dahlonega, Ga., was so called from an Indian word meaning yellow wampum or gold. Gold was found in the neighborhood.

Tusks of the mammoth have been found of a length of 9 feet, measured along the curve.

## USE OF OILMEAL.

**How to Feed It Properly to Farm Animals.**

A few years ago I concluded to try an experiment with oilmeal. Inquiry proved the fact that no one kept it for sale except in very small quantities and at prohibitive prices. It seemed to be regarded as a tonic by my neighbors and the druggist. After considerable writing I obtained an offer of a carload at wholesale rates. I spent a day among the neighbors, sold most of it at a low price and still made a profit. It was fed to all kinds of stock and gave general satisfaction. I had sale for four carloads that winter. One horse owned by a livryman died, it was said, from feeding the meal, but nearly every one believed that a severe kicking by the owner had more to do with it. The feed stores were soon supplied with it and sold it at a reasonable price. It cut into their sales, and they soon saw their way to keep it.

Much had been used in this section until other feed got so low and the trust raised the price of the meal so high that few thought it profitable to use it. This season one may again use it to advantage in connection with other foods. It should be a dry, fine, sweet smelling and tasting meal, free from hard, gritty lumps, to be in the best condition for feeding. I fed it to horses mixed with coarse wheat bran; to cows with cottonseed meal, bran, buckwheat middlings and oats; to hens mixed with coarse wheat bran; to hogs in the milk. I do not think that it is loosening in its effects. The old fashioned linseed meal was a moist, brown substance and contained so much oil that it was equal to a dose of physic. The modern meal contains but very little oil and is a cooked, dried article. It can be used as a food instead of as a medicine. A few animals, with weak stomachs, cannot stand a heavy ration of oilmeal. Some cannot stand grain of any kind. A small portion should be mixed with other grains until the animals become accustomed to it. Then increase gradually until a full ration is reached. My work team weigh 1,100 pounds each. They are in the harness every day and work hard. For 18 months the only grain they received was ten quarts by measure per day of a mixture made of one part oilmeal and two parts coarse wheat bran. They kept in good condition, had sleek coats and seemed strong and healthy, with plenty of life. A horse will not be troubled with worms that eats a little of it each day. Our horses will get nothing else this winter, as oats are high and the meal lower. Several men who are keeping large liveries tell me that they cannot afford oats and have used oilmeal several winters.

Fed to cows it affects the butter, making it softer. Cotton seed tends to make it harder. With the two combined there is no perceptible difference. An animal will fatten much faster if fed oilmeal and roots with its cornmeal. A pail one-third full of boiling water will cook a quart of the meal, which will become a thick jelly. To this add coarse wheat bran until dry and crumbly. This is the morning feed the year round. The meal takes largely the place of meat and milk. We have a large number of hogs and pigs and but little milk to feed them. Oilmeal forms a part of their daily ration. Little pigs 2 months old soon show its effect in their sleek condition and shiny hair. One cannot prove it, but I think that the sows give richer, and I know more, milk when fed upon it. According to the chemist, it is worth more than two-thirds of its cost as a fertilizer after passing through the animals. Other things being equal, the farmer should try to feed those foods which have a high manurial value. In any neighborhood where it is not kept by the dealers in feed some farmer can benefit his neighbors and make considerable cash this winter by taking orders and buying by the carload.—C. E. Chapman in Rural New Yorker.

### Boring an Editor.

"Are there no times," said a man, entering the office of a busy editor, "when you can write better than at other times?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought so! That men who write must consult their condition I have no doubt. Now, tell me, when can you write best?"

"When I am alone," the editor replied.—London Tit-Bits

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of January, 1896, an assessment (No. 4) of thirty-five (35) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23rd day of March, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 21st day of April, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, January 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25 h
" ..... May 23
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

## BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office



## HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

| | |
|---|---|
| SINGLE MEALS | 25 cts. to $1.00 |
| LODGING | 25 to 50 cts. |
| BOARD AND LODGING | $2.00 to $1.50. |

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS


(Official.)

## *Proposals for Services of County Physician.*

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 9, 1896, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896, and ending May 10, 1897.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Ninth day of April 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. m3-4w

(Official.)

## *Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.*

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 9, 1896, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1896 and ending May 9, 1897 Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Ninth day of April, 1896, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896. 117-4w

## LAND NOTICES.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against Heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 786, dated March 20, 1893, upon the NE¼ Sec. 2, T 10 S., R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENC, CAL.
February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Moffett against Christ F. Wenzelburger, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 991, dated October 15, 1894, upon the southeast Quarter, Section 23, Township 12 South Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 845. February 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final in support of his claim, and that said proof will before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of Sec. 27, Tp. 15 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George H. Palmer, Reles S. Carrasco and Frederick Burkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF

U. S LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 17, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Cyrus B. Rawson, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver, at his office, Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1896, on timber culture application No. 6, for the NW¼, N½ S½ NW¼ and NE¼ SW¼ quarter of section No. 34, in Township No. 15, Range No. 34 E.

He names as witnesses: Theophilus F. A. Connelly, Michael C. Muldoon, Jacob A. Shoemaker and Ambrose W. H. Smith, all of Inyo County, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIMESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.

[Official.]

## *Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18 with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual
3 000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 10 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Ninth day of April, 1896, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 9th day of April, 1896, and the Board hereby rejects the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated January 13, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of
MANUELLA DIAZ,
Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.
WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.


PIONEER STABLES,

Bishop, Inyo County, Calif.

JOHN B. CLARKE, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United states Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIMESHUZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. and

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

AND

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10:50 a m | Ar | 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | | 11:25 a m | | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | | 12:10 p m | | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | | 12:40 p m | | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | | 1:40 p m | | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2:05 p m | | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | | 2:50 p m | | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | | 3:10 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3:50 p m | | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5:00 p m | Lv | 11:00 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6:00 a m | Ar | 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | | 6:37 a m | | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | | 7:10 a m | | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | | 7:30 a m | | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | | 7:50 a m | | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | | 8:10 a m | | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | | 8:50 a m | | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9:00 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9:30 a m | | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | | 10:10 a m | | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | | 11:10 a m | | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | | 12:00 m | | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 185 | | 12:50 p m | | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 192 | | 1:30 p m | | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 2:10 p m | | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv | 3:15 p m | Lv | 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 229 | | 4:05 p m | | 8:35 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | | 4:50 p m | | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | | 5:35 p m | | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6:20 p m | | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | | 6:50 p m | | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar | 7:00 p m | Lv | 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:45 a m | Lv | 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 9:07 a m | | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:35 a m | | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 10:10 a m | | 5:00 p m |
| Mound House | 10:50 a m | | 5:50 p m |
| Gold Hill | 11:25 a m | | 6:23 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:35 a m | Ar | 6:45 p m |
| | TO RENO. | | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:10 p m | Lv | 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 5:21 p m | | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 5:58 p m | | 8:40 a m |
| Carson | 6:40 p m | | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:06 p m | | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 7:31 p m | | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 7:55 p m | Ar | 11:40 a m |

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $3 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug8-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 13 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GROVE L. JOHNSON |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN |
| Superior Judge | GEO. M. GILL |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. GIVEN |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION |
| District Attorney | P. W. FORBES |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN |
| Surveyor (endorsed) | JOSEPH SELLY |
| Supt. Schools | S. V. AUSTIN |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R. ELDRED |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD |

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 68⅜ |
| Antimony | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 4 00 |
| Copper | .18 |

### Real Estate Transfers

M. D. Rochford to William C. Chapin—Five mining claims at Marble Canyon—$1.

L. Lesky to Mrs. C. C. Carrasco—Two lots in the town of Lone Pine—$100.

United States to Maggie J. Skinner—Patent to 80 acres land.

Dora Clarke to Andrew Clarke—Forty acres land at Bishop—$900.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. Clark. | W. O. Cook. |
| Frank Cole. | J. W. Frye. |
| L. C. Gray. | R. W. McAllester. |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### DIED.

WALKER—At Olancha, Cal., March 12, 1896, Miss Theresa Ella Walker, a native of Morristown, Cal., aged 24 years 2 months and 21 days.

Tuesday evening March 17, grand ball.

Mrs. B. Rhine will arrive on to-day's train.

R U going to the dance next Tuesday evening? *

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mack will arrive on to-day's train.

Ben H. Yandell Esq. returned to Bishop last Saturday.

John McSweeny shipped a car load of hay to Keeler this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz will arrive home on to-day's train.

Manuel Diaz came up from Lone Pine last Tuesday and spent the day in town.

Lew Schalton came down from Big Pine last Wednesday and returned the next day.

W. F. Matlack arrived home last Monday evening from a visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

There is not very much hay on hand in this vicinity, and the price is said to be $5 per ton, delivered.

On March 2nd the United States Supreme Court decided the Stanford case in favor of Mrs. Stanford.

Louis Schabbell and his brother Fred, went to Keeler last Wednesday with a six-horse-load of baled hay.

Mazourka Canyon is still holding its own. Over five hundred dollars has been brought in this month.

The opening of spring has caused the usual improvements to move forward on the farms in this vicinity.

With good music and a large crowd you will be sure to have a good time at the St Patrick ball on the evening of the 17th. *

A number of gentlemen connected with the Hirsh mine will arrive on to-day's train to inspect the new mill and the mine.

Dan McSweeny, a brother of John and Mike McSweeny of this place, arrived from Sacramento, and is visiting with relatives here.

Among the number who have been on the sick list the past week are: Miss Mary Mulholland, Mr. A. N. Bell, Mr. J. R. Moffett and Mr. A. V. Lewis.

Geo. Thorpe, M. Laprairie and Harry Cook left last Thursday morning for Saline Valley. They took a wagon load of supplies and will spend some time prospecting.

While driving out to the Fort last Monday evening Dr. Woodin had his buggy come apart. With the use of straps and ropes he was able to patch it up and ride back to town.

### Photographs.

Taking pleasure to inform the people in Independence that I am ready to take photographs. My photo tent is located at Mr. Bunney's residence; any one wishing photo work would please call immediately and have the sittings. I will remain here only until Thursday, March 19th. Prices to suit the times.

J. PASEVITCH, Photographer.

### Obituary.

Theresa E. Walker died at her home at Olancha yesterday after an illness of three weeks, her death being caused by complication of pleurisy and inflammatory rheumatism. Her remains were brought to Independence for interment, the funeral taking place this afternoon at two o'clock. The deceased was a young lady of the most estimable character and the news of her death was received here, where she was well known and had many friends, with deep sorrow. When the aged pass away, while we mourn their loss, we are in a measure resigned to the inevitable lot of human life. But when a young person, in the full bloom of youth, is suddenly cut down the blow comes with crushing force from the unexpectedness of it. The bereaved family has the sincere sympathy of all.

### The Races.

There will be some good sport at Independence next Tuesday and Wednesday. Sam Spratt and Fred Crocker will bring Midnight from Big Pine and there will be several more horses from there. Fish Springs will be represented by Snip, a speedy horse that has never yet been beaten, and Little Billy, Quoins and Frank will do the honors for Independence. Lone Pine will be represented by a mare of which little is known, but she is said to be very swift. The track is in better condition than ever before. There will be a large number of visitors in town and extensive preparations are being made to entertain them all. The half-mile and repeat race will be the best event of the kind had in the County for many years, and betting is sure to be lively.

### An Important Suit

The U. S. District Atorney has filed a complaint in the U. S. District Court on the part of the Government in a suit involving the land on which the town of Wadsworth, Nevada is situated and the west end of Pyramid Lake reservation. The suit is against the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, Pacific Lumber & Flume Company of Nevada, Pacific Improvement Company, and over sixty individual defendants living in and about Wadsworth. The complaint alleges that the land taken by the Central Pacific Company and sold or leased to the other defendants was not their property, but belonged to Wm. T. and Alexander O'Neil, Isaac Livo and O. Wemer. The suit involves half a million dollars.

### Annual Report

The annual report of the Southern Pacific Co., for the year ending June 30, '95, shows that the capital stock is 1,500,000 shares, par value $100 each. The total amount issued and outstanding is $120,034,170, of which $1,000,000 is represented by shares issued for cash, the balance having been given for stock of railway companies. The income account for the Atlantic and Pacific systems of the Southern Pacific shows gross earning from operation, $35,847,810.56; operating expenses, $23,797,596.24. The total gross earnings from operation are stated at $31,245,143.89, made up as follows: Total freight earnings, $19,187,454.08; total passanger earnings, $11,021,129.62; total other earnings, $1,036,516.19.

### Weather Bureau Closed.

Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, the Observer of the Weather Bureau here, received a telegram the first of the week, from official headquarters, directing him to close the office here and ship the material to Sacramento. Mr. Wilkinson says no reason was given for the closing of the office, and he does not think the closing of the telegraph line was altogether the cause of the office being closed, although such might be the fact. The office has been here for about two years and was fixed up in excellent shape, and the closing will be a loss to the town. Mr. Wilkinson will remain here untilhe receive further orders, which he expects in a few days.

### Chino Ranch.

Easton, Eldridge & Co., of San Francisco, have an option on 40,000 acres of Chino ranch, which if they negotiate, is to go for $1,600,000. The contract expires March 26, 1896. The property included is the entire Chino ranch except 320 acres of townsite, and 1,000 acres to be selected. It also covers the Chino Valley Railroad, all water rights and everything appertaining to the property. The terms of sale, if made, is one-fourth of the purchase price in cash, the balance in three equal annual installments, at 7 per cent interest.

### Panama Canal.

Reports recently in circulation to the effect that the Nicaragua and Panama canal companies were about to consolidate their interests, are denied. It appears that the French owners of the Panama canal scheme have not yet given up their plan by any means. They have recently resumed active operations, and at last accounts 4,800 men were employed on the Isthmus.

### Gold And Silver Mallet.

The Chicago Daily News says: The gavel to be used at the St. Louis Convention is now in possession of the National Republican Committee. Its maker, a man from Carthage, Ill., was in the city to-day receiving congratulations upon the happy inspiration which led him to place on one end of the mallet, made from wood of Lincoln's log cabin, a gold band, and on the other end a silver one.

### The Carson Mint.

The latest news in regard to the Carson Mint, is that the Mint will not be abolished. Director of the Mint Preston and the Treasury officials before the committee on appropriations gave it as their opinion that the Mint was a needless expense to the Government, but Congressman Newlands induced the committee to recommend the usual appropriations to run it another year.

### Clippings.

*Lyon County Times:*—The case of Johnny Jones is holding the attention of the Carson public this week. The testimony, so far, has been about the same as that introduced in the Heney case. There have been no startling exposures or sensations yet, but there possibly will be before the end of the trial. The jury is in charge of officers of the Court.

The large and handsome two-story hotel and ballroom, with stables, etc., owned by Mr. Barnett, and which comprised about all there was of Coleville, Antelope Valley, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon, of last week. The occupants barely escaped with the clothes on their back. How the fire originated is not known. The loss estimated at $15,000 with $6,000 insurance.

*Bodie Miner:*—We venture to prophesy that within the next two years there will be more men employed in Bodie Mining District than for any one year for the past five years. This district has valuable mining property awaiting development and our greatest mining boom is yet to come. Those located in business here are very fortunate and have a chance yet to make snug fortunes in this "played out" camp. Just wait till we get more eletric power and Bodie will begin to remind you again of the palmy days.

The different mining companies distributed about $14,000 among the Bodie people on Thursday.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'cloch p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman, supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### Weather Summary, week ending Mar 12 1896

Highest barometer, 30.287 date, 7
Lowest barometer, 29.975 date 12
Highest Temperature 71.0 date 12
Lowest Temperature, 23. date 6, 7
Mean Temperature, 45.7
Average dew-point, 24.9
Average humidity, 49.4
Total precipitation, .0 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Highest velocity and date, 30 N 9
Number of clear days, 4
" partly cloudy days, 0
" cloudy days, 3
" rainy days (.01 or more precip) 0

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows: Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperature. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON, Observer.


"Here's to the Isle of the Shamrock so green,
Here's to each Lad and his darling Colleen."

# GRAND St. Patrick Ball,

TUESDAY Evening, March 17.

At The Pavillion, Independence, Cal.

←EXCELLENT MUSIC AND A GOOD TIME→

FLOOR DIRECTORS

Harry Cook — Bertrand Rhine

ASSISTANTS

Leon Marks — Ed Shepherd
Geo H. Lewis — Geo S. Wood

☞ A cordial invitation is extended to all. ☜

MISCELLANEOUS.

# RACING!!

—AT—

## Independence,

—ON—

## March 17th and 18th.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17TH.

QUARTER-MILE DASH—Free-for-all, purse, $40.00

QUARTER-MILE AND REPEAT—For saddle horses, purse, $20.00.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th.

HALF-MILE AND REPEAT—Free for all, purse, $60.00.

Entrance fee in all cases 10 percent. to be added to the purse

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern.

Entries close at 6 o'clock p. m., of the day preceding the race; all entries to be made with George S. Wood. This rule will be *strictly enforced*.

E. ROBINSON, Presiding Judge.

R. W. THOMAS, Starter.

GEO. S. WOOD, Treas. and Secretary.

## GRAND BALL

TUESDAY EVENING.


### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

To AUGUST HOETZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.


LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 25, 1895. tf.

# PASEVITCH

*IS COMING.*

The Inyo Photographer.

HE WILL BE HERE

This Month

GOOD WORK OR NO PAY.

WAIT FOR HIM

MECHANICS' TOOLS AND HARDWARE

TECHNIAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

INCLUDING

MINING BOOKS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

# L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY, Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, TIN-WARE, GLASS-WARE, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, BOOTS, SHOES, CUTLERY &c.

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

Give me a call at the Old Stand, see Goods and learn Prices.

5tf A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

# WATCH THIS SPACE

## It Will Interest You

# JUST RECEIVED

NEW STOCK OF——

SPRING NOVELTIES!

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

☞ It don't cost a cent to inspect them and we are glad to have you come. ☜

# NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

SPECIAL: Now en route, a car-load of BARB-WIRE. Glidden's 2-point, thick-set, at lower prices than you have paid for the inferior brands.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


### REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company:

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler:

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET;

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.


[Official]

### *Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.*

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January —, 1896, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1895-96. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, and opened by said Board on the Ninth day of April, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated January 13, 1896.


A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ (Shop on Edwards St.) (Opposite Court House) ☜

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

# THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE

By GILBERT PARKER.

[Copyright, 1893, by the J. B. Lippincott Co.]

He was not aware of any difference in himself. He did not know that he looked younger by 10 years. Such is the effect of mere personal sympathy upon a man's look and bearing. When, therefore, one bright May morning the family at Greyhope, himself excluded, was ready to start for London, he had no thought but that he would drop back into his old silent life as it was before Lali came and his brother's child was born. He was not conscious that he was very restless that morning. He scarcely was aware that he had got up two hours earlier than usual. At the breakfast table he was cheerful and alert. After breakfast he amused himself in playing with the child till the carriage was brought round. It was such a morning as does not come a dozen times a year in England. The sweet moist air blew from the meadows and up through the lime trees with a warm insinuating gladness. The lawn sloped delightfully away to the flowered embrasures of the park, and a fragrant abundance of flowers met the eye and cheered the senses. While Richard loitered on the steps with the child and its nurse, more excited than he knew, Lali came out and stood beside him. At the moment Richard was looking into the distance. He did not hear her when she came. She stood near him for a moment and did not speak. Her eyes followed the direction of his look and idled tenderly with the prospect before her. She did not even notice the child. The same thought was in the mind of both—with a difference. Richard was wondering how any one could choose to change the sweet dignity of that rural life for the flaring, hurried delights of London and the season. He had thought this a thousand times, and yet, though he would have been little willing to acknowledge it, his conviction was not so impregnable as it had been.

Mrs. Francis Armour was stepping from the known to the unknown. She was leaving the precincts of a life in which, socially, she had been born again. Its sweetness and benign quietness had all worked upon her nature and origin to change her. In that it was an outdoor life, full of freshness and open air vigor, it was not antagonistic to her past. Upon this sympathetic basis had been imposed the conditions of a fine social decorum. The conditions must still exist. But how would it be when she was withdrawn from this peaceful activity of nature and set down among "those garish lights" in Cavendish square and Piccadilly? She hardly knew to what she was going as yet. There had been a few social functions at Greyhope since she had come, but that could give her, after all, but little idea of the swing and pressure of London life.

At this moment she was lingering over the scene before her. She was wondering with the naive wonder of an awakened mind. She had intended many times of late saying to Richard all the native gratitude she felt, yet somehow she had never been able to say it. The moment of parting had come.

"What are you thinking of, Richard?" she said now.

He started and turned toward her. "I hardly know," he answered. "My thoughts were drifting."

"Richard," she said abruptly, "I want to thank you."

"Thank me for what, Lali?" he questioned.

"To thank you, Richard, for everything since I came, over three years ago."

He broke out into a soft little laugh then, with his old good natured manner, caught her hand as he did the first night she came to Greyhope, patted it in a fatherly fashion and said: "It is the wrong way about, Lali. I ought to be thanking you; not you me. Why, look, what a stupid old fogy I was then, toddling about the place with too much time on my hands, reading a lot and forgetting everything, and here you came in, gave me something to do, made the little I know of any use and ran a pretty gold wire down the rusty fiddle of life. If there are any speeches of gratitude to be made, they are mine—they are mine."

"Richard," she said very quietly and gravely, "I owe you more than I can ever say—in English. You have taught me to speak in your tongue enough for all the usual things of life, but one can only speak from the depths of one's heart in one's native tongue. And see," she added, with a painful little smile, "how strange it would sound if I were to tell you all I thought in the language of my people—of my people whom I shall never see again. Richard, can you understand what it must be to have a father whom one is never likely to see again—whom if one did see again something painful would happen? We grow away from people against our will; we feel the same toward them, but they cannot feel the same toward us, for their world is in another hemisphere. We want to love them, and we love, remember and are glad to meet them again, but they feel that we are unfamiliar, and because we have grown different outwardly they seem to miss some chord that used to ring. Richard, I—I"— She paused.

"Yes, Lali," he assented, "yes, I understand you so far, but speak out."

"I am not happy," she said. "I never shall be happy. I have my child, and that is all I have. I cannot go back to the life in which I was born. I must go on as I am, a stranger among a strange people, pitied, suffered, cared for a little—and that is all."

The nurse had drawn away a little distance with the child. The rest of the family were making their preparations inside the house. There was no one near to watch the singular little drama.

"You should not say that," he added. "We all feel you to be one of us."

"But all your world does not feel me to be one of them," she rejoined.

"We shall see about that when you go up to town. You are a bit morbid, Lali. I don't wonder at your feeling a little shy, but then you will simply carry things before you. Now you take my word for it, for I know London pretty well."

She held out her ungloved hands. "Do they compare with the white hands of the ladies you know?" she said.

"They are about the finest hands I have ever seen," he replied. "You can't see yourself, sister of mine."

"I do not care very much to see myself," she said. "If I had not a maid, I expect I should look very shiftless, for I don't care to look in a mirror. My only mirror used to be a stream of water in summer," she added, "and a corner of a looking glass got from the Hudson's Bay fort in the winter."

"Well, you are missing a lot of enjoyment," he said, "if you do not use your mirror much. The rest of us can appreciate what you would see there."

She reached out and touched his arm. "Do you like to look at me?" she questioned, with a strange simple candor. For the first time in many a year Richard Armour blushed like a girl fresh from school. The question had come so suddenly, it had gone so quickly into a sensitive corner of his nature, that he lost command of himself for the instant, yet had little idea why the command was lost. He touched the fingers on his arm affectionately.

"Like to look at you? Like to look at you? Why, of course, we all like to look at you. You are very fine and handsome—and interesting."

"Richard," she said, drawing her hands away, "is that why you like to look at me?"

He had recovered himself. He laughed in his old hearty way and said: "Yes, yes. Why, of course. Come, let us go and see the boy," he added, taking her arm and hurrying her down the steps. "Come and let us see Richard Joseph, the pride of all the Armours."

She moved beside him in a kind of dream. She had learned much since she came to Greyhope, but yet she could not at that moment have told exactly why she asked Richard the question that had confused him, nor did she know quite what lay behind the question. But every problem which has life works itself out to its appointed end if fumbling human fingers do not meddle with it. Half the miseries of this world are caused by forcing issues, in every problem of the affections, the emotions and the soul. There is a law working with which there should be no tampering, lest in foolish interruption come only confusion and disaster. Against every such question there should be written the one word, wait.

Richard Armour stooped over the child. "A beauty," he said, "a perfect little gentleman. Like Richard Joseph Armour there is none," he added.

"Whom do you think he looks like, Richard?" she asked. This was a question she had never asked before since the child was born. Whom the child looked like every one knew, but within the past year and a half Francis Armour's name had seldom been mentioned and never in connection with the child. The child's mother asked the question with a strange quietness. Richard answered it without hesitation.

"The child looks like Frank," he said. "As like him as can be."

"I am glad," she said, "for all your sakes."

"You are very deep this morning, Lali," Richard said, with a kind of helplessness. "Frank will be pretty proud of the youngster when he comes back. But he won't be prouder of him than I am."

"I know that," she said. "Won't you be lonely without the boy—and me, Richard?"

Again the question went home. "Lonely? I should think I would," he said. "I should think I would. But then, you see, school is over, and the master stays behind and makes up the marks. You will find London a jollier master than I am, Lali. There'll be lots of shows, and plenty to do, and smart frocks, and no end of feeds and frolics, and that is more amusing than studying three hours a day with a dry old stick like Dick Armour. I tell you what, when Frank comes"——

She interrupted him. "Do not speak of that," she said. Then, with a sudden burst of feeling, though her words were scarcely audible: "I owe you everything, Richard—everything that is good. I owe him nothing, Richard—nothing but what is bitter."

"Hush, hush," he said. "You must not speak that way. Lali, I want to say to you"——

At that moment General Armour, Mrs. Armour and Marion appeared on the doorstep, and the carriage came wheeling up the drive. What Richard intended to say was left unsaid. The chances were it never would be said.

"Well, well," said General Armour, calling down at them, "escort his imperial highness to the chariot which awaits him, and then, ho! for London town. Come along, my daughter," he said to Lali. "Come up here and take the last whiff of Greyhope that you will have for six months. Dear, dear, what lunatics we all are, to be sure! Why, we're as happy as little birds in their nests out in the decent country, and yet we scamper off to a smoky old city by the Thames to rush along with the world, instead of sitting high and far away from it and watching it go by. God bless my soul, I'm old enough to know better. Well, let me help you in, my dear," he added to his wife, "and in you go, Marion, and in you go, your imperial highness"—he passed the child awkwardly in to Marion—"and in you go, my daughter," he added as he handed Lali in, pressing her hand with a brusque fatherliness as he did so. He then got in after them.

Richard came to the side of the carriage and bade them all goodby one by one. Lali gave him her hand, but did not speak a word. He called a cheerful adieu, the horses were whipped up, and in a moment Richard was left alone on the steps of the house. He stood for a time looking, then he turned to go into the house, but changed his mind, sat down, lit a cigar and did not move from his seat until he was summoned to his lonely luncheon.

Nobody thought much of leaving Richard behind at Greyhope. It seemed the natural thing to do. But still he had not been left alone—entirely alone—for three years or more.

The days and weeks went on. If Richard had been accounted eccentric before, there was far greater cause for the term now. Life dragged. Too much had been taken out of his life all at once, for in the first place the family had been drawn together more during the trouble which Lali's advent had brought. Then the child and its mother, his pupil, were gone also. He wandered about in a kind of vague unrest. The hardest thing in this world to get used to is the absence of a familiar footstep and the cheerful greeting of a familiar eye. And the man with no chick or child feels even the absence of his dog from the hearth rug when he returns from a journey or his day's work. It gives him a sense of strangeness and loss. But when it is the voice of a woman and the hand of a child that is missed you can back no speculation upon that man's mood or mind or conduct. There is no influence like the influence of habit, and that is how, when the minds of people are at one, physical distance and differences, no matter how great, are invisible or at least not obvious.

Richard Armour was a sensible man, but when one morning he suddenly packed a portmanteau and went up to town to Cavendish square the act might be considered from two sides of the equation. If he came back to enter again into the social life which for so many years he had abjured, it was not very sensible, because the world never welcomes its deserters. It might if men and women grew younger instead of older. If he came to see his family, or because he hungered for his godchild, or because—but we are hurrying the situation. It were wiser not to state the problem yet. The afternoon that he arrived at Cavendish square all his family were out except his brother's wife. Lali was in the drawing room receiving a visitor who had asked for Mrs. Armour and Mrs. Francis Armour. The visitor was received by Mrs. Francis Armour. The visitor knew that Mrs. Armour was not at home. She had by chance seen her and Marion in Bond street and was not seen by them. She straightway got into her carriage and drove up to Cavendish square, hoping to find Mrs. Francis Armour at home. There had been house parties at Greyhope since Lali had come there to live, but this visitor, though once an intimate friend of the family, had never been a guest.

The visitor was Lady Haldwell, once Miss Julia Sherwood, who had made possible what was called Francis Armour's tragedy. Since Lali had come to town Lady Haldwell had seen her, but had never met her. She was not at heart wicked, but there are few women who can resist an opportunity of anatomizing and reckoning up the merits and demerits of a woman who has married an old lover. When that woman is in the position of Mrs. Francis Armour the situation has an unusual piquancy and interest. Hence Lady Haldwell's journey of inquisition to Cavendish square.

As Richard passed the drawing room door to ascend the stairs he recognized the voices.

Once a sort of heathen as Mrs. Francis Armour had been, she still could grasp the situation with considerable clearness. There is nothing keener than one woman's instinct regarding another woman where a man is concerned. Mrs. Francis Armour received Lady Haldwell with a quiet stateliness which, if it did not astonish her, gave her sufficient warning that matters were not in this little comedy to be all her own way.

Thrown upon the mere resources of wit and language, Mrs. Francis Armour must have been at a disadvantage, for Lady Haldwell had a good gift of speech, a pretty talent for epithet and no unnecessary tenderness. She bore Lali no malice. She was too decorous and high for that. In her mind the wife of the man she had discarded was a mere commonplace catastrophe, to be viewed without horror, maybe with pity. She had heard the alien spoken well of by some people. Others had seemed indignant that the Armours should try to push "a red woman" into English society. Truth is the Armours did not try at all to push her. For over three years they had let society talk. They had not entertained largely in Cavendish square since Lali came, and those invited to Greyhope had a chance to refuse the invitations if they choose. Most people did not choose to decline them. But Lady Haldwell was not of that number. She had never been invited. But now in town, when entertainment must be more general, she and the Armours were prepared for social interchange.

Behind Lady Haldwell's visit curiosity chiefly ran. She was in a way sorry for Frank Armour, for she had been fond of him after a fashion, always fonder of him than of Lord Haldwell. She had married with her fingers holding the scales of advantage, and Lord Haldwell dressed well, was immensely rich, and the title had a charm.

When Mrs. Francis Armour met her with her strange, impressive dignity, she was the slightest bit confused, but not outwardly. She had not expected it. At first Lali did not know who her visitor was. She had not caught the name distinctly from the servant.

Presently Lady Haldwell said, as Lali gave her hand: "I am Lady Haldwell. As Miss Sherwood I was an old friend of your husband."

(To Be Continued.)

### Room In It Still.

Woman suffrage is finding favor with state legislatures, and the time seems to be not far distant when it will be conceded in every direction. What with voting and bicycling, lovely woman's mind will be so occupied that her cup of happiness should be full to overflowing.—Boston Herald.

### IN SNOWBOUND STATES.

In states and territories where snow and ice last all the long winters through, where men are much exposed and suffer much from cold, it is a wonder they do not provide better against some of the consequences. In some lumber camps, choppers stand all day in knee-deep snow with half frozen feet. The feet are much more tender than the hands from being covered up all the time. Men are often lame all summer from the frost-bites of the previous winter. Why it is so, is simply because they do not know that St. Jacobs Oil will cure frost-bite in a night.

## A DYING SPARK.

STOP RIGHT NOW! DON'T LIGHT ANOTHER! YOU'RE BURNING YOUR BRAINS.

### Wrecks Along the Street-Side.

Oft-times tobacco's victims look at the dying spark in the cigar stump, or at the big masticated "chaw" of tobacco just expectorated, and with nerves nicotinized with tobacco, mentally resolve, "Now, that is my last, I will never use it again. I know that it is injuring me physically and financially and my nerves are becoming so irritated that I can't stand the least annoyance." What is the result? These good resolutions are generally made while the effect of the use of tobacco practically paralyzes the cravings of millions of irritated nerve centers and just as soon as the effects commence to pass away these good resolutions weaken, showing conclusively that the use of tobacco is not a habit but a disease of the nervous system caused by the education of the nerves to crave for the nicotine poisoning. What then is the easy, permanent, natural way to relieve yourself of the use of tobacco? Certainly not by discontinuing it and suffering the nervous reaction and prostrating effects and mental degeneracy sure to follow the long and continued use of tobacco. Does it not suggest itself to you that the natural thing to do is to take a remedy that is specifically prepared to eradicate the effect of the nicotine in the system and to overcome the nerve craving effects and restore the tobacco irritated nerves to a normal and healthy condition? To this, we all say "Yes, there is the remedy?" You will find it in No-To-Bac. This is easily said and we all naturally ask for proof. Certainly. If No-To-Bac fails to cure, The Sterling Remedy Company, of New York, Montreal and Chicago have so much faith in their remedy, that they positively guarantee to refund the money, and the concern being owned and operated by some of the most reputable business men of the east and west, is absolutely reliable and we are glad to say, able in every way to live up to its guarantee.

The sale of No-To-Bac within the past few years has assumed enormous proportions, almost entirely developed upon its merits and the recommendations of the cured. So great is the sale that it is hardly possible to go into any leading drug store without finding it on sale, and the druggist has nothing but words of praise to give it.

### Sensible Farmers.

The reports from the corn districts indicate that the farmers propose to hold a large portion of the crop for higher prices. It was expected that the market would be flooded as soon as the fields were gathered, but so far the shipments have been comparatively small, and the product is being cribbed in great quantities by those who are not willing to let it go until they can realize a fair profit on it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Suing For a Town Site.

Five heirs of Peter Cassady at Princeton, Ills., have sued for the site of South Omaha. The litigation involves nearly $1,000,000. They base their claim on a technicality in the original transfers of the land years ago when it was of little value.

The claim involves 238 acres. Part of this belongs now, or formerly belonged, to the South Omaha Land company and is platted into blocks and lots.

### Crazy About Hypnotism.

Owosso, Mich., is daft on hypnotism. It has passed the experimental or speculative stage entirely in that place.

Doctors and preachers practice it, and even school children have taken it up. To such extent is it prevalent that it has become a menace to the public welfare.

### A CANAL CHOKED UP

Is practically useless. The human organism is provided with a canal which sometimes becomes choked up, namely, the bowels, through which much of the effete and waste matter of the system escapes. When they are obstructed—constipated, in other words—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will relieve them effectually, but without pain, and institute a regular habit of body. This medicine also remedies malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble, and strengthens the entire system.

Effie—Jack, papa said we must not see each other any more. Jack—Indeed! Shall I turn the gas out?

### HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

### PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

"COLTON GAS," which has an established and unrivalled world-wide reputation for its purity and efficacy in the positively painless extraction of teeth, still maintains its superiority as the special anæsthetic of the dental profession. The safest of all anæsthetics; over 50,000 references; endorsed by all reputable physicians and dentists. We also perform all operations in dentistry with latest appliances, increased facilities and modern methods. Office—Rooms 6-8-10 Phelan Building, 806 Market St., San Francisco.

Colton Dental Association.

"Why does he follow her so with his eyes?" "I believe he has some difficulty with his feet."

Try Germea for Breakfast.

## Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, like goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists; $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25 cts.

## MR. BAYARD'S SPEECH.

### The Part of the Address Which Has Caused an Uproar.

Here are the particular words which Embassador Bayard used in his now famous address in Edinburgh recently on "Individual Freedom," which have caused so much comment:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism styled 'protection,' which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of national representation, blunt public conscience, create false standards in the popular mind, to familiarize it with reliance upon state aid and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from politics and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble, than any other single cause.

"Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, never hesitating at any alliance or the resort to any combination that promised to assist its purpose of perverting public taxation from its only true justification and function, of creating revenue for the support of the government of the whole people, into an engine for the selfish and private profit of allied beneficiaries and combinations called 'trusts.' Under its dictation individual enterprise and independence have been oppressed and the energy of discovery and invention debilitated and discouraged.

"It has unhesitatingly allied itself with every policy which tends to commercial isolation, dangerously depletes the treasury and saps the popular conscience by schemes of corrupting favor and largesse to special classes, whose support is thereby attracted.

"Thus it has done so much to throw legislation into the political market, where jobbers and chafferers take the place of statesmen."

### Still Earning Honest Livings.

A Portland merchant has recently had illustrated to him, in the person of two commercial travelers, great vicissitudes of fortune. One who called to solicit trade for a certain brand of catchup was at one time one of the leading merchants of Boston, and his residence, when adversity came, sold under the hammer for $73,000. The other, who had a line of cigars, had been twice elected governor of one of the largest of the middle western states.—Portland Advertiser.

### Wants Part of New York.

William Edwards, an attorney of Alexandria, Ind., has gone to New York to lay claim to an estate that is valued at $30,000,000. It lies in the central part of the city and is covered by a 99 year lease, in many respects like that of the famous Harlem estate claim. He says it is by no means a myth and that he has it already worked out and ready to present. John R. Houdst of Muncie, he says, is one of the heirs.

### SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itchings of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 2.5 W. 224 St., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1894.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

MOTIVE POWER!

**HERCULES** GAS and GASOLINE ENGINES.

PALMER & REY, San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Or.

HERCULES

*Gas or Gasoline Engine.*

Your Wife can run it. It Cannot Explode. No Batteries or Electric Spark.

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S. F. N. U. No. 712. New Series No. 7

**OPIUM** Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

### How to Play Golf.

To his other accomplishments Gus Heege, the actor, has added the art of golf playing. His description of the sport will prove interesting. "I'll tell you," said he to a party of friends recently, "golf is easy. First, you go down to the store, buy 15 clubs, a bag and a small ball. Then you hire a small boy to carry them and take him along until you find a broad, open field, with a small molehill in the middle of it. You place the small ball on the top of the molehill and ask the boy for a club. You gyrate for a moment for effect, then make a determined swoop and see how far you can knock the ball. Here's where the game begins. If you find the ball the same day you hit it, you win."

### A Salvation War.

A fierce but somewhat funny war is waging in Pontiac, Mich., where the Salvation Army has its headquarters in the same building with a saloon, the former up stairs and the latter on the ground floor. Every man who wants a drink has to run the gantlet of a line of pickets set out by the Salvationists, and the incidents of the skirmishes and hand to hand conflicts are highly interesting to onlookers.

### A Curious Fact.

It is a curious fact that there are 635 more persons and firms engaged in the liquor business in the prohibition state of Iowa than in Kentucky, where the manufacture of whisky is considered a fine art and its consumption an accomplishment.

### An Eye to Business.

It might have been suspected that when St. Louis put up that fine railway station it had in view some scheme which would bring it into use.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

### An Elixir of Life.

**T. A. Slocum Offers to Send Two Bottles Free of His Remedy to Cure Consumption and all Lung Troubles.**

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl Street, New York. Perfectly confident that he has an absolute remedy for the cure of consumption and all pulmonary complaints, he offers through this paper to send two bottles free to any reader who is suffering from lung trouble or consumption, also loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting. He invites those desirous of obtaining this remedy to send their express and post-office address, and to receive in return the two bottles free, which will arrest the approach of death. Already this remedy, by its timely use, has permanently cured thousands of cases which were given up, and death was looked upon as an early visitor.

Knowing his remedy as he does, and being so proof-positive of its beneficent results, Dr. Slocum considers it his religious duty, a duty which he owes to humanity, to donate his infallible remedy where it will assault the enemy in its citadel, and, by its inherent potency stay the current of dissolution bringing joy to homes over which the shadow of the grave has been gradually growing more strongly defined, causing fond hearts to grieve. The cheapness of the remedy—offered freely—apart from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer, who holds out life to those already becoming emaciated, and says: "Be cured."

The invitation is certainly worthy of the consideration of the afflicted, who, for years, have been taking nauseous nostrums without effect; who have ostracised themselves from home and friends to live in more salubrious climes, where the atmosphere is more congenial to weakened lungs, and who have fought against death with all the weapons and strength in their hands. There will be no mistake in sending for these free bottles—the mistake will be in passing the invitation by.

## A Watch for Nothing

SENT POSTPAID

IN EXCHANGE FOR 100 COUPONS,

OR, IF YOU PREFER,

FOR 2 COUPONS AND $1.00 IN CASH.

The watch is nickel, good timekeeper, quick stem wind and set. You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

**BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.**

Send coupons with name and address to

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

**Allcock's Porous Plaster**

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS — DIAMOND BRAND

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"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

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THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

DR. BONN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS**

A Mild Physic. One Pill for a Dose. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Your Wife can run it. It Cannot Explode. No Batteries or Electric Spark.

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"GREENBANK" powdered 98 degree Caustic Soda and pure 100 per cent. Caustic Potash. Always reliable. T. W. JACKSON & CO. 226 Market St., S. F., Cal. Sole Agents. Sulphur, Whale Oil, Paris Green, Copperas, etc.

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### RENALDO.

MARRIED LADIES READ THIS! Many of you have been suffering for years from troubles known as *Female Weakness*, and have been able to get no help. You have *pain* in your *back*, across your *body* and down your *limbs*, *headache*, or other easily recognized symptoms of female troubles. Our preparation "RENALDO" a *health lotion*, is the prescription of a celebrated specialist on female diseases, in whose hands it has been the means of curing *hundreds*. It will cure you! It destroys all *germs* which may be present and to which all these troubles are due, but is perfectly harmless to the patient. The pregnancy will not be harmed by our wash and so is of great use to relieve many of its troubles as vomiting, etc. We will mail on application circular containing extensive description of the use and action of this great remedy. One box of "Renaldo" sufficient for 2 months treatment with full directions. $5. We also have "Renaldo" in capsules at $1 per small box, or $5 per large box, 6 smaller. Lady agents wanted; can make $5 to $10 per day, as every lady wants Renaldo. Remit by registered letter, P. O. money order or express money order payable to RENO CHEMICAL CO., box 1099 San Jose California.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## A MONDAINE'S VIEW OF VENUS.

Men will rave about the Venus—
Her of Melos—though her waist
Would drive any woman crazy
If she couldn't have it laced.

Such preposterous proportions
May do well enough in art,
But you really can't imagine
Venus ever looking "smart."

Any French modiste will tell you
That she never could be chic
With that waist. I vow 'tis nearly,
If not quite, a half yard thick.

Oh, of course she "goes" in marble,
But she'd hardly be a belle
In a '30 gown. You'd never
Think her "swagger" now nor "swell."

A la mode she'd be a monster,
Would the goddess, and it grieves
Fin de siecle souls to fancy
What she'd look like in big sleeves.

Venus never would be "in it,"
And the men who rhapsodize
O'er her form would, were she mortal,
Be the first to criticise.

Were the goddess gowned in fashion
Then, for all her wond'rous face,
They would find her figure "vulgar"
And declare she'd better lace.
—Boston Globe.

## THE COST OF A TRAIN

At the time when the first open court of law was established in Russia a lady, dressed with the utmost elegance, was walking on the Moscow promenade, leaning upon her husband's arm and letting the long train of her rich dress sweep the dirt of the street.

A young officer, coming hastily from a side street, was so careless as to catch one of his spurs in the lady's train, and in an instant a great piece was torn out of the costly but frail material of the dress.

"I beg a thousand pardons, madame," said the officer, with a polite bow, and then was about passing on when he was detained by the lady's husband.

"You have insulted my wife."

"Nothing was farther from my intention, sir. Your wife's long dress is to blame for the accident, which I sincerely regret, and I beg you once more to receive my apologies for any carelessness on my part." Thereupon he attempted to hasten on.

"You shall not escape so," said the lady. "Today is the first time I have worn this dress, and it cost 200 rubles, which you must make good."

"My dear madame, I beg you not to detain me. I am obliged to go on duty at once. As to the 200 rubles, I really cannot help the length of your dress, yet I beg your pardon for not having been more cautious."

"You shall not stir, sir. That you are obliged to go on duty is nothing to us. My wife is right. The dress must be made good."

The officer's face grew pale.

"You force me to break through the rules of the service, and I shall receive punishment."

"Pay the 200 rubles, and you are free."

The quickly changing color in the young man's face betrayed how inwardly disturbed he was, but stepping close up to them both he said, with apparent self command:

"You will renounce your claim when I tell you that I am a poor man, who has nothing to live on but his officer's pay, and the amount of that pay hardly reaches the sum of 200 rubles in a whole year. I can therefore make no amends for the misfortune except by again begging your pardon."

"Oh, anybody could say all that, but we'll see if it's true. We'll find out if you have nothing but your pay. I declare myself not satisfied with your excuses, and I demand my money," persisted the lady in the hard voice of a thoroughly unfeeling woman.

"That is true—you are right," the husband added, dutifully supporting her. "By good luck we have the open court now in session. Go with us before the judge, and he will decide the matter."

All protestations on the officer's part that he was poor, was expected on duty, and so forth, did not help matters. To avoid an open scene he went with them to the courtroom, where the gallery was densely packed with a crowd of people.

After waiting some time the lady had leave to bring her complaint.

"What have you to answer to this?" said the judge, turning to the officer, who seemed embarrassed and half in despair.

"On the whole very little. As the lateness of the hour and being required on duty compelled me to hurry I did not notice this lady's train, which was dragging on the ground. I caught one of my spurs in it and had the misfortune to tear her dress. Madame would not receive my excuses, but perhaps now she might find herself more disposed to forgiveness when I again declare that I committed this awkward blunder without any mischievous intention, and I earnestly beg that she will pardon me."

A murmur ran through the gallery, evidently from the people taking sides with the defendant, and against long trains in general and this lady in particular.

The judge called to order and asked, "Are you satisfied with the defendant's explanations?"

"Not at all satisfied. I demand 200 rubles for my torn dress."

"Defendant, will you pay this sum?"

"I would have paid it long before this had I been in a position to do so. Unfortunately I am poor. My pay as an officer is all that I have to live on."

"You hear, complainant, that the defendant is not able to pay the sum you demand of him. Do you still wish the complaint to stand?"

"I wish it to stand. The law shall give me my rights."

There ran through the rows of people a murmur of indignation that sounded like a rushing of water.

"Consider, complainant, the consequence of your demand. The defendant can be punished only through being deprived of his personal liberty, and by that you can obtain no satisfaction, while to the defendant it might prove the greatest injury in his rank and position as an officer who is poor and dependent upon his pay. Do you still insist upon your complaint?"

"I still insist upon it."

The course the affair was taking seemed to have become painful to the lady's husband. He spoke with his wife urgently, but without effect. The judge was going on to further consideration of the case, when a loud voice was heard from the audience:

"I will place the 200 rubles at the service of the defendant!"

During the silence which followed a gentleman forced his way through the crowd and placed himself at the young officer's side.

"Sir, I am the Prince W—— and beg you will accept the loan of the 200 rubles in question."

"Prince, I am not worthy of your kindness, for I don't know if I shall ever be able to pay the loan," answered the officer in a voice tremulous with emotion.

"Take the money at all events. I can wait until you are able to return it." Thereupon the prince held out two notes of 100 rubles each, and coming close to him whispered a few words very softly. There was a sudden lighting up in the officer's face. He immediately took the two notes, and turning to the lady handed them to her with a polite bow.

"I hope, madame, you are satisfied."

With a malicious smile she reached out her hand for the money.

"Yes. Now I am satisfied."

With a scornful glance over the crowd of spectators she prepared to leave the room on her husband's arm.

"Stop, madame," said the officer, who had suddenly become like another man.

"What do you want?" said the lady, casting a look upon him as insulting as possible.

"I want my dress," he answered, with a slight but still perfectly polite bow.

"Give me your address and I will send it to you."

"Oh, no, my dear madame, I am in the habit of taking my purchases with me at once. Favor me with the dress immediately."

A shout of approbation came from the gallery.

"Order!" cried the judge.

"What an insane demand!" said the lady's husband. "My wife cannot undress herself here."

"I have nothing to do with you in this matter, sir, but only with the complainant. Be so good as to give me the dress immediately, madame. My affairs are urgent."

The pleasure of the audience at the expense of the lady increased with every word.

"Do not jest any more about it. I will hurry and send you the dress as soon as possible."

"I am not jesting. I demand from the representative of the law my own property, the dress," said the officer, raising his voice.

The judge, thus appealed to, decided promptly.

"The officer is right, madame. You are obliged to hand him over the dress on the spot."

"I can't undress myself here before all these people and go home without any dress on," said the young woman, with anger and tears.

"You should have thought of that sooner. Now you have no time to lose. Either give up the dress of your own accord, or"—

A nod that could not be misinterpreted brought to the lady's side two officers of justice who seemed about to take upon themselves the office of my lady's maid.

"Take your money back and leave me my dress!"

"Oh, no, madame! That dress is now worth more than 200 rubles to me."

"How much do you ask for it?"

"Two thousand rubles," said the officer firmly.

"I will pay the sum," the weeping lady's husband responded promptly. "I have here 500 rubles. Give me a pen and paper, and I will write an order upon my banker for the remaining 1,500."

After he had written the draft the worthy pair withdrew amid hisses from the audience.—From the French.

### Swiss Swords, Spanish Pikes.

The prowess of the Swiss infantry is generally dated back to Morgarten (1315) or forward to Sempach (1386), but in reality it can be traced to a generation or two, some say a century and a half, before the former action. Be that as it may, Morgarten first announced the fame of the Swiss to Europe. Sempach raised it still higher, and finally the three terrible defeats of Charles the Bold at Granson, Morat and Nancy (1476-77) established it forever.

From that time the Swiss became the model of Europe. The German landsknechts adopted their weapons and tactics, and even for a time their name, while crafty little Louis XI took 6,000 of them into his pay and set them to teach his Frenchmen their work, for all Europe required to learn true soldiership, to obey orders and, above all, to preserve formation, which has been the secret of the Swiss victories. Before the fifteenth century was passed came Charles VIII's celebrated expedition to Italy and his entry into Rome, wherein the carriage and order of his Swiss mercenaries were the amazement of all beholders.

It was the French interference with Italian affairs that spread the new discipline abroad, for among the opponents of the most Christian king was a man of genius, the general of Ferdinand of Aragon, Gonsalvo of Cordova, known over all Europe as the Great Captain. He, when the campaign was ended, in 1498, took the remodeling of the Spanish forces in hand and laid the foundation of the famous tercios that were soon to supplant the Swiss companies as the pattern for European infantry. It was in the Spanish tongue that the pike was first named the "queen of all weapons."—Macmillan's Magazine.

## NOW A NEW REVOLT.

### PUERTO RICO MAY SHAKE OFF THE BONDS OF SPAIN.

**Some Interesting Information About the Picturesque Little Island That Is Tired of Spanish Oppression—Plans of the Revolutionists—Their Grievances.**

There is a likelihood that Spain will soon have another rebellion on her hands. The inhabitants of Puerto Rico, tired of Spanish rule and encouraged by the partial success of their Cuban neighbors, now threaten to revolt after enduring oppression for 400 years.

Puerto Rico is the only colony besides Cuba that remains of all the great possessions Spain once had in the western hemisphere. It is only a little island, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, and the farthest east of the group. It is separated from Cuba by the island of Haiti, whose people have thrown off the yoke and enjoy the freedom of a republic.

Puerto Rico is almost rectilinear in shape. It is about 100 miles in length from east to west and about 40 miles in width. Yet on this little island there are over 800,000 inhabitants. Just what percentage of the population is ready to take up arms against Spain and fight for freedom it is difficult to estimate.

There is no doubt, however, about the prevalence of the anti-Spanish feeling. The people there are born with a hatred for Spain that increases with their years. Their numbers may be many, but their

DR. J. JULIO HENNA.

resources are small. All the arms on the island are owned by the Spanish, who control the sale of guns and ammunition.

The Puerto Rican revolutionary party which was recently formed in New York purposes to supply this deficiency. At the first meeting an impromptu collection was taken and over $500 contributed. The revolutionists are now organizing branches in other cities, and expect to raise enough money in a short time to send well equipped expeditions to the island with large supplies of arms and ammunition. Then, when the word is given for the revolt, the patriots will be well armed.

Dr. J. Julio Henna of New York, who has been elected president of the revolutionary party, says that the Puerto Ricans and the Cubans are to combine their resources in this country and help each other, at the same time dividing Spain's attention.

"Money is coming in rapidly for the purchase of arms and ammunition," he said. "Like Cubans, Puerto Ricans are compelled to suffer the burden of an absurd and heavy taxation. Our people are downtrodden and enslaved. Outrages by the Spanish government upon the people are of common occurrence. Our police is composed of ex-convicts sent from Spain, and our people are subjected to gross outrages at the hands of these men, who are invested with a power that makes them petty tyrants. We realize our strength now. We, too, will fight for independence, and with Spain's waning energies divided between the two countries Cubans and Puerto Ricans hope to achieve their freedom."

It is a fair land, this little island, and a rich one. In the interior are several mountain ranges from whose slopes plunge down over 1,000 streams that empty into the ocean. Most of these rivers are navigable part of their length.

There are 40 or more towns and cities, and a railroad almost encircles the island. The principal port and capital is San Juan. This is a historic and picturesque old city. It is defended by Morro castle, where a garrison of some 4,000 soldiers is maintained.

The bulk of Puerto Rico's trade is with England, but owing to heavy duties and taxes it is carried on in Spanish ships. Spain comes next in rank as a customer, and the United States is third on the list.

The productiveness of this small colony is surprising. The average annual yield of coffee is 15,600 tons; of sugar, 67,000 tons; of tobacco, 7,000,000 pounds—astonishing figures. Besides this, many tropical fruits are exported as well as some cotton. The tobacco is said to excel that of Cuba, and the cotton is very valuable. There are gold, copper, iron and lead deposits there, but the mines are not worked. In 1893 Puerto Rico sent to the United States over $2,000,000 worth of sugar and coffee and fruit to the value of about $3,000,000. We sent them in return flour, butter, cheese, codfish, iron and steel to the value of over $3,700,000, besides 2,650 tons of machinery and 11,000 tons of coal.

Taxation is the curse of the country. The inhabitants are taxed almost every time they turn around. They are taxed, in fact, when they go from one city to the other. Travelers have to pay $4 to land on the island. The taxes on foreign ships are particularly heavy and unjust.

The island is governed wholly by Spaniards, who are sent from Madrid. Every petty officer is a Spanish tyrant in the eyes of the people. This horde of officeholders the Puerto Ricans have to support as well as furnish money to carry on war against their neighbors, the Cubans. No wonder they are ripe for rebellion.

### Canadian Butter In England.

In the days when Denmark was not the power in trade it is now, and when competition over 12,000 miles of ocean was not dreamed of, Canada had a fair portion of the butter trade then existing in England. But when the people there thought they could do just as they liked, and sent across stuff which was good enough when nothing else could be got, it was of course refused here as soon as we had so many sources of supply to turn to where a good article could be obtained. Shippers in Montreal have blinded themselves to the change that has come over the trade and have persisted in placing butter bought cheap in the summer in cold storage, to await the advent of better prices, and have then shipped it when the bloom has disappeared and all its connection with the pastures of the Dominion has been effaced.

The natural result has been that merchants here have refused to buy it save as a substitute for train oil, and the trade has dwindled to miserable proportions. Now, as it would seem, too late, they have awakened to a sense of the big mistake they have been making, and shipments are coming forward in cool chambers, whence they are transferred from railway refrigerator cars. On all of the new supply a bonus of 1 cent a pound is paid by the province of Quebec, the government being responsible for the railway and steamship arrangements. This has to be fresh made creamery butter, and the design is to re-establish Canada's credit on our markets. Should the return be in proportion to the outlay, other provinces will no doubt follow the lead and Canada once again become prominent in our returns.—Chambers' Journal.

### A Quaker City Eccentric.

It is safe to say that no other big city has such a queer crank of the cranks as Philadelphia has in what is known as "the wooden man." He has attracted so much attention that he now poses for notice and changes his wonderful costumes almost daily. Formerly he carried a cane in his pocket, projecting, or else over his shoulder. Then for some time he wore a red band around his hat. His latest wrinkle is an overcoat with red binding on the pockets, a curious canvas collar and red piping up the back of the coat. On the side of the collar, not in front, but close to his left ear, he wears a huge chrysanthemum. Every afternoon he promenades Chestnut street when it is crowded and takes off his hat to every woman who looks at him. Many women are afraid of him and cross the street or go into doorways. He is a colored man who is employed around the wharves of a steamship company early in the morning and in the afternoons dresses in this way. He has been doing it for many years. At one time he haunted the hotel corridors, but he has long since been refused admittance.—Philadelphia Times.

### Naked Lamps Still Used In Many Mines.

The most deplorable feature about the calamity at the mining town of Dayton, Tenn., is the fact that 16 men lost their lives needlessly. They used the dangerous open lamps in their work, regardless of the record of death from such carelessness with which the history of coal mining is strewn. As long ago as 1815 Sir Humphry Davy invented a lamp to prevent accidents in coal mines, founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as to leave it incapable of igniting inflammable gases. Yet at this late day there are mines employing scores of men, in which naked lights are used, ready to ignite explosive gases at any moment and send the workmen into eternity. The company which operates the Dayton mines has decided that hereafter no open lamps will be allowed. This decision comes too late to be of any benefit to the 16 men who are dead and to the 16 households which have been plunged into mourning. The calamity should be a warning to other mine owners and to other miners.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### The Turnstile Defenses of Chicago.

Even if British war vessels should get into lake waters it does not follow that Detroit and the other points would be easy prey. Granting, however, that they would strike colors, it again does not follow that Chicago would do likewise.

Chicago is one of the best defended cities this side of Doomsday. On its lake front from the river to Jackson park is the Illinois Central railroad. Now, England has bumped against many a foe, worthy and unworthy, but she has never encountered the Illinois Central. When she does, she will not only abandon all notions of capturing Chicago, but she will find a turnstile on every ship, and if she fools around here long enough she will lose the ships.

The Monroe doctrine is a stanch affair, but in comparison with the turnstile doctrine it is lame, wabbling, vacillating. If England wishes to retain her autonomy, she will not monkey with Chicago.—Chicago News.

### A Humorist In the Commons.

Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, who is pushing the cider of his native county of Herefordshire with an energy which a Chicago drummer might envy, is one of the quaintest and most original humorists in the house of commons. He is a small man with a big head, which he puts on one side in a birdlike fashion when he addresses the house that is irresistibly droll. He was returned for Newington in 1885 and again on the Unionist wave in 1886. But he lacked the infinite capacity of attending smoking concerts and writing checks which is essential to popularity in a metropolitan constituency, and so he was turned out in 1892. When Mr. W. H. Grenfell retired from the next parliament on the question of bimetallism, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke was returned at the byelection for Hereford city, near which he farms a small property; hence the cider agitation.—Saturday Review.

## NEGRO CHURCH SONGS

### AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE CONGRESS ON AFRICA.

**Some Typical Religious Airs Sung at the Atlanta Exposition—"Rise and Shine," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and All the Old Favorites Given by a Negro Chorus.**

The recent congress on Africa at the Atlanta exposition presented some new and unusual aspects. It also presented some things which to the people who know the negro in the south are not new, and among these things was the music. While the proceedings of the gathering were strongly characterized by a ripeness of thought and culture creditable to the race, the musical feature was made up of those primitive negro melodies which bear the stamp of the negro imagination and which are peculiarly suited to the expression of the religious feelings of the race.

These songs are African in their origin and mold. They were written by negroes and are strong types of the musical literature of the people. As such it is encouraging to note that the intelligent minds which directed the congress fully appreciated them. The singing of the songs was a feature of the congress. They were sung by an appreciative choir of energetic students of one of the progressive colored schools.

The airs are the popular church airs of the negroes—the race generally. Of course the city churches do not use them so much, but throughout the south they are sung by the colored people. The more polished and ambitious efforts of the negroes are far less popular with the race. The songs "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Steal Way," "Rise and Shine, Brother," "I'm A-rolling," "He Rose From the Dead" and others are familiar to nearly every grown up member of the race. The rendition of these songs proved to be a striking feature of the congress.

"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," is one of the most popular of all the songs. Follow the drift:

Swing low, sweet chariot,
Coming for to carry me home,
Swing low, sweet chariot,
Coming for to carry me home.

I looked over Jordan and what did I see,
Coming for to carry me home?
A band of angels coming after me,
Coming for to carry me home.

If you get there before I do,
Coming for to carry me home,
Tell all my friends I'm coming, too,
Coming for to carry me home.

I'm sometimes up and sometimes down,
Coming for to carry me home,
But still my soul feels heavenly bound,
Coming for to carry me home.

"Steal Away" is scarcely less popular. A few sample verses:

Steal away, steal away,
Steal away to Jesus!
Steal away, steal away home—
I hain't got long to stay here.

My Lord calls me,
He calls me by the thunder;
The trumpet sounds it in my soul—
I hain't got long to stay here.

Green trees are bending,
Poor sinners stand trembling;
The trumpet sounds it in my soul—
I hain't got long to stay here.

Tombstones are bursting,
Poor sinners are trembling;
The trumpet sounds it in my soul—
I hain't got long to stay here.

"I'm A-Rolling" is another of the typical melodies, running:

I'm a-rolling, I'm a-rolling,
I'm a-rolling thro' an unfriendly world,
I'm a-rolling, I'm a-rolling,
I'm a-rolling thro' an unfriendly world.

O brothers, won't you help me,
O sisters, won't you help me to pray,
O preachers, won't you help me to fight,
Won't you help me in the service of the Lord?

The song that stirs up the religious activities of the race more than any other perhaps is "Rise and Shine." It is sung universally. It runs:

O brethren, rise and shine and give God the glory, glory;
Rise and shine and give God the glory, glory;
Rise and shine and give God the glory for the year of jubilee.

Don't you want to be a soldier, soldier, soldier, soldier?
Don't you want to be a soldier, soldier, soldier?
Don't you want to be a soldier, soldier for the year of jubilee?

Do you think I will make a soldier
For the year of jubilee?

Yes, I think you will make a soldier
For the year of jubilee.

—Atlanta Constitution.

### The Fleeter the Better.

Skating is great sport; but, like all true joy, it is fleeting.—Boston Herald.

## ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL RAID.

There is not the remotest probability of war between this country and England, and the unanimous stand of congress in defense of the president's demand for the scrupulous maintenance of national honor will do more to halt the raid upon American securities, to restore American credit and to maintain peace between the two great civilized countries of the world than anything else could have done. The raid is purely speculative, and there will be no war.—Philadelphia Times.

It appears that the selling out of American securities is a put up job by British financiers to assist the English side of the Venezuelan dispute. If this be true, it is an offense of great magnitude. This conspiracy is excused as a peace measure, but it is really one of the worst and most farreaching of war measures, as the "financial kings" may realize to their financial cost one of these days.—Hartford Post.

To the clearer and nonpartisan vision the president's message is, by reason of its very decisiveness, a peace message, and everything that congress is now doing, the providing for ships and defenses and a commission to inquire into the matter of the disputed boundary, is a measure of peace on the principle that the surest guarantee of peace is to be prepared for war.—Providence News.

## THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

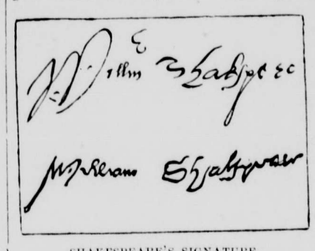
**Tumblers Were First Made of Silver and Came Honestly by Their Name.**

How many times a day do we use a word without stopping to think what it means? Every day we drink out of a tumbler. Why is the large glass that holds our milk or water so called? Years ago Professor Max Muller was giving a luncheon at All Souls' college, Oxford, to the Princess Alice, the wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt and the second daughter of Queen Victoria. The curiosity of the strangers present was excited by a set of little round bowls of silver, about the size of a large orange. They were brought round filled to the brim with the ale.

These were tumblers, and the guests were shown how they came by their names—a fitting lesson for the guests of a philologist! When one of these little bowls was empty, it was placed upon the table, mouth downward. Instantly, so perfect was its balance, it flew back into its proper position, as if asking to be filled again. No matter how it was treated—trundled along the floors, balanced carefully on its side, dropped suddenly upon the soft, thick carpet—up it rolled again and settled itself with a few gentle shakings and swayings into its place, like one of those india rubber tumbling dolls babies delight in. This, then, says The Jewelers' Circular, was the origin of our word tumbler, at first made of silver, as are all these All Souls' tumblers. Then, when glass became common, the round glasses that stood on a flat base superseded the exquisitely balanced silver spheres and stole their names so successfully that you have to go to All Souls' and a few other old houses to see the real thing.

### How Do You Spell Shakespeare?

Seeing that spelling appears to be, after all, somewhat a matter of taste, it need not surprise us that there has been, and still is, much difference of opinion as to how the name of William Shakespeare should be spelled. An English



SHAKESPEARE'S SIGNATURE.

writer says that the form used has the approval of 282 authorities; 111 declare for "Shakspeare," 42 stand up for "Shakespear" and 33 are for "Shakspere." There are, it is said, 37 ways of spelling it, but these are the favorite forms. "Shaxper" is one of the styles, so we have had a narrow escape.

### "The Cricket on the Hearth."

The original idea of the "Cricket" was connected with the weekly periodical which Charles Dickens had long had in his mind, but which had to wait for a few years longer. "What do you think," he wrote to Forster, after the first plan was given up, "of a notion that has occurred to me in connection with our abandoned little weekly? It would be a delicate and beautiful fancy for a Christmas book, making the cricket a little household god—silent in the wrong and sorrow of the tale and loud again when all went well and happy."

The result of this happy fancy was the delightful "Cricket on the Hearth." The story was irresistible, and Dot and the Carrier, Caleb Plummer and Bertha, Tackleton and Tilly Slowboy, took their places among the greatest of the public favorites. And, happily, no unusual strain was involved in the work. The career of the "Cricket" was pleasant and peaceful from the first.—Charles Dickens the Younger in Good Words.

### Old Sayings and Proverbs.

No less an authority than Lord Chesterfield advised against the use of old sayings and common proverbs, which, he said, are so many proofs of having kept bad and low company. For example, if instead of saying that tastes are different, and that every man has his peculiar one, you should let off a proverb and say that "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," or else "Every one as they like, as the good man said when he kissed his cow," everybody would be persuaded that you had never kept company with anybody above footmen and housemaids.

### When Elevators Were Invented.

The latest cyclopedia says that elevators in some forms have been used for many years, moved by horse or man power, but that the modern elevator dates from about 1850. Assuming that to be correct, says the New York Sun, E. G. Otis would seem to be the inventor of the elevator of today, as it was about 1850 that he obtained a chance to install one of his machines in that city, where it worked successfully. He exhibited his machine at the Crystal palace in New York in 1853-8.

### Three True Kisses.

An English writer says that there are three kisses in a world of miscellaneous osculation which may be counted true—the kiss the mother lightly lays upon her baby's lips, the kiss the mother gives her boy as he goes forth into the world and the kiss we press upon the still, pale lips of the dead. All the rest are like the strawberries in the bottom of the basket—to be regarded with suspicion.

### The Laughing Plant.

Among curious plants one of the most notable has been discovered recently in Arabia, where it is known by the natives as the "laughing plant." It does not do any laughing itself, as might be inferred from its title, but it causes whosoever eats its seeds to break out into fits of the most uncontrolled and immoderate mirth.

## WONDER OF DOCTORS.

### EDGAR PRATT, THOUGH OSSIFIED, WAS A POWERFUL PREACHER.

**Only Completely Ossified Man on Record. Said to Have Converted Thousands—Museum Offers All Refused—Now His Grave Has Been Robbed.**

The item appearing in the daily papers narrating how the grave of Edgar Pratt, well known as the ossified man, had been robbed recently caused considerable excitement in the vicinity where Edgar Pratt was born, educated, learned his trade, transacted business and where his widow and her mother at present reside.

Edgar Pratt was a son of William Pratt, a well known farmer, who for many years resided on a farm which he owned on the town line road between Williamson and Ontario, south of the Ridge road, so called. The family is one of the oldest in Wayne county, N. Y.

The ossified man was born in the town of Williamson, N. Y.; was educated at the public schools in that village and completed his education in Sodus academy. He was a well formed young man, bright and fine looking. He went to Sodus, N. Y., about 1878 and went to work for Charles Delano, learning the trade of carriage trimming. He was not religiously inclined, in which respect he differed very materially from his parents and other members of the Pratt family. While the young man was working at his trade his father sold the farm, and with the family removed to Douglass, Butler county, Kan., the son, Edgar, accompanying them. The latter secured a position as stage driver. Through exposure on the stage route he contracted rheumatism, which eventually compelled his abandoning that vocation. His condition became critical. He recovered from his illness and shortly afterward removed to Sodus, where he opened up a carriage trimming establishment in the Mills building on Maple street. Rheumatism returned, and he was soon prostrated with his old ailment. Medical science was invoked, but nothing could be done. At length, being in destitute circumstances, his brother, Daniel Pratt, came from Kansas and took Edgar out west with him. Shortly after this, ossification began to set in, and the patient suffered untold agony.

An exhorter went to Douglass, which was then comparatively destitute of religious influences, and Pratt became converted. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church and soon became one of the warmest supporters of that denomination. Ossification by that time had become so advanced that the man was taken before a board of medical experts in New York city. The case had baffled the skill of all western physicians who had been consulted. The New York surgeons pronounced the case a most marvelous one in the annals of medical jurisprudence.

An offer of $1,000 per year during life and $5,000 to the widow at his death, provided Pratt would contract to have his body delivered to the New York medical experts at his death, was spurned, Pratt alleging that his condition was due to an act of Providence. He claimed that he was suffering a just punishment for not improving his talents while young and before being afflicted with disease. His exhortations became so pronounced that his religious admirers built a wagon, in which he lay stretched out rigid as a block of marble. During the last four years of his life he suffered no pain whatever, but was unable to move a joint. Starvation at one time threatened him, and four of his front teeth were removed, and through the aperture thin liquid food was injected, and thus was life sustained. In his carriage he was taken to camp meetings, where he was the center of attraction on account of his condition and the earnestness with which he exhorted. It is said that through his instrumentality thousands were converted.

Offers from museums were refused, Pratt insisting that his mission was to convert as many to religion as possible during his remaining days. His faithful wife remained with him until his death, which occurred less than a year ago. Museum managers and physicians, even after Pratt's death, continued to deluge the widow and parents of the ossified man with letters and telegrams offering large amounts for the remains. This so alarmed the father that he declined to allow his son to be buried in the Douglass cemetery, but instead had the body interred in a flower bed in the dooryard beneath the father's window, where he could keep an ever watchful eye upon it. It so happened, however, that the father was drawn as a juror at El Dorado, the county seat, and during his absence the ghouls succeeded in robbing the grave.

The relatives in Wayne county have signified their intention of uniting in offering a large reward for the arrest and conviction of the grave robbers. Viewed from a scientific standpoint, the case of Edgar Pratt was one of the most puzzling ever brought before the attention of medical experts. Pratt is believed to have been the only completely ossified man on record.—New York Times.

### An Obliging Officer.

On the door of Fries' drug store is a sign, "Please close the door." Just under it is another sign, "Closed by the sheriff."—Florida Times-Union.

### Moonlight.

Silence and a silver shade! Earth's toiling
done, she lies
In perfect peace, while heaven bends so near
We almost hear the angels calling clear
Down silvered distances of star gemmed skies.
Each gentle zephyr, blown from paradise,
Is instinct with some soul we have held dear
And lingers lovingly, with grave, sweet
cheer,
As longing to renew the cherished ties.
The river, murmuring tunefully afar,
Like a majestic hand upon the lyre
That sweeps from earth to heaven as it
flows,
Brings "Gloria In Excelsis" from the stars,
The faroff chanting of an angel choir
And faint, sweet strains from oratorios.
—Outing.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRI A, MARCH 20 ..... 1896


The order recently passed by the Board of Supervisors requiring the Superintendent of the County Hospital to notifiy the Supervisors when a death occurs at that institution is a move in the right direction. Deaths have occured there of late and no notice of the fact has been given to the outside public until weeks after the occurrence. A short time ago one of the Vallejo Supervisors was asked by one of his constituents concerning the condition of an old Vallejoite who had been sent to the hotpitals, and he replied that the party mentioned was doing nicely, and perfectly reconciled to his surroundings. A few days afterwards in glancing over his local paper the Supervisor discovered that the party inquired about had been dead over a month. It was principally due to this circumstance that the order was made.—Vallejo Republican.

The old man. Lane, who was the central figure in a disgusting sensation in the lower levels of life some time ago, was, we observe, acquitted the other day. Meanwhile, two of those who were arrested in connection with the same affair have been convicted and sent to the penitentiary. The evidence was not any stronger againts the men who were convicted than it was against Lane. Lane, however, was a man of means and the others were poor men. This does not make any difference in their responsibility to the law, but—well, the two poor men were promptly tried, convicted and sentenced, while the man of means was tardily tried and acquitted. The inference speaks for itself.—S. F., Town Talk.

Not long ago a masked and otherwise disguised gentleman essayed to rob an Oregon bank, but failed because another shotgun in the immediate vicinity was more intelligently manipulated than his own. A court pronounced him insane, and he was turned loose to recover. But, alas, instead of doing so he become crazier than ever ane manifested the eccensricity of a failing mind by "sweating" gold coin. This simple incident shows the beauty of regarding depravity as a mere misfortune. Carried into general use it would abolish prisons and leave the land to be overrun by robbers, footpads, pickpockets and swindlers, each safely and sadly non compos mentis.

It is frequently asserted that there is plenty of land for everybody who wants it at prices within the reach of any man who will work. This is said in reply to single taxers. Friday the government opened up 22,000 acres of land in Iowa, which had formerly been included in the Souix City and St. Paul land grant, and 1,000 people were camping in the vicinity, waiting for a chance to rush in and secure a home. If speculation in land was destroyed by the single tax, such a thing as a homeless man would be unknown in this country inside of sixty days.

One of the best indications that prosperity is returning is the fact that silver has touched the seventy cent market price. This is a gain of eighteen cents since the first of last November, and every indication points to the fact that it will find its normal position by the first of the next fiscal year. From fifty-two to seventy within five months is certainly cheering to the silver miners, and just as the market price advances, the cry for free silver coinage will abate. Its field of usefulness will never be abridged in this country.

The Democratic State Central Committee has given the party the advantage of a late convention. By the 20th of June the issues of the campaign ought to be well defined. Congress will have adjourned and its record will be before the country. The Republican national candidate and platform will be known, and the various Democratic candidates will have developed their strong points. California will know pretty well what she wants and be prepared to ask for it.

Only thirty two of the 361 important sugar factories in Cuba are running, and the normal output of the island, which is 1,500,000 tons, will be reduced this season to 100,000. No doubt all the other business interests of Cuba are suffering in the same proportion.

A German architect has recently constructed the framework of a dwelling house of water tubes. The water flowing through these pipes keep the house cool summer, and, by being heated before being forced through the tubes, helps to heat the house in winter.

A South African physician claims to have cured serious cases of smallpox and like diseases by wrapping his patient in a blanket wet with with milk. Milk, he claims, readily absorbes poisonous germs, and is very useful in the treatment of all diseases.

The Brown case is approaching an end. It has been quite a lift to newspapers during a dull period. It has been genuine war in the midst of many false alarms, and whether Brown or his enemies conquer, religion has had to suffer.

In the United States 800,000,000 one-cent pieces are in circulation, and the call upon the mint for more is lively. It is plain that the little coin has an important mission to perform in America.

Heads that wear crowns are believed not to lie uneasy. They don't lie. The owners just sit up and doze with an eye open.

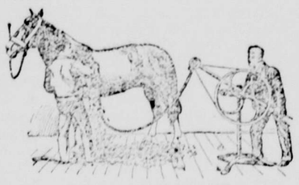
The Valley railroad expects to be running in time for this year's grain crop.

# LIVE STOCK

## A PICTURESQUE CLIPPER.

**Hard to Tell the Real Color of a Fashionable Horse.**

When a horse's coat was left the way nature made it, it was easy to distinguish a bay from a sorrel or a dun from a brown. But now fashion dictates that carriage horses must be kept as closely shaven as a convict's pate, and, except black and white ones, they look all of one color. Nature lets their hair grow long in winter so as to protect them from the cold. Fashion says the hair must be clipped off and blankets substituted to keep the horse warm. Fashion



HORSE CLIPPING MACHINE.

has also decreed that the horse's tail must be cut off short and a linen robe put over him to keep flies off.

The illustration shows one of the machines that operate to give the smooth, hairless skin to the city horse. The only thing that can be said in favor of clipping the equine coat is that during the shedding season it prevents flying hairs from covering the carriage and harness and even getting inside upon my lady's hat. But when the animals are shaved off smooth and driven in bitter midwinter weather without blankets, as they are sometimes, then fashion becomes barbarous cruelty. The clipping instrument that the barber uses to shave men's heads in summer is constructed on the same principle as the horse clipper.

### Horse and Colt Feed.

To begin, it is essential in order to obtain the greatest growth for the least outlay that all grain should be fed bruised and in conjunction with cut or chopped hay. A hay cutter should form a part of every farm's equipment. A large bin should be constructed on the main floor of the feedhouse.

The grain grinder may be set on the ground floor, as the ground feed is more easily handled from the mill than the cut hay. Hay cutters are operated at such high speed that unless there is a hole in the floor, through which the machine may be relieved of its product by the simple force of gravitation, floor room is rapidly taken up and loss of time ensues. It pays the owner of any large number of horses to grind his own grain and cut his own hay. Either a tread power, sweep power or a small engine may be used to advantage, the engine being the most convenient. Bran also should be largely used in compounding a ration for young, growing horses or brood mares, and at its present prices, $12 to $13 per ton, it is economical food. In feeding the colts the object is to produce bone and muscle.

Ground oats and barley are the best muscle makers and fed with cut hay bran and a little linseed meal will give very satisfactory results. The last named food is, as is well known, a byproduct of the linseed oil mills and can be obtained at a very moderate figure. A pound per day for each colt will, in the course of the winter, add greatly to the nutriment derived from coarser grains and keep the colt's stomach in good condition. It must be laid down as beyond the possibility of contradiction that to stint the colts or brood mares in their feed because grain is high in price is a suicidal policy and one the effects of which will be felt on the farm for many a long season. For this reason true economy is in feeding judiciously. This is achieved by feeding the colts a ration of ground barley and oats, bran and cut hay. The mass should be slightly dampened, but not fed sloppy by any means. In the coldest of the winter days some ground corn may be used in place of one or other of the grains mentioned. It makes a change, and being heating may be used to advantage for a few days.

Roots should be fed in abundance, both boiled and raw. Rutabagas, turnips or carrots are all keenly relished by horses and have a very beneficial effect on their stomachs. To the evening feed some boiled roots may be added and fed regularly with great relish. Rutabagas are the best for this purpose. Carrots also do very well cooked, but as they are very palatable a few fed raw with the morning or noon ration form a welcome change. This year the feeding of wheat to horses has become somewhat general, and if the present prices of this great staple product are to remain below 66 cents it may be that it will come into general use as a horse food. It is not likely that wheat will ever be used by itself, either ground or whole, as a horse food, but it may be that it can be profitably fed in conjunction with some of the other feeds we have mentioned. An abundant supply of roughage should be given the colts, and the greater the variety offered them the better progress will they make. With weanlings the racks should not be stuffed full and the colts left to work away at them for days until they get them emptied. A well bred weanling is a dainty feeder, which fact should be noted and taken advantage of in this way. If a little hay is given them often, they will eat more of it, as it will not be breathed on and pulled about as it is if a lot of it is left with them for any length of time.

Nicely cured corn fodder, cut at the right time and not too coarse, is readily eaten by all horses, and if run through a shredder and stored in the barn is a most economical food. Prairie or even marsh hay makes an appetizing change from the regulation timothy, and good first crop clover may be fed with the very best results to colts of all ages.—Horseman.

### Rubinstein's Charity.

Rubinstein had probably traveled more than other any virtuoso. In his time he made many fortunes and gave them away to the poor in Russia. During the famine which raged among the Russian peasants a few years ago he journeyed to Vienna, Moscow and St. Petersburg to play for charity. The price of seats rose to unheard of figures, but every penny of the money went to the starving farmers. It is said that in the course of 28 years the sum which he thus disposed of amounted to $250,000.

## MUTTON BREEDS.

**The Type of Sheep Meat Raisers Should Go In For.**

Professor Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station thus outlines in The Breeder's Gazette the kind of sheep that breeders should aim to produce now that there is no more money in wool:

First.—The mutton breeds all possess the same leading essentials as to form. These include: 1. Width, depth and length of body and compactness of frame. 2. The cylindrical shape which is the outcome of plump shoulders and ribs and well sprung ribs. 3. A fleece of even length and quality, covering all parts of the body.

Second.—The minor points of difference include: 1. Variations in size of carcass and bone. 2. Variations in the length of the leg of the coupling of the body. 3. The color of the head and legs and the amount of covering on them. 4. The form and carriage of the head. 5. The length, shape and carriage of the ears. 6. The length of the fleece and the character of the staple.

Third.—Leading essentials of the rams of the mutton breeds as to form: 1. Size medium to large for the breed, and the bone medium to strong, but not coarse. 2. Outline—The body should be smooth, compact and strong, cylindrical in shape and square at the ends. 3. Head medium to strong in size, short rather than long, but varying with the breed and carried proudly. (a) Nose and muzzle tapering, but not too fine. (b) Nostrils wide and expanding. (c) Forehead and poll wide. (d) Eye large, full, bright and daring. (e) Ear medium in size and thickness for the breed; broad rather than long; erect rather than drooping and possessed of lively play. 4. Neck short rather than long, not coarse and carrying the head well erect. (a) It should not be coarse at the junction with the head and should be free from throatiness. (b) It should be round rather than flat and should increase in width laterally and underneath as it recedes from the head. (c) It should fit into the withers evenly above and into the shoulders evenly and strongly at the sides and underneath, the blending being imperceptible. 5. Body long, wide, deep, round and equally well balanced before and behind. (a) Back level, wide and well fleshed and slightly rounded outward, with the spinal column hidden and even depressed from the loin to the tail head. (b) Loin broad and full. (c) Underline straight. (d) Breast broad, deep, full, massive. (e) Brisket broad and well rounded. (f) Shoulder large, plump and smooth, wide above, rounded out from above, forward and below to the center; well filled before and behind and well covered. (g) Fore arm strong and well developed. (h) Crops well filled. (i) Girth good around the heart and about equally good at the hind flank. (j) Coupling short rather than long. (k) Ribs well sprung from the backbone, nicely arched and deep, not distant from one another, and coming well forward and backward. (l) Hind quarters long, broad and deep, rounded out from above and behind toward the center of the hip and broad at the buttock. (m) Twist well filled. (n) Hind flank well filled outwardly, low and thick. (o) Thigh broad and well filled within and without. (p) Tail set on smoothly and on a line with the back. (q) Skin a rich pink in color and possessed of good handling qualities. 6. Wool—The whole body should be well covered with wool characteristic of the breed. (a) It should be of uniform length and texture and (b) possessed of all the qualities essential in first class wool. 7. Legs short, straight and strong, wide apart and yet well under the body and standing firmly on hoofs of good shape and quality. 8. Appearance—The appearance should be animated and the carriage easy, proud and graceful.

Fourth.—The ewes of the mutton breeds possess the same leading essentials as to form as the rams with the following points of difference: 1. They are not so large in frame, are finer in bone and are more roomy in the coupling. 2. The head is smaller and finer and is carried less proudly. 3. The neck is longer and finer, more especially where it joins the head. 4. The twist is not quite so well filled. 5. The wool is finer in the fiber, at least in some instances.

### An Incident In Which Patti Answered a Remark About Her.

To a writer in The Woman at Home Mme. Albani has been giving some details of her life. "My voice is a certain amount of care to me," she said. "You think that it always sounds fresh and clear?" Well, I watch over it and never allow it to become tired if I can help it. On the days I am engaged to sing at the opera I do not talk above a whisper for many hours beforehand, besides which I believe in careful diet. Tea I forbid myself. Bordeaux I find excellent. And sometimes, between the acts of an opera, I take, through a straw, a cup of bouillon made in the French way, which I find very restorative."

Mme. Albani could sing any tune sung to her long before she could speak. "My sister," she added, "will tell you that she distinctly remembers my first soprano note—a real note, long sustained. We were playing together in our cot in the early morning before the household were astir, and, baby though she, too, was, she has not forgotten the effect made upon her. At 8 years old I actually entered the musical profession. Ah, do not laugh! It is true. I made a little 'tournee' of some months' duration and was much petted and spoiled wherever I went. Then a few years later I was sent to be educated at a convent and engaged to take the soprano solo at a mass."

There is a good—and a true—story of how one day Adelina Patti, when walking down Regent street one morning with her first husband, the Marquis de Caux, stopped at the windows of the stereoscopic company. There were shown, side by side, photographs of herself and the debutante, Mlle. Emma Albani. Patti stood close to the window and was unnoticed by a young man lounging in the background. "Look," he exclaimed in a loud and jubilant voice, "at that photograph of Albani. She's the new prima donna, and everybody is raving over her. Patti will be nowhere very soon. That's one thing certain!" And Patti, turning round suddenly upon the speaker, made him a swift little courtesy. "Thank you, sir," she exclaimed, her eyes sparkling with mischief. The man was rooted to the spot with amazement. Patti stopped just an instant to enjoy the effect she had created and then tripped off laughing through the crowd on her way home-ward.

# DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

## BARREL CHURN.

**This Form Is Extremely Popular In the Home Dairy.**

The illustration shows a favorite form of churn where the work is all done at home by hand. Nobody who is anybody now uses the old fashioned dasher churn. It is too back breaking.

It explains itself. It swings and oscillates and brings the butter. Whether one is a believer or disbeliever in washing butter, he will stop churning when the butter is in the granular state, the size of grains of wheat. Then the buttermilk is drawn carefully off. Some good butter makers dash water cooled to 62 degrees upon the grains of butter and then turn the barrel churn over a dozen times more. Although the churns usual-

BARREL CHURN.

ly do not provide for it, it is well to have a strainer of somewhat coarse wire beneath the buttermilk vent to catch the lumps of butter that would otherwise go out with the milk. Some good butter makers dash brine over the butter while it is in the granular state. They claim that this both washes the butter and helps to separate better the buttermilk from it. Those who practice this say the water or brine must be just 62 degrees cold or the churning will be spoiled. Even where the brine is used the butter will need extra salt at the rate of about half an ounce to the pound. It is going out of fashion to salt butter heavily.

We represent the barrel churn here for the benefit of our farm dairy friends who propose to be up with the times and have not already possessed themselves of an improved churn.

### Curing Cheese.

The question that I am to consider is how to cure and perfect a well made full cream cheese after it comes from the press. My opinion is that a cheese to be properly cured should be exposed to a temperature varying according to its age. For the first 12 to 15 days a temperature of 75 degrees will not injure a well made hay cheese, but for a cheese not made on hay the temperature should not go above 70 degrees nor fall below 68 degrees. From the fifteenth to the twenty-fifth day the temperature should range from 65 degrees to 68 degrees, from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth day the temperature should be from 60 degrees to 65 degrees and after that not above 55 degrees.

So much for the temperature. Another consideration is the question of moist or dry air for curing rooms, and I believe in a moist air. In the beginning of the factory system the curing room was called a dryroom, and a dry-room it was in most cases, and a hot one, too, if the weather was hot and a cold room if the weather was cold. The cheeses were spread out on a Scott turner on wide-spreading racks, and a factory of large patronage had to have a pretty extensive plot of ground as a building site. Buildings of such size were expensive to build and for most part were built very cheaply and so open as to be practically out of doors. Of course they afforded shelter from the rain if the roof did not leak, as it often did after a few years, but that was about all. At the present day we all know that such a building and the curing rooms it contained were totally unfit for curing cheese. But the question is, Are we far enough away from those miserable old fashions?

The old name of dryrooms, I think, is a very great misnomer. We do not want a dryroom. We want a curing room, a moist air instead of a dry one. Cheese will be more perfect in flavor if cured in a moist air. Furthermore, just in accordance with the dryness of the room will be the thickness of the cheese shell or rind, which is a total waste, for no one cares to eat it.

Cheese cured in moist air will mold to a certain extent. Now, I know that cheesemakers are much afraid of mold. They do hate to see it on their cheese. But mold does not hurt cheese, except in appearance. Let cheesemakers put more work on their cheese. Let them rub them more and keep the mold off in that way. Do not open the cheeseroom to the outdoor air on the first appearance of a little mold. Of course at certain times and under certain conditions cheeserooms need ventilation. But on this point I would say to the cheesemaker: Stand the mold as long as you can and keep your cheese decent in appearance. If you have never tried the effect of extreme rubbing, try it.—Address of Madison Cooper.

### Dropping Their G's.

The best bred men in England have the habit of habitually dropping their "g's" in words ending in "ing," such as going, running, walking, etc.

Some of the younger generation of America are horrified when they hear this thing done by older people and set it down as a mark of ignorance.

Those of them who have heard the eminent Dean Hole of England in his lectures are now surprised to find that he invariably drops his "g's," and they are looking up his authority for it. His authority is simply common usage among the university bred men of England.

It would always be done by a dean of Christchurch or a master of Trinity, who must be pretty well educated, better educated even than young American girls that guard their "g's" and frown on the old folk for dropping them.

Now that Dean Hole is on record here as a dropper of "g's" perhaps these orthoepic champions will forgive native vulgarians the same habit.—Town Topics.

## ECCENTRICITIES OF DICKENS.

**His Dread of Railway Traveling—Strange Mirror Antics.**

In some interesting "Recollections of Charles Dickens," in The Young Man, his eldest daughter tells how, after the railway accident which befell the novelist in 1865, he often suffered from a feeling of intense dread whenever he found himself in any kind of conveyance:

"One occasion," she says, "I specially recall. While we were on our way from London to our little country station Higham, where the carriage was to meet us, my father suddenly clutched the arms of the railway carriage seat, while his face grew ashy pale, and great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead, and though he tried to master the dread it was so strong that he had to leave the train at the next station. The accident had left its impression upon the memory, and it was destined never to be effaced."

Miss Dickens, when an invalid, was frequently carried into her father's study and lay quietly on the sofa watching the novelist at work. On these occasions she was sometimes witness of a curious proceeding in which the novelist indulged:

"Suddenly my father would jump from his chair and rush to a mirror which hung near, and in which I could see the reflection of some extraordinary facial contortions which he was making. He returned rapidly to his desk, wrote furiously for a few minutes, and then went again to the mirror. The facial pantomime was resumed, and then, turning toward but evidently not seeing me, he began talking rapidly in a low tone. Ceasing this soon, however, he returned once more to his desk, where he remained silently writing until luncheon time."

It was not till long afterward that Miss Dickens discovered that, with his natural intensity, her father had thrown himself into the character that he was creating, "and that for the time being he had not only lost sight of his surroundings, but had actually become in action, as in imagination, the personality of his pen."

## LAND NOTICES.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against Heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 786, dated March 20, 1886, upon the NE¼ Sec. 9, T 19 S., R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Resister.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENC, CAL.
February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Moffett against Christ F. Wenzelburger, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 901, dated October 15, 1894, upon the Southeast Quarter, Section 35, Township 12 South, range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 843. February 26, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final in support of his claim, and that said proof will before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of Sec. 27, Tp. 8 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George H. Palmer, Reles S. Carrasco and Frederics Burkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have Been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,

*Proprietor.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

## CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10:50 a m | Ar | 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | | 11:25 a m | | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | | 12:10 p m | | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | | 12:40 p m | | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | | 1:40 p m | | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2:05 p m | | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | | 2:30 p m | | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | | 3:10 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3:50 p m | | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5:00 p m | Lv | 11:00 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6:00 a m | Ar | 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | | 6:37 a m | | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | | 7:10 a m | | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | | 7:20 a m | | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | | 7:50 a m | | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | | 8:10 a m | | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | | 8:50 a m | | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9:00 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9:30 a m | | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | | 10:10 a m | | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | | 11:10 a m | | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | | 12:00 m | | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | | 12:50 p m | | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 195 | | 1:30 p m | | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 2:10 p m | | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv | 3:15 p m | Lv | 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 229 | | 4:05 p m | | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 233 | | 4:50 p m | | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 237 | | 5:25 p m | | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6:20 p m | | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | | 6:50 p m | | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar | 7:00 p m | Lv | 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

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### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or e soon to become famous

## VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv | 8:45 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | | 9:07 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | | 9:35 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | | 10:10 a m | 5:00 p m |
| Mound House | | 10:50 a m | 5:50 p m |
| Gold Hill | | 11:23 a m | 6:23 p m |
| Virginia | Ar | 11:30 a m | Ar 6:45 p m |
| | TO RENO. | | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv | 5:10 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | | 5:21 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | | 5:58 p m | 8:40 a m |
| Carson | | 6:40 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | | 7:06 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | | 7:51 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar | 7:55 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening, where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR.

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 20 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GROVE L. JOHNSON |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN |
| Superior Judge | GEO. M. GILL |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. GIVEN |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION |
| District Attorney | P. W. FORBES |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN |
| Surveyor (endorsed) | JOSEPH SELY |
| Supt. Schools | S. V. AUSTIN |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R ELDRED |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD |

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .68⅞ |
| Antimony | 10 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### Real Estate Transfers

A. Porteous to W. J. Dunn—Land and water in town of Bishop—$1000.

John Alexander, Com. to John Black—House and lot in Bishop—$809.56.

J. F. Turner to Moritz A. Rose—80 acres land—$10.

John A. Lamb to Louis Smalley—One-fourth interest in mine, Death Valley—$500.

Louise L. Graham to Ellen McSweeny—Forty acres land and water wright, Citrus—$400

David Vaughn et. al. to Louise L. Graham—160 acres land and water right, Citrus—$5.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur S. Bell. | Edward Bell |
| Benton & Porter Mine. | Matthew Duke. |
| Chas. Collins. | J. W. Frye. |
| J. Walter Hanby. | W. Robinson. |
| Jas. P. Thomas. | Rev. E. W. Van Deventer |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

The whole of the Old world talks war.

The Cuban war still hangs in the balance.

P. H. Mack Esq. visited Keeler last Wednesday evening.

Mrs J. J. Gunn and daughter will leave for Modock to-day.

There is a reported sale of 133 head of beef cattle in Nevada for $30 a head.

Albert Lewis left for San Francisco last Saturday morning, going on a trip for his health.

The instruments and other effects of the Weather Bureau were shipped yesterday morning.

Rudolph Schober passed through town this morning with his big team on his regular trip to Mojave.

A painters strike was on in San Francisco the first of the week, and now the Chicago tailors are on a strike.

Captain Johnson, one of the arrivals at the Hirsh mine last week, has been on the sick list the past four days. He is troubled with bronchitis.

A very pleasant surprise party was enjoyed by a number of the young folks last Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. Schabbel at Camp Independence.

June Smith passed through town last Sunday with his big team on his way from Mojave. He was loaded with merchandise for merchants up the valley.

The church fair at Big Pine last week was reported to be an all-around success, an excellent supper was served and over a hundred dollars was cleared for the the benefit of the church fund.

Kentucky has still failed to elect a Senator, and the dispute in the Legislature has become so exciting that bloodshed is feared and the state troops have been ordered out to preserve order at the capitol.

### Report Of Liberty Public School.

For sixth month, beginning Feb. 10, ending March 13, 1896. Number of boys enrolled 13, girls 9, total 22.

Roll of Honor—Bertha Partridge, Edna Partridge, Minnie Smith, Villa Partridge, Carol Putman, Charlot Putman, Lloyd Smith, Grace Smith, Edward Anger, Leonard Partridge, Iona Partridge, Herbert Anger, Walter Wright, Edith Anger, Chester Partridge, Winfield Wright, Lester Anger—Bert and Edith Anger deserve special mention, for regular attendance, both having been present ever day of the term.

Grading for ensuing year: Eighth year—Bertha Partridge, Edna Partridge. Sixth year—Villa Partridge, Minnie Smith, Carol Putman, Charlot Putman, Arthur Smith. Fifth year—Lloyd Smith, Alfred Wright, Benj. Putman, Grace Smith. Fourth year—Edward Anger, Leonard Partridge, Iona Partridge, Gilbert Wright. Third year—Oscar Smith, Bert Anger. Second year—Walter Wright, Edith Anger, Chester Partridge, Winfield Wright. First year—Lester Anger, Mabel Smith.

Closing exercises were held at the Liberty School House last Friday afternoon. Many visitors were present and the pupils did credit to themselves and the district by their recitations and songs.

MISS M. M. GREGORY, Teacher.

### The Seventeenth.

Preperations were made and carried out, and everything passed off pleasantly during the two days of sport held here Quite a number of persons arrived Sunday afternoon from Big Pine, and the attendance from the the lower end of the County was very fair, a number coming up from Keeler, Darwin and Cerro Gordo Tuesday morning. The races Tuesday afternoon drew a very fair sized audiance. The day was fair and the track was in good condition, but betting was light, although the horses were very well matched. In the first race, the quarter-mile-dash, there were four entries, Midnight of Big Pine, Quoins of Independence, Snip of Fish Springs and Gomez of Lone Pine. They were a little slow in getting off but the start was a good one, and it was a nice race. They came under the wire with Quoins about a length ahead of Midnight and Snip a close third, and Gomez, the last of the four was not very badly beaten. In the next race, the quarter mile and repeat, there were also four entries, Brownie of Big Pine, Prince of Independence, Little Billy of Fish Springs and Midget from Lone Pine. In this start Little Billy commenced to buck and did not come through with the others, but came through several minutes after and threw his rider when under the wire. Brownie won the heat with Prince second by about five feet. Midget flew the track when about half way down and her rider was unable to get her back and she did not come under the wire. In the next heat an Indian rider was put on Little Billy and the start was very fair; all coming under the wire this time with Brownie first, Midget second, Prince third and Little Billy fourth.

The event of the meeting was the half-mile and repeat race on Wednesday afternoon, between Midnight and Quoins. The former, ridden by Ed. Rose, had the pole; Quoin being ridden by Bev. Hunter. The horses got away at the first break and Midnight took the lead at once, turning into the stretch about three lengths ahead. Once straightened out for home, however, Quoin came very fast and soon had the mare in difficulties, passing her at the eighth post and beating her in handily. Quoin swerved badly in the stretch and the judges decided that it was no heat, sending the horses back to the post in the same positions. The second heat was a repetition of the first, Quoin turning into the stretch two lengths behind, soon passing the mare and winning pulled up. For the third heat the mare got several lengths the best of the start and Quoin was pulled up by his rider. They broke on the second score for the fourth heat getting away on even terms, Quoin led into the stretch by a length, but ran to to the outside of the track and the mare passed him. Quoin passed her about a neck at the eighth and from there to the finish it hammer and tongs, Quoin gaining the verdict by a neck. Time of the first heat, 50¼; second heat, 50½; third heat, no time taken; fourth heat, 53. The track was very heavy, part of the way being ankle deep in sand. From the number of heats run and the time made it was undoubtedly the greatest race ever run in the County. A race for saddle horses concluded the sport; there were three entries, Brownie, Snip and Little Billie. From Billie's bucking performance the day before he was not considered in it: he was accoutered with a vaquero saddle, with a coat tied around the horn, and his rider wore Spanish spurs with big rowels, and played them into him so hard and fast that he had no time to buck and he came on at the finish and won handily.

SUMMARY.

¼ mile dash, free for all:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quoin, Naylor, | | | | 1 |
| Midnight, Rose, | | | | 2 |
| Thomas, Carrasco, | | | | 3 |
| Snip, Gregg | | | | 4 |

Won easily by a length, time 24, track very heavy.

¼ mile and repeat, for saddle horses.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brownie, Naylor, | | | 1 | 1 |
| Midget, Dearborne, | | | 3 | 2 |
| Prince, Rose, | | | 2 | 3 |
| Little Billie, Shaw, | | | 4 | 4 |

Won easily, time 25½, 25½.

½ mile and repeat, free for all.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quoin, Hunter, | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Midnight, Rose, | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Won easily by several lengths, except last heat, won by a neck. Time, 50¼, 50½, no time taken, 53.

¼ mile dash for saddle horses.

| | |
|---|---|
| Little Billie, Hunter, | 1 |
| Snip, Rose, | 2 |
| Brownie, Naylor | 3 |

Won by two lengths. No time taken.

At the pance Tuesday evening only a fair crowd was in attendance, dancing, however, was continued until nearly daylight Wednesday morning. Excellent music was furnished by the Independence String band, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all who participated. A social dance was held the next evening in the dining room of the Norman house, where a very fair number collected and danced until past the midnight hour.

### Shrinkage In Beef Cattle.

A Nevada stockman who has been experimenting and taking notes, says beef cattle driven twenty-five miles without water will shrink fifty pounds per bullock, allowing feed and drink at the end of the journey before weighing. A bullock driven five miles and allowed to stand two hours without feed or water will not shrink any. A bullock driven fifty miles and allowed to drink frequently during the drive will shrink twenty pounds. A bullock driven twenty-five miles and allowed to drink frequently will not show shrinkage, if allowed to eat and drink for three hours at the end of the drive. A bunch of 600-pound bullocks driven fifty miles with care and allowed to drink frequently on the drive, and at the end allowed to eat and drink for six hours, showed fifteen pounds shrinkage to the animal. This, however, was the result of careful handling.

The foregoing figures were obtained by actual experiment.—*Reno Gazette*

### Card Of Thanks.

To those who so kindly assisted us in our sad bereavement, at our home, and who expressed such kind sympathy, and assisted in the services, we wish to extend our sincere thanks.

MRS. A. WALKER and FAMILY.

### From Aberdeen.

At last our new post-office has a new name. The Department has kept us waiting a long time before it let us know by what name we are to be known, but Col. Neil received his commission this week and hereafter he is the Alcalde of the town whose name appears above. On the whole we are just as well pleased with Aberdeen as we were with Modena. It has a more stable sound and savors of the sturdy Scotts, who have made the original Aberdeen one of the foremost cities of the United Kingdom, and we bespeak for the new Aberdeen a future second to none other city in the valley.

NONPAREIL.

### Estray Notice.

There came to my place at the "Tennessee Ranch," about 16 miles from Darwin, two horses described as follows: One brown, branded JE and vented JE on right hip and shoulder. One roan, branded C3 right hip. Taken up Sept. 10, 1895. The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JAMES WOOD.

Tennessee Ranch, March 16, 1896.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'cloch p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 19, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 88 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiceda Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expence of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 20th day of March, 1896, an assessment, (No. 3.) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2nd day of May, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 30th day of May, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Dated, March 20, 1896.

## NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between P. O'Brien and Dick Kennedy, under the name of O'Brien & Kennedy, and also known as Kennedy & O'Brien, has been dissolved, and said Kennedy has no interest in the lease of the Minietta mine, Modock mining district, Inyo County, Cal.

P. O'BRIEN.

March 18, 1896.


MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO AUGUST HŒTZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890. tf.

MECHANICS' TOOLS

AND HARDWARE

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

INCLUDING

MINING BOOKS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander,

401 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

### Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 25th |
| " | February 22d |
| " | March 28th |
| " | April 25th |
| " | May 23d |
| " | June 20th |
| " | July 18th |
| " | August 22d |
| " | September 19th |
| " | October 17th |
| " | November 14th |
| " | December 19th |

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.

W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "PRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
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And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
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ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE.

BY GILBERT PARKER

AUTHOR OF "THE CHIEF FACTOR" "PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE" ETC.

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A scornful glitter came into Mrs. Armour's eyes—a peculiar touch as of burnished gold, an effect of the light at a certain angle of the lens. It gave for the instant an uncanny look to the face, almost something malicious. She guessed why this woman had come. She knew the whole history of the past, and it touched her in a tender corner. She knew she was had at an advantage. Before her was a woman perfectly trained in the fine social life to which she was born, whose equanimity was as regular as her features. Herself was by nature a creature of impulse, of the woods and streams and open life. The social convention had been engrafted. As yet she was used to thinking and speaking with all candor. She was to have her training in the charms of superficiality, but that was to come, and when it came she would not be an unskillful apprentice. Perhaps the latent subtlety of her race came to help her natural candor at the moment, for she said at once in a slow, quiet tone:

"I never heard my husband speak of you. Will you sit down?"

"And Mrs. Armour and Marion are not in? No, I suppose your husband did not speak much of his old friends."

The attack was studied and cruel. But Lady Haldwell had been stung by Mrs. Armour's remark, and it piqued her that this was possible.

"Oh, yes, he spoke of some of his friends, but not of you."

"Indeed! That is strange."

"There was no necessity," said Mrs. Armour quietly.

"Of discussing me? I suppose not. But by some chance"——

"It was just as well perhaps not to anticipate the pleasure of our meeting."

Lady Haldwell was surprised. She had not expected this cleverness. They

*Lady Haldwell presently rose and said goodby.*

talked casually for a little time, the visitor trying in vain to delicately give the conversation a personal turn. At last, a little foolishly, she grew bolder, with a needless selfishness.

"So old a friend of your husband as I am, I am hopeful you and I may be friends also."

Mrs. Armour saw the move. "You are very kind," she said conventionally and offered a cup of tea.

Lady Haldwell now ventured unwisely. She was nettled at the other's self possession. "But then in a way I have been your friend for a long time, Mrs. Armour."

The point was veiled in a vague tone, but Mrs. Armour understood. Her reply was not wanting:

"Any one who has been a friend to my husband has naturally claims upon me."

Lady Haldwell, in spite of herself, chafed. There was a subtlety in the woman before her not to be reckoned with lightly.

"And if an enemy?" she said, smiling.

A strange smile also flickered across Mrs. Armour's face as she said, "If an enemy of my husband called and was penitent, I should—offer her tea, no doubt."

"That is, in this country, but in your own country, which, I believe, is different, what would you do?"

Mrs. Armour looked steadily and coldly into her visitor's eyes. "In my country enemies do not compel us to be polite."

"By calling on you?" Lady Haldwell was growing a little reckless. "But then that is a savage country. We are different here. I suppose, however, your husband told you of these things, so that you were not surprised. And when does he come? His stay is protracted. Let me see, how long is it? Ah, yes, near four years." Here she became altogether reckless, which she regretted afterward, for she knew after all what was due herself. "He will come back, I suppose."

Lady Haldwell was no coward, else she had hesitated before speaking in that way before this woman, in whose blood was the wildness of the heroical north. Perhaps she guessed the passion in Lali's breast, perhaps not. In any case she would have said what she listed at the moment.

Wild as were the passions in Lali's breast, she thought on the instant of her child, of what Richard Armour would say, for he had often talked to her about not showing her emotions and passions, had told her that violence of all kinds was not wise or proper. Her fingers ached to grasp this beautiful, exasperating woman by the throat. But after an effort at calmness she remained still and silent, looking at her visitor with a scornful dignity. Lady Haldwell presently rose. She could not endure the furnace of that look, and said good-by. She turned toward the door. Mrs. Armour remained immovable. At that instant, however, some one stepped from behind a large screen just inside the door. It was Richard Armour. He was pale, and on his face was a sternness the like of which this and perhaps only one other woman had ever seen on him. He interrupted her.

"Lady Haldwell has a fine talent for irony," he said, "but she does not always use it wisely. In a man it would bear another name, and from a man it would be differently received." He came close to her. "You are a brave woman," he said, "or you would have been more careful. Of course you knew that my mother and sister were not at home."

She smiled languidly. "And why 'of course?' "

"I do not know that. Only I know that I think so, and I also think that my brother Frank's worst misfortune did not occur when Miss Julia Sherwood trafficked without compunction in his happiness."

"Don't be oracular, my dear Richard Armour," she said. "You are trying really. This seems almost melodramatic, and melodrama is bad enough in Drury lane."

"You are not a good friend even to yourself," he answered.

"What a discoverer you are! And how much in earnest! Do come back to the world, Mr. Armour. You would be a relief, a new sensation."

"I fancy I shall come back if only to see the 'engineer hoist with his own'—torpedo."

He paused before the last word to give it point, for her husband's father had made his money out of torpedoes. She felt the sting in spite of her, and she saw the point. "And then we will talk it over at the end of the season," he added, "and compare notes. Good afternoon."

"You stake much on your hazards," she said, glancing back at Lali, who still stood immovable. "Au revoir!"

She left the room. Richard heard the door close after her and the servant retire. Then he turned to Lali.

As he did so, she ran forward to him, with a cry. "Oh, Richard, Richard!" she said, with a sob, threw her arms over his shoulder and let her forehead drop on his breast. Then came a sudden impulse in his blood. Long after he shuddered when he remembered what he thought at that instant; what he wished to do; what rich madness possessed him. He knew now why he had come to town. He also knew why he must not stay, or, if staying, what must be his course.

He took her gently by the arm and led her to a chair, speaking cheerily to her. Then he sat down beside her, and all at once again, her face wet and burning, she flung herself forward on her knees beside him and clung to him.

"Oh, Richard, I am glad you have come," she said. I would have killed her if I had not thought of you. I want you to stay. I am always better when you are with me. I have missed you, and I know that baby misses you too."

He had his cue. He rose, trembling a little. "Come, come," he said heartily, "it's all right, it's all right—my sister. Let us go and see the youngster. There, dry your eyes and forget all about that woman. She is only envious of you. Come, for his imperial highness."

She was in a tumult of feeling. It was seldom that she had shown emotion in the past two years, and it was the more ample when it did break forth. But she dried her eyes, and together they went to the nursery. She dismissed the nurse, and they were left alone by the sleeping child. She knelt at the head of the little cot and touched the child's forehead with her lips. He stooped down also beside it.

"He's a grand little fellow," he said. "Lali," he continued presently, "it is time Frank came home. I am going to write for him. If he does not come at once, I shall go and fetch him."

"Never! Never!" Her eyes flashed angrily. "Promise that you will not. Let him come when he is ready. He does not care." She shuddered a little.

"But he will care when he comes, and you—you care for him, Lali."

Again she shuddered, and a whiteness ran under the hot excitement of her cheeks. She said nothing, but looked up at him, then dropped her face in her hands.

"You do care for him, Lali," he said earnestly, almost solemnly, his lips twitching slightly. "You must care for him. It is his right. And he will—I swear to you I know he will—care for you."

In his own mind there was another thought, a hard, strange thought, and it had to do with the possibility of his brother not caring for his wife.

Still she did not speak.

"To a good woman, with a good husband," he continued, "there is no one—there should be no one—like the father of her child. And no woman ever loved her child more than you do yours." He knew that this was special pleading.

She trembled and then dropped her cheek beside the child's. "I want Frank to be happy," he went on. "There is no one I care more for than for Frank."

She lifted her face to him now, in it a strange light. Then her look ran to con-

*She lifted her face to him now, in it a strange light.*

fusion, and she seemed to read all that he meant to convey. He knew she did. He touched her shoulder.

"You must do the best you can every way, for Frank's sake, for all our sakes. I will help you—God knows I will—all I can."

"Oh, yes, yes!" she said from the child's pillow. He could see the flame in her cheek. "I understand." She put out her hand to him, but did not look up. "Leave me alone with my baby, Richard," she pleaded.

He took her hand and pressed it again and again in his old, unconscious way. Then he let it go and went slowly to the door. There he turned and looked back at her. He mastered the hot thought in him.

"God help me!" she murmured from the cot.

The next morning Richard went back to Greyhope.

### CHAPTER VII.

It was hard to tell, save for a certain deliberateness of speech and a color a little more pronounced than that of a Spanish woman, that Mrs. Frank Armour had not been brought up in England. She had a kind of grave sweetness and distant charm which made her notable at any table or in any ballroom. Indeed it soon became apparent that she was to be the pleasant talk, the interest of the season. This was tolerably comforting to the Armours. Again Richard's prophecy had been fulfilled, and as he sat alone at Greyhope and read The Morning Post, noticing Lali's name at distinguished gatherings, or, picking up The World, saw how the lion hunters talked extravagantly of her, he took some satisfaction to himself that he had foreseen her triumph where others looked for her downfall. Lali herself was not elated. It gratified her, but she had been an angel, and a very unsatisfactory one, if it had not done so.

As her confidence grew (though outwardly she had never appeared to lack it greatly) she did not hesitate to speak of herself as an Indian, her country as a good country and her people as a noble if dispossessed race—all the more so if she thought reference to her nationality and past was being rather conspicuously avoided. She had asked General Armour for an interview with her husband's solicitor. This was granted. When she met the solicitor, she asked him to send no newspaper to her husband containing any reference to herself, nor yet to mention her in his letters.

She had never directly received a line from him but once, and that was after she had come to know the truth about his marriage with her. She could read in the conventional sentences, made simple as for a child, the strained politeness and his absolute silence as to whether or not a child had been born to them, the utter absence of affection for her. She had also induced General Armour and his wife to give her husband's solicitor no information regarding the birth of the child. There was thus apparently no more inducement for him to hurry back to England than there was when he had sent her off on his mission of retaliation, which had been such an ignominious failure, for the humiliation of his family had been short lived, the affront to Lady Haldwell nothing at all. The Armours had not been human if they had failed to enjoy their daughter-in-law's success. Although they never perhaps would quite recover from the disappointment concerning Lady Agnes Martling, the result was so much better than they in their cheerfullest moments dared hope for that they appeared genuinely content.

To their grandchild they were devotedly attached. Marion was his faithful slave and admirer, so much so that Captain Vidall, who now and then was permitted to see the child, declared himself jealous. He and Marion were to be married soon. The wedding had been delayed owing to his enforced absence abroad. Mrs. Edward Lambert, once Mrs. Townley, shyly regretted in Lali's presence that the child or one as sweet was not hers. Her husband evidently shared her opinion from the extraordinary notice he took of it when his wife was not present. Not that Richard Joseph Armour, Jr., was always en evidence, but when asked for by his faithful friends and admirers he was amiably produced.

(To Be Continued.)

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN

# PAIN-KILLER

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**Family Medicine of the Age.**

**Taken Internally, It Cures**

Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

**Used Externally, It Cures**

Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Chas. Newparell.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.

**Because He Stared at Her.**

Lady Frances Wilson, daughter of Lord Aylesbury, was one day informed that a man who had recently died in a Pimlico lodging had left her a valuable estate in Hants. Incredulous, she went up to town and recognized there the remains of a man who had very frequently annoyed her by staring at her at the opera. The same man had also bequeathed £4,000 to the speaker of the house of commons and £1,000 to the chancellor of the exchequer, neither of whom had been aware of his existence.

**THE WORST OF IT.**

If the best of life, as it is said to be, is but anticipation, the worst of it is surely worry and vexation. They are the plows and harrows that furrow the brow and cut deeply into the nerves. It is constant plowing of this kind that tears up the nerve tissues. The greater nerves, like the bigger roots, may resist for a time, but the ploughshare gets down to them. Worry brings all sorts of other ailments of a torn-up system and at last the sciatic nerve is reached, a disturbance to which in the form of sciatica is attended by excruciating pains. St. Jacobs Oil has cured the worst cases of men crippled by it. Use it and make sure of a prompt and permanent cure.

## Throat Paralysis.

(*From the Courier-Herald, Saginaw, Mich.*)

It was publicly talked all over Clare County, Mich., for some time before the Courier-Herald sent a reporter to Dover to fully investigate the Coulter matter. He finally went, and we publish today his full report. The Coulters are prominent people, though Mrs. C. in response to the question whether she objected to being interviewed, said, "Certainly not." Her story follows:

"About 14 years ago we decided to take up our abode in Dover and everything went along smoothly for several years, business progressed and being of a saving temperament we accumulated quite an amount. Our family increased as the years rolled by and we now have 5 children living, the oldest 15, youngest 3, but sickness made its way into our household, and doctors' bills flooded upon us, until we have nothing left but our home, and these sweet children. Everything went to satisfy the claims of physicians.

"About 3 years ago I had a miserable feeling at the back of my ears, my right hand became paralyzed and the paralysis extended to my arm and throat, and would affect my head and eyes, sometimes for days I would lose my sight, my face was deformed, lifeless as it were, my nose was drawn to one side and I presented a pitiable appearance and never expecting to regain my natural facial expressions. I employed the best physicians that could be procured expending thousands of dollars for their services but could not obtain relief. At last, they stated my case was beyond the reach of medical skill, and it would be but a short time until the end would come. This certainly was not very encouraging to me, but I never gave up hope. In connection with receiving the attendance of physicians I have tried every medicine known to the apothecary but never received any relief until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People came to my assistance. Before I had taken half of the first box the deformity in my face had left me, and before four boxes had been consumed the paralysis had disappeared entirely and much to my surprise I felt like a new woman. I have not taken any medicine since last spring, just about a year ago and my trouble has not appeared since. I owe my health, my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"A short time since my little boy John was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. He could not walk across the room without assistance, in fact he would fall all over himself, but after takng a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, St. Vitus' dance entirely left him, and no trace of the affliction is left. These Pills are worth their weight in gold. You may say in this connection that I am wifling at any time to make affidavit to the truth of these statements, and furthermore I will answer any comumnication concerning my case, as I consider it nothing more than right and just that I should assist suffering humanity."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

**Amusing Slips of the Tongue.**

A young clergyman in giving out the hymn, "Conquering Kings," merely stumbled over the first syllable, but being unable to save himself startled his congregation with the announcement, "The hymn tonight will be 'Kinquering Congs'—'Kinquering Congs.' "

Much the same was the pitfall into which a reverend gentleman walked when in place of saying, "Behold the fig tree, how it withereth away!" by a simple transposition of two or three letters asked his audience to "Behold the wig tree, how it fithereth away!"

But perhaps one of the most comical instances of slips of this kind is the case of the preacher who, describing conscience and desiring to get his listeners to recognize the promptings of its inward voice in the half formed wishes of the mind, appealed to them whether there was one there who at one time or another "had not felt within him the effect of a half warmed fish."

After this, the instance of a person who, devoutly reading the lessons in solemn tones, announced, "He spake the word, and cattlehoppers came and grassipillars innumerable," seems almost commonplace. So, too, does the mistake of the priest who assured his congregation that "it was easier for a rich man to pass through the eye of a needle than for a camel to enter the kingdom of God."—Boston Herald.

## A POPULIST MOSES.

**Cousin of President Lincoln Stumping Southeastern Kansas.**

Colonel C. A. Lincoln, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, is the Populist Moses just now who is electrifying audiences in southeastern Kansas. Until recently he was a poor farmer in Cowley county. Last week he espoused the Populist faith and announced 100 meetings in schoolhouses in Bourbon county.

He assumes the commonplace characteristics of "Old Abe" and drives a little bay mare which he says he has driven three times across the continent, making a total of 35,000 miles.—Chicago Times-Herald.

**The Truth of It.**

Willey—I tell you, it's better in the end to be honest. Did you ever know a rogue who wasn't unhappy?

Shalley—No; but, then, one would hardly expect a rogue to be happy when he is known. It's the rogues who are not known that are happy.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

# Fits Cured

(*From U.S. Journal of Medicine*)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

## A BRITISH ALLIANCE.

**Rumor That William Waldorf Astor Is to Marry Lady Churchill.**

They say now that it is Lady Randolph Churchill on whom Willie Wallie Astor is about to confer his name, his Spanish ancestors and a share of his enormous estate.

It seems a good and reasonable match enough, but rumor has always had it that Lady Randolph long since gave her heart to another—to the young guardsman whom she nursed so tenderly through the consequences of a severe accident.

Willie Wallie would indeed be fortunate to capture such a prize, for Lady Randolph is still young—near 41—clever as they make 'em and with an excellently well assured position in English society.

But, then, this is only rumor, which may be very wide of the mark and may flatter Willie Wallie's vanity to an inordinate degree.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

## A WATERY SUBJECT.

**Bathing Ethics Troubling Folk In Parts of Illinois.**

While the authorities at Washington are struggling with the Venezuelan question the Illinois state authorities at Lansing are having troubles of their own. Here is a question which a blushing young schoolma'am, residing in an interior county, has submitted in good faith to Superintendent Pattengill:

"Which should take a bath the oftener—the farmer or the student? If you think that the student ought to, please give your reason why."

The schoolma'am explained that her pupils had been unable to solve the question. The question remains unanswered pending the return of Professor Pattengill to the city, and in the meantime both the farmer and the students doubtless grace the ranks of the great army of the unwashed.

**The Intelligent Voter.**

A correspondent of The British Weekly had some odd experiences in a county council election some time ago in a rural district of England. "The names of the candidates were Mr. Hook and Colonel Holland. 'Ah, well,' said a man to me, after I had been expatiating on the merits of one of them, 'I don't know nothing about 'Ook, and I don't know nothing about 'Olland, but my wife's a Dutchwoman, and so I mean to vote for 'Olland.' "

**A Gentle Hint.**

Mr. Stayer—Miss Perksby, they say light travels at the rate of 136,360 miles per second.

Miss Perksby—Goodness gracious! Aren't you afraid it will overtake you before you get home?—Brooklyn Eagle.

About 50 per cent of clerks and skilled laborers own less than $1,000 worth of property, while the other half are reported as having only from $1,000 to $10,000.

The first buckwheat state is New York, with 280,029 acres and 4,675,732 bushels of product.

**WE ARE POISONED BY AIR AND WATER**

When they contain the germs of malaria. To annihilate these and avoid or conquer chills and fever, bilious remittent or dumb ague, use persistently and regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also remedies dyspepsia, liver trouble, constipation, loss of strength, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaint. Appetite and sleep are improved by this thorough medicinal agent, and the infirmities of age mitigated by it. A wineglassful three times a day.

"Excuse me," said the fish, as he dropped back into the water, "excuse me, but really I do not consider your point well taken."

**HOW'S THIS.**

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES.**

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

For Whooping Cough Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieffer, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists; $1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HERCULES

# GAS ENGINE.

**Run With Gas or Gasoline.**

Your Wife can run it. Requires no licensed engineer. Makes no smell or dirt. No Batteries or Electric Spark.

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# BEATS STEAM POWER

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1896.

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### SAILING AWAY.

Sailing away with the wind abeam,
And the wide, wide sea before;
Sailing away in a lover's dream
To the port of the golden shore,
Idle hands on the rudder bands,
Hope in the sunrise fair,
And hearts as light as the sea bird white
Afloat in the morning air.

Love, in the dawn of that faroff time,
Did you guess of the weary way?
Dearest, when life seemed a summer rhyme,
Could we tell where we went astray?
Silent tears through the coming years,
Darkness for you and me,
And doubt and dread of the wilds ahead
Fell chill as we sailed a-sea.

Sailing ashore with a waning wind
On the glass of a dreaming tide,
Leaving the dark of the deep behind
For the light of the other side,
Loosen hands from the rudder bands!
Ah, to the margin foam
Comes breath of land o'er the golden sand.
Oh, sweet is our welcome home!
—William Woodward in Chambers' Journal.

## A BICYCLE CHASE.

Milo Warren was making a call on a girl to whom he was fondly attached, although he had never told her so. But this was a case where actions speak louder than words, and—leave a girl alone for finding out if a young man regards her with favor. Every girl is clairvoyant where affairs of the heart are concerned.

They were talking about their birthdays and the pleasant custom of giving presents at such a time.

"Let me see," said Milo thoughtfully, "did you say your birthday came in September, Miss Nellie?"

"I did not say," remarked Miss Nellie demurely.

"Then it was December, wasn't it? Some lucky fellow will be giving you a diamond, perhaps."

"Or a souvenir spoon," laughed Nellie. "You know they made jewel spoons for birthday gifts, but all the girls changed their birthdays to December, and the young men could not stand the expense, and they sent a petition to the manufacturers, asking them to discontinue the custom; so no more spoons are in the market."

"I—I—I—really wish you would tell me when your natal day arrives. I might at least send you a bunch of roses, in remembrance of all the—the—happy days we have spent together. Is it this month, Miss Nellie?"

"You remind me of the parlor game, 'Is it this? Is it that?'" said Miss Nellie, and then fearing that the young man was becoming sentimental she turned the conversation to other subjects.

But the next day Milo Warren dropped casually into the store where Miss Nellie Newton's best brother was engaged as bookkeeper and inquired solemnly at the grated window which permitted a segment of his countenance to appear if that young man would take lunch with him.

"Certainly," was the brusque reply from a mouth full of pens. "I'll meet thee at Philippi—I mean at Hunger & Co.'s—in an hour."

He was there, and at the pleasant spread of good things provided Milo Warren propounded this conundrum:

"If you like a girl awfully, but haven't told her so, and you think she maybe likes you awfully—no, I don't mean that—but if that girl has a birthday and you want to make her a present, and she won't tell you when it is—the birthday, you know—oh, hang it all, I'm everlastingly mixed up. Can't you help a fellow out?"

Lyman Newton laid aside his knife and fork and looking Milo in the face, asked seriously:

"Any insanity in your family, Milo?"

"None that I ever heard of outside of my own case," was the depressed answer.

"Reducing your heroics to a plain statement, then, you want to give a girl of your acquaintance a birthday present?"

"Exactly."

"Is she an 'old woman?'"

"What do you mean?" roared Warren, turning red. "I'll thank you to speak with respect of my friends—besides I"—

"Oh, no harm done; don't get riled so easily. I wanted to know if she belonged to the past age or the present. I take it, then, that she's a 'new woman?'"

"I understand now. Yes, I believe she has advanced opinions, but she isn't one of those dreadful creatures that advocate the wearing of bloomers. Nellie is the soul of womanly modesty and"—

"Nellie? Do I know this bright particular star?"

"Why, of course you do—I quite forgot—she's your own sister!"

"Well, I like that! And you want to make her a birthday present and don't know the day. Sorry, old fellow, but I can't help you out. Nellie would take my head off if I told."

That ended the lunch, but an unforeseen thing happened. Just as Milo Warren left his company at the corner he saw an urchin he knew. It was the infliction known as Nellie's youngest brother, aged 7, capacity for mischief seven times seven, precocity unlimited by any period of time.

Milo, with malice prepense, engaged the dear child in a surfeit of sweets, and then asked, as if the idea was not of the least consequence and had just occurred to him:

"When does sister Nellie have a birthday?"

The dear child looked at him for a moment, drew his mouth round under his ear, elevated both eyebrows and said in a confiding, infantile voice:

"What'll you give ter know?"

Advantageous terms being made, the boy puckered his mouth for a whistle, thought better of it and gave the following Saturday as his sister's birthday.

"An if yer want to make yerself solid—see, just send her a real stunner of a bike."

"What! A bicycle? Does she ride?"

"How kin she? I reckon she kin learn, mister. Yer just send that bike—there ain't nothin Nell wants wuss nor that."

With this advice and being sworn to secrecy, the small terror bowled himself off.

It gave Milo Warren something to do to purchase that bicycle and have it delivered to Miss Nellie on her birthday in an anonymous manner. He expected it back every hour for about a week, but it did not come, and he felt safe. The small brother had not betrayed him after all.

But after a little he began to wish he had, for Miss Nellie had evidently mounted that bicycle and ridden out of his life. He called, but she was out on her bicycle, no matter what the hour was, noon or night, and he got himself run over on the street and knocked down daily by dashing out from sidewalk corners to see who the rider was and getting hurt for his pains. When he could stand it no longer, he came to a sudden resolve—he would buy a bicycle for himself and perhaps be able to find Nellie.

And now began an exciting chase for life and liberty, for at one moment the amateur bicyclist was under the feet of a trampling horse, the next he was running over a wrathy pedestrian, and he usually ended his experiences by picking up his frisky steed and carrying it to the shop for repairs.

And all this time he never caught a glimpse of Nellie, but he was inclined to think he divined the cause. Judging from his own experience in learning to ride a bicycle, Nellie might be exercising her own fractious acquisition on some remote roadway outside the city limits—or, dreadful thought, might even be laid up herself for repairs. He called on the bookkeeper brother, but found him busy and noncommittal. So he waited and tried to possess his soul with patience and learn to ride a bicycle without the zigzag motion that had endangered the lives of the populace and nearly caused his arrest by the police.

Then he made the discovery that if he gave his wheel its head it would behave much better than when he guided it carefully, to the end that it traversed both sides of the street at once. After acting like a thing possessed it learned to behave, and he found himself skimming along like a bird on the wing, with an exultant sense of freedom and delight, and he longed to see Nellie and tell her what he had been trying to say for months—that he loved her!

And at that moment there whizzed past him a vision in bloomers, one of those dreadful new women of whom he had heard and now was to see. He almost felt that it was disloyalty to gentle little Nellie to even look at such an apparition, but somehow she looked so quaint in her saucy jacket and baggy trousers, her neatly gaitered feet were so pert and independent, that Milo looked and looked again. Then he gave a great whoop and took after the flying wheel like a streak of lightning.

His confidence stood him instead of skill. He went spinning along in fine style until he reached a parallel with the girl in bloomers, then he leaned over to speak to her, toppled and fell in a heap, but not before he had gasped, "Nellie!"

That young lady skillfully eluded the wreck, made a fancy run and turn, and as Milo gathered himself up, said pleasantly:

"Why, Mr. Warren, I didn't know that you rode a wheel."

"I don't," said the young man ruefully, feeling of his elbow to determine whether it was dislocated or merely abraded, "but you, Miss Nellie, are quite an expert."

Miss Nellie murmured something about the wheel being a present from her brother, and that she had not cared to ride, but did just to please him.

"But you ought to see my little brother ride," she said, with enthusiasm. "He rides the wheel when I am not using it, and he makes it spin. Why, he rides standing up, and I'm afraid something will happen to him."

Milo was walking along, leading his wheel, as if he preferred that way, and Miss Nellie gave him several exhibitions of her skill, and each moment made a stronger and more lasting impression on the poor fellow's heart. But even bicycle courtship comes to an end, and they were at Nellie's home, and he must leave her, unless—he asked for a glass of water, and before it was brought he sat down with the wheel on the sidewalk. It was a sudden and most effective stroke of art. Nellie cried and asked if he was killed anywhere. Mrs. Newton brought camphor. They got him into the house, and then he was able to speak, and said what was true enough—that he had lost his head for a moment.

The two most expert cyclists on the avenue are Milo and Nellie. You will recognize her by her brown bloomer suit, which is much admired, and him by the glad smile which mantles his expressive countenance. Nellie knows now who gave her the wheel, and Milo has had another example of the total depravity of the small brother. Nellie's birthday comes in January, but to expedite matters the imp changed it to July. However, all's well that ends well.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne in Detroit Free Press.

**Everything Goes.**

Yabsley—Who was it that said, "Genius was an infinite capacity for taking pains?"

Wickwire—I don't know who said it, but if it be true my wife is a genius. She never reads a patent medicine almanac without at once taking all the symptoms it describes.—Indianapolis Journal.

**A Brilliant Spirit of Repartee.**

She—It is reported around town that we are engaged.

He—I have heard worse things than that.

She—I never have.—Texas Siftings.

**A Knowing One.**

"I don't gamble," said the cannibal as he took the lid off the sailor soup, "but I guess I'll open this jack pot."—Life.

## HOW TO TRAVEL FREE

### IT IS EASY, SAYS A GLOBE TROTTER WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

**His Account of a 50,000 Mile Journey Without Money, Passes or Influence, Riding on Brake Beams and the Tops of Coaches—How He Worked It.**

The "night shift" was waiting to relieve the "day gang," and as these veteran railroaders loitered about the Lake Shore yard office at Forty-third street they fell a-telling stories.

They drifted around to the subject of "dead heading" and some one spoke of the habit foreign noblemen have of starting penniless to encircle the globe. One after another gave his opinion of the practice. At last an old "switchie" took his turn. He said:

"If I had some one to back me and there was anything in it, I believe I could make a trip of 100,000 miles, never miss a meal or handle a cent of money, complete the distance inside of a year and get back with clothes as good as, if not better, than I have now, and I wouldn't work a day."

This brought up a lot of argument, but the man continued:

"How much worse would that be than the trip my partner and myself have just made? A year ago last May the coal strike down in West Virginia put us on 'the hog train,' and since then I can prove that we have traveled a distance that altogether would make over two trips around the world. Of course most of the trip has been on land and over railroads, but we have found water just as easy when we wanted to travel that way.

"We started for China to go railroading out there, and got as far as Liverpool on the trip when Jack backed out and we 'stowed away' and came back. On the trip over a captain on one of the cattleboats carried us on a card, but the man coming back didn't recognize letters and we had to 'make a sneak.' When we landed, we hadn't a cent, but that cut little figure. We had to have work, and we had to go to some place where business was good, so we made a start. We got out of New York over the New York Central to Buffalo and the Lake Shore from there to Chicago. The big strike had just started when we got here, and as we didn't want any 'scab' job we didn't stay here long. We went south to New Orleans, and from there to the Pacific coast over the Southern Pacific and came back east over the Santa Fe.

"The Santa Fe was the only tough streak we struck. Why, the men out there have got the 'marble heart' in its worst form. They won't carry you in a caboose or on a passenger train without a pass, and that the officials won't give you, so you have to watch your chance and 'ride the rods.' I am not much stuck on riding underneath a train. It's liable to induce nervous prostration, but if it has to be done to get over a road I can do it.

"On the new big box cars the truss rods hang a foot and a half below the body of the car and it's an easy matter to grab the slide iron of the door and swing yourself under. If you can't fix yourself comfortably on the rods, why, you can work along toward the end of the car and lower yourself down to the brake beam."

"How do you get on top of a passenger train?" he was asked.

"That's easy enough. Just watch your chance and when the train is about ready to leave pick two cars—the baggage cars are the best, because no one is watching them generally—stand up on the brake wheel and you can reach the top of the cars. If you have strength enough it is an easy matter to swing yourself up, and, once up there, you can, if you keep quiet, ride till daylight. You have to lie down flat to hang on, but that is not bad, because if you sat up or stood up the cinders from the engine would cut your face and hands to pieces. They come back across the top of the cars like birdshot out of a gun, and with almost as much force.

"If you have nerve enough you can stow yourself away on the truck of a passenger car so no one can see you. I have done it, and rode over 200 miles before I was caught. For that job you want a little board about six inches wide and a foot long, with two cleats in the middle on one side. Then find your four wheel truck—a six wheeler won't do because you can't get inside—get on the side of the track opposite the depot, and as she starts to pull out grab a truss rod with one hand and a corner of the truck with the other and slide in on the brake beam feet first.

"Bolted to the middle of the brake beam and reaching from front to rear is the brake rod. Put your 'ticket' (the little board) on the brake rod, the cleats will hold it in place, put your feet on the back brake beam and your back against the center beam of the truck, and you can ride almost as comfortably as you could 'up stairs' in a seat. You are in behind the wheels, and it will take a pretty sharp eye to find you if you keep quiet. Oh, I tell you a man can do a heap of traveling on nothing if he is a hustler.

"Since we started my partner and I have been in every state and territory of the United States, and I figured it up last night, and we have traveled over 50,000 miles, and if there has been any one time that we have had over a dollar I don't recollect it."

"How did you get food on that kind of a trip?" asked a listener.

"Sometimes the boys were good and would 'throw a meal into you,' but if they didn't, why there was nothing else to do only to 'hit a back door' and try to 'batter out' a 'lump.' It sounds tough, but I've had it to do several times in the last year. I tell you when I get to work steady I'm going to sink my dough, and when I get enough I'll go to some new country and get me a piece of land. Railroading is getting to be too much of a 'hot foot' job for me."—Chicago Record.

## TRANSFORMING FEATURES.

**Hideous Become Beautiful Under the Skill of the Human Sculptor.**

What seem to be almost miracles are now performed in the operations of plastic and dental surgery. If a man is not satisfied with his nose; if it be too much of a Roman to suit his face, he can have it made over into a delicate Grecian.

As regards the face, the hare lip is the most common defect. This trouble is due to the failure of union between the

REPAIRING A CROOKED NOSE.

margins of the maxillary and the front nasal bone. It not only causes a total disfigurement of the face, but it makes speaking an unpleasant matter, both for the speaker and the hearer. The defect is ordinarily seen in the upper lip, and is often double, the lip on both sides of the center being painfully drawn up. Bad as it looks and inconvenient as it is, the remedy is as simple as can be imagined. It merely consists of a triangular incision made under the nostril. A silk ligature is then put through the incision and drawn downward. This inverts the flap and brings together the opposing surfaces, which may at once be secured with sutures. A slight projection is left on the border of the lip, but it soon disappears. The operation for the double hare lip is practically the same, simply entailing a little more work for the knife. The hare lip deformity is seldom found on the lower lip, and when it is it extends down on the chin, practically dividing it. This, however, can be remedied as easily as the other.

Next to the hare lip in the line of frequency comes the absence or the deformity of the nose as a congenial defect. In the making of the nasal organ plastic surgery has achieved wonders.

STRAIGHTENING A PUG NOSE.

The bow in a Roman nose can be effectually reduced. This operation is performed entirely from the inside. The instrument is introduced into the nostril and the bone cut away, great care being taken not to fracture the skin. The surplus cuticle readily contracts, and, accommodating itself to the reduced space, it is required to cover, the bridge of the nose is left entirely smooth on the surface, while a straight and comely organ has been produced. The same operation can be performed on a pug or upturned nose. This work is also done from the inside. Enough of the cartilage on the tip is taken away to reduce the excessive protuberance and the same result as in the case of the bow is attained.

But the making of a new nose to take the place of the missing one is a different matter. It is easy to form the organ in any shape or size desired out of celluloid or aluminum, or even pasteboard, and have them fastened by adhesion or held on by spectacles, but they are not good noses. The owner cannot blow them, and if some one should, in a moment of excessive hilarity, tweak one, it would be likely to come off. Surgeons, however, now make noses that perform all the functions of the natural organs. After the solid portion is completed it is, of course, necessary to have it covered with cuticle. This is done in various ways. The most ordinary manner is to cut a triangle of skin from the forehead and bring it down over the false bridge. The edges are inserted in slits made on each side, when, in the course of time, being alive and retaining life from the natural circulation of the blood, the piece grows fast and a perfect nose is the result.

Another cause of the defects in the mouth or the jaws is the absence of the proper number of teeth or in having too many. But whatever the trouble may be the expert dental surgeon can remove it, and a distorted, homely face can be made into a fairly good-looking one. Experts says the best time to operate on such a deformity, in the case of children, is between the ages of 10 and 14 years.

While the field for the dentist is not so extended as with the general surgeon, the progress made in his profession is so pronounced and has brought

PROJECTING UNDER JAW.

as much joy to humanity as has the former. Changes in the human face have been wrought by the dental surgeon that seem almost beyond belief, and when to-day a person is seen in society with any deformity of the teeth it is safe to say that the parents were either indifferent to the matter or were unable to have the proper care taken in time, or perhaps they were ignorant of the possibilities science offers.

## A GOVERNOR'S FIRST OFFICE.

**Elected Attorney General Because He Wasn't a Lawyer.**

Gov. Culberson, of Texas, tells the following story of how he entered politics and obtained his first office, attorney general of the Lone Star State:

"I had been practicing law," he says, "and thought I had made about enough reputation to justify branching out. I did not expect to be nominated, but I thought it would be a good introduction to start with a race for the attorney generalship. George Clark, one of the ablest lawyers in the country, was my opponent. He was placed in nomination by a brilliant speech, while my friend who proposed my name neglected to mention my legal attainments. It looked dark for me when a man from the panhandle arose and said: 'Mr. Speaker, they say Clark's a great lawyer. I come with proxies from my end of the State all in my pocket, an' was notified to vote for Clark. But I know no one had any idee he was a lawyer. This State has been hogswaggled by the lawyers till she's so pore you can't sell enough cotton to pay for the cattle the cactus kills, all on account of the lawyers, and the railroads that keeps them up. I hope we won't put in any lawyer, and I'm for Culberson. Nobody's ever accused him of being a lawyer.' That speeech resulted in my nomination."

## RUSSIAN GOLD.

**The War Chest from Which She Offered Millions to the United States.**

Some surprise and a good deal of incredulity has been expressed over the alleged offer of Russia to loan this country a large sum in gold. The amount has been variously given as $60,000,000 and $400,000,000, and it has also been stated that the loan was not tendered recently, but in 1893. The historic friendship of Russia for this country is cited as proof of the truth of the story.

Russia is usually looked upon as a poor country and of limited revenues, notwithstanding its great extent of territory and millions of inhabitants. This is a long way from the truth, however. It is true that its natural resources are largely undeveloped and that it remains still almost wholly an agricultural country. But the people are so frugal and the resources so well husbanded that the country is capable of yielding a large revenue. The public income for 1895 is estimated at 1,214,378,030 roubles, having almost doubled since 1883, when the income was 698,980,983 roubles. The internal taxes are collected in paper, but much of the customs dues are paid in gold. The value of the paper rouble is about 50 cents in our money, while the gold rouble is valued at about 77 cents. But as only about one-tenth of the revenue is from customs, it is safe to put the yearly income of the government at a little over $600,000,000.

It is true that Russia has an enormous public debt, but it is difficult to estimate the exact amount. In 1893 it was computed at $2,750,000,000, or about the debt this country owed at the close of the war of the rebellion. It has increased since, as the Russian

RUSSIA'S $630,000,000 WOULD MAKE A CUBE OF GOLD TEN BY TEN BY SEVENTEEN FEET.

treasury is constantly meeting any deficit in the revenue by making a new loan.

But it is in the accumulation of its war chest that the most interest is felt just now. When Russia emerged from the war with Turkey in 1878, it was with the determination never again to begin a conflict with a foreign power without being amply prepared for it in a financial sense. The lack of money was her embarrassment in the Crimean war of 1854, but she failed to profit by the lesson. The second lesson taught her twenty-four years later seemed to have made an impression on the mind of Russian statesmen, for they at once adopted a policy of accumulation, which has been persisted in ever since. Paper money might serve the government at home, but it would be of no use abroad, especially in case of war. So the contents of this war chest are known to consist only of gold and its size is something startling. The amount held at home is believed to be equal to $475,000,000, while abroad nearly as much more is safely invested and ready to be called almost at a moment's notice. It is from this war chest containing altogether $800,000,000 that Russia probably offered to let this government have a large sum.

**Turpentine for Worms.**

If turpentine is given to lambs for worms, let it be done after a twenty-four hours' fast, and when the first stomach is empty. It is not unlikely that the whole flock is affected if we find worms in one. The turpentine and linseed oil can be administered with milk, or the trupentine poured upon the salt allowed them; they will eat it readily.

**She Had Him.**

Husband—Don't you know that every time a woman gets angry she adds a wrinkle to her face?

Wife—Yes; it's a wise provision of nature to let the world know the kind of husband she's got.—Photos and Sketches.

In leap year every youth a new
And jovial ditty sings.
Perhaps he'll now get back a few
Of those engagement rings.
—Washington Star.

Shopping—Aren't these beautiful? Exquisite—What are they, buttons or dessert plates?—Chicago Record.

Young Girl—Have you a book of sample letters for lovers? (Clerk smiles.) It is for my—mamma.—Fliegende Blaetter.

"You are fagged out; you must give up all headwork." "Why, that spells ruin! I'm a hairdresser!"—La Petit Provencal.

Mr. Muchmoney—I love you for all that I am worth, darling. Miss Budd—That's just what I love you for.—Boston Courier.

A girl can ride a wheel all day
And still be sweetly cheery,
But she cannot sew a button on,
Because it makes her weary.
—Washington Star.

"Blykins has his own way in his house." "Yes, but his wife always tells him what it is going to be beforehand."—Washington Star.

She—Do you think we are going to have a war? He—Yes, I do. "What do you think we are going to make war on?" "On paper."—Yonkers Statesman.

Wiggles (in love)—Why, man, her very feet are a poem. Giggles (a cynical friend)—No doubt; but isn't a poem of only two feet rather short?—New York Tribune.

"Can't I interest you in accident insurance to-day?" "No, sir; I'm in no need of it." "Excuse me; I understood you were learning to play the violin!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Let dogs delight to bark and bite;
To do so is their fate.
They can't be turned; they never learned,
You see, to arbitrate.
—Washington Star.

Muggins—I went to two parties last night, and lost my umbrella. Buggins—I went to three balls last night, and I haven't seen my watch since.—Philadelphia Record.

Hoax—Pagley claims to have written a play that will make everybody talk. Joax—Heavens! What's he done that for? The box parties alone are bad enough now.—Philadelphia Record.

He—Your father advises me to invest my fortune in Wall street. It would be politic, I suppose? She—No, don't you do it! After he had won all your money he'd never let us marry.—Life.

"Uncle George, was Diogenes a tramp?" "That's what we would call him in this enlightened age, my son." "Then the tub he lived in couldn't have been a washtub, could it?"—The Capital.

"Oh, how can I leave thee, my jewel,
My precious one?" Sadly he spoke,
But the case was an urgent one, very;
So the diamond was put into soak.
—Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. Snaggs (reading from a newspaper)—Gas meter manufacturers have formed a trust. Mr. Snaggs—I can't believe it. No trust is to be placed in gas meters.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lucy—The wretch! And so he has been proposing to both of us? I wish we could think of some fearful way of punishing him. Jennie—I have an idea. You marry him, dear.—Chicago Dispatch.

The glorious charge of the light brigade,
By Tennyson famously sung,
Is nothing to that which my doctor made
For taking a look at my tongue.
—Yenowine's News.

Gadzooks—You don't mean to say that so homely a girl as Miss Plainface is able to get engagements as an artist's model? Zounds—Certainly; she poses for the designers of posters.—New York Tribune.

"If you don't do something on this bill before the 15th I intend to sue you." "Ah. And will you permit me to recommend Sharpe & Steele? I receive a percentage on all they get out of me."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Young Gushington—My means are not large, sir, but I think that, with prudence, your daughter and myself —— Old Cashly—My dear boy, don't be an idiot! I can hardly support that girl myself!—Harper's Bazar.

You should never send your love by mail,
For, if you do the latter,
You break the postal law excluding perishable matter.
—New York Herald.

"What are you doing there?" exclaimed the irate parent, as he suddenly opened the parlor door and found William in the act of kissing his daughter. "Killing microbes, sir!" was William's ready response.—Yonkers Statesman.

Duer—It is almost impossible to get seats for the grand opera, and it is a rather poor company, too. I don't understand it. Duell—Well, the singers have such weak voices that they do not disturb the conversation.—Harlem Life.

Yeast—Who is that richly dressed lady coming out of that fashionable restaurant? Crimsonbeak—She's an artist's model. "And this seedy-looking fellow coming out of the free lunch saloon?" "Oh, he's the artist."—Yonkers Statesman.

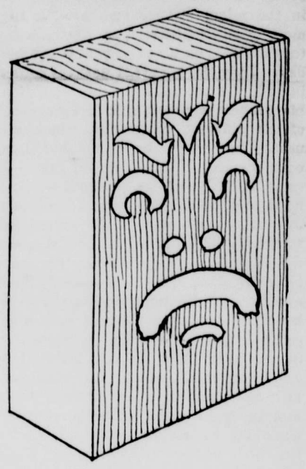
## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

### NOVELTIES IN LANTERNS.

**Some New Box Designs Which Any Boy Can Easily Make.**

The Chinese feast of lanterns does not take place until September, at the time of the harvest moon, but it is not saying much for an American boy that he can get ahead of a Chinaman. So it happens that grocers and tobacconists are now besieged for cigar boxes, and the demand for tissue paper has already produced a scarcity of desirable colors in the market.

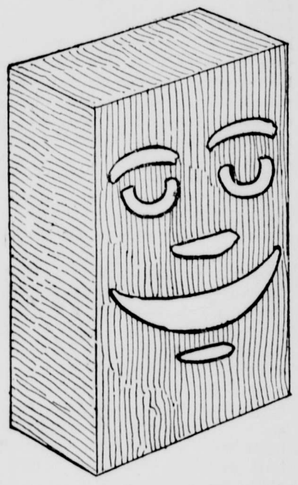
Last year a boy in the eastern district excited the admiration of his fellows by making a lantern of a large gourd which



grew in his back yard. The idea was not new, as any boy who has been in the country could testify, though pumpkins or squash are the vegetables generally employed. However, this gourd was especially effective by reason of the beautiful markings, the green showing in dark lines against the clear yellow. By means of a small wax candle such as is sold for Christmas trees, the gourd lasted several nights without withering.

But most city children must be content with box lanterns. By taking two cigar boxes, the size which holds 50 cigars, opening the lids and forming a cube, a lantern double the ordinary size may be made. Of course it will be necessary to cut a board for the top and base, the former having a circular or square hole for air. Four such boxes will make a handsome cross lantern. Take the lids off and turn the boxes so that they open inside the figure. The lids will supply boards for the top and base.

For a gourd lantern the best ornamentation is a face, and by cutting the rind very thin in some places and leaving it thick in others excellent effects may be made with light and shadow. With box lanterns the idea of a stencil should be employed. Mark the figure you wish to have. The best way is to draw it on paper and paste the drawing



on the wood. Then cut the lines in dashes not entirely out. Circles are pretty for corner ornaments. These are easily made by using a coin for drawing the ring, burning a hole in the center and enlarging it with a penknife.

The designs here given are some which The Eagle artist has drawn expressly. They are simple and effective.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**The Boy Was Right.**

Schoolteacher, examining the class, lights on the youngest, and is so struck with his intelligent aspect that he questions him forthwith. "Now, my little man, what do five and two make?" The little one remained silent. "Well, suppose, now, I were to give you five rabbits today and two more tomorrow, how many rabbits would you possess?"

"Eight!" replied the juvenile promptly.

"Eight! Why? How do you make that out?"

"'Cause I've got one at home already." It was quite true, and the teacher had to try again.—London Telegraph.

**He Wanted to Know.**

At a small school the pupils were not long since reading the story of an important battle. The text read:

"Both sides fought with dogged pertinacity."

When this point was reached, a boy in one of the back seats raised his hand and calmly inquired of the master:

"What kind of weapons are those?"—San Francisco Examiner.

**Jack Knew.**

Governess—Now, Jack, if I were to give 12 pears to Maud, 10 to Edith and three to you, what would that be?

Jack (aged 6)—It wouldn't be fair.—London Tit-Bits.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRI A MARCH 27 ..... 1896


### *Labor at the Transvaal Mines.*

The unskilled laborers in the Transvaal mines are almost entirely negroes. According to the last report of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines which has been issued, there were at work in the mines of the Witwatersrand 6,500 white men and 43,000 black men. The employees of the first rank—mine managers, superintendents, engineers and the like—are largely Americans. Many of these have more practical than theoretical knowledge, and have worked their way up from the position of simple miner or mine foreman. Although they are generally capable men and perform their duties well, there is a tendency to become slaves to routine. Under them are the mechanics who operate the machinery of the mines and mills and the shift-bosses who direct the work of the negroes in the mine. These men are for the most part Cornishmen or Australians; they are paid on an average about $5 per day. They live generally near the mines in buildings put up for the purpose. The black laborers are lodged in "compounds" of the different companies, which are usually barracks or huts built around an open square. They have full liberty to come and go outside of their working hours and use it freely, especially to buy the gin and whiskey which are sold at numerous drinking shops scattered along the whole length of the Rand. The mining companies, with good reason, have asked the government to reduce the number of these shops or suppress them altogether. Too often the negro passes his Sunday in imbibing the abominable alcoholic compounds which these shops furnish him, and Monday morning finds him unfit for work. The question of negro labor is a most important one for the mines of the Witwatersrand. Even before the recent troubles they were short of the full number needed by a fourth or fifth; that is, from 12,000 15,000 more "boys," as the black workmen are called, could have been profitably employed. Naturally the greatest lack was to be found in the newer mines. The older mines of the central part of the district were the best supplied, partly because the negroes who have been in the district before and return to work prefer a mine they know, provided they have been well treated there, and partly because newcomers arriving at Johannesberg are taken up by the nearest mines It seems extraordinary that in a country like the Transvaal, which has a black population of 600,000, and which borders on Natal with 450,000, Cape Colony with 1,500,000, the Portuguese territories and the Chartered Company's domain with several million more, it should be so difficult to obtain some 50,000 or 60,000 laborers. The wages are usually $15 a month, with board and lodging, for eight hours' work a day, which seems enough to attract men. The trouble is that the negro has few wants. The chief motive which brings him to work in the mine is the desire to buy a wife. That done, he makes her work for him while he passes his time sleeping in his Kraal, smoking and chattering with his companions. Besides his wife he may have bought a high hat and an umbrella. Furnished with these emblems of civilization he lives content, having realized all his wishes, until he thinks it is time to take a second wife, for the negress does not long retain the charms of her first youth. He may then, perhaps, go back to the mine for a few months. This conception of life may, after all, be defended from the philosophic point of view; but it is not one favorable to the industrial development of the country. The laborers on the Witwatersrand come from the Transvaal itself, from Basutoland, from the Cape Colony and the Portuguese territory. The Zulus of Natal and Zululand are the handsomest, the strongest and the most intelligent of all the negro races of South Africa, but they dislike underground work. The Cape negroes and the Basutos are the most civilized, many being able to read, and being, at least nominally, Christians; but they are not as good workers as those from the north of the Transvaal. The best laborers of all are the Mozambique men, the subjects of the Chief Gungunhana, whose wars with the Portuguese have been one cause of the present scarcity of laborers. The men of the different tribes do not agree, and there are frequent quarrels and sometimes fights in which a number may be disabled, to the great disgust of the shift bosses. Agents are employed by the Companies to collect laborers. They are paid so much a head, the price at times being as high as $5. The agents are generally quite unscrupulous, and resort to all sorts of devices to steal "boys" from each other. An evil of considerable dimensions is found in the frequent robberies of men who are returning home with their savings. If the roads were better guarded and such robberies prevented it would remove one cause which now deters men from coming to work, since they are naturally unwilling to risk the loss of the money for which they may have worked for months. The Government has been urged to repeal the law known as the "Plakkers-Wet," which prohibits the residence of more than five negro families on one of the farms into which the Transvaal is devided. This law prevents the formation of negro villages on the veldt in the neighborhood of the Witwatersrand. Now, the Kafirs especially will go to work in a mine muce morh willingly if it is near their own village. Thus, in the DeKaap district, which is in a negro country, plenty of men can be had, though the mines pay only $10 a month, while $15 is the rule on the Witwatersrand. With the better keeping of the roads, a strict enforcement of labor contracts and the repeal the Plakkers-Wet it would seem that the powers of Government would be exhausted. Doubtless some mine managers and speculators would like to see the formation of slave gangs, such as the Spaniards had in Peru, but the method which gave rise to so many abuses in South America in the sixteenth century would not be possible or tolerated in Africa in the nineteenth. Several propositions have been made to import laborers from abroad, and Asiatics have been suggested. In the Cape Colony, Hindoos and Malays are numerous, and in Natal there are almost as many Hindoos as Europeans, and their presence has given rise to serious race conflicts. Moreover, the Hindoos are not good miners, and the considerable number who have found their way to Jonannesburg are all engaged in trading or other occupations—not in the mines. Chinese immigration is forbidden, and and no one desires to open the way for the Mongolian influx which has caused so much trouble in California and Australia, and which threatens to overwhelm some of the colonies of the East. Moreover, it seems already quite hard enough to make the Boers, the English and the negroes live together in peace, without further complicating the situation by the introduction of the Asiatic element. As a last resort the introduction of low-priced labor from the south of Europe is proposed. Doubtless plenty of Italians, especially from the sulphur mines of Sicily, could be obtained, and for a time they would work at a low price, and would certainly make good miners. Living on the Witwatersrand is expensive for Europeans however, and the Sicilian, sober as he is, and simple in his wants and habits, would hardly be willing to work long for 75c. or $1 a day when he found his English neighbors receiving five or six times as much. The result would probably be labor troubles and strikes, from which the Witwatersrand has so far been free. The only solution seems to be to wait until the measures suggested can be secured, and perhaps until the negro has been so far civilized that his increasing wants will force him to become a steadier laborer. Unfortunately, the situation has been seriously aggravated by the recent attempt at revolutionn. The negro "boys" in January left by thousands, and the bureaus were besiged by them for the passes which they have to present when they leave for their homes. It is to be feared that their accounts of the troubles will deter others from coming to take their places. A considerable number of the Cornish miners also left, some of them fearing the prospects of civil war, while others were actualy discharged because they would not consent to take arms for the so-called "reform" movement. The attempt at revolution seriously disturbed the mining industry. Thanks to the discipline and discretion of the Boers, no injury was done to mining property, but those managers who used the funds of their companies in aiding a political movement and who have crippled their working forces by a proscriptive policy toward the employees who declined to join them, should be strictly held to account by the stockholders for their actions. The Transvaal Government is now master of the situation, and has shown its magnaminity by its treatment of Jameson and his men. It cannot be blamed if it treats the members of the Reform Committee with the utmost strictness—New York, *Engineering and Mining Journal.*

# Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 south, Range No. 3 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, al constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Disprioada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

# NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between P O'Brien and Dick Kennedy, under the name of O'Brien & Kennedy, and also known as Kennedy & O'Brien, has been dissolved, and said Kennedy has no interest in the lease of the Minietta mine, Modock mining district, Inyo County, Cal. P. O'BRIEN.

March 18, 1896

## LIVE STOCK

### FAMOUS HACKNEYS.

**Two Noted Eastern Sires of This Fashionable Breed.**

The hackneys are perhaps the horses that have attracted most attention at the New York horse shows in the past three years. The headquarters of the drafts, on the other hand, is Chicago, although the western city is also fully alive to the beauties and graces of the high stepping varieties. Among the animals that have won fame annually in New York none are more familiar to the showgoers than the two hackney stallions represented below.

MATCHLESS OF LONDESBORO.

The first is the renowned old Matchless of Londesboro. Matchless, whose sire was the famous Danegelt, is now 10 years old. He was bred by N. S. Brough, England, imported by Henry Fairfax of Virginia and is now owned by W. Seward Webb.

The house fairly rose to Matchless when he was led into the ring at the New York horse show with a score or more of his colts, frisky young things full of grace and fire. Matchless is kept mostly at Dr. Webb's country place, Shelburne Farm, Vermont. Matchless won the challenge cup of the American Hackney Horse society in 1893 and 1894.

FASHION.

Another one of the short backed, long legged hackneys that won great favor among the admirers of modish horse flesh was Fashion.

His cropped tail stands up like a plume upon a hearse, his neck arches up like a drawn bow, and his legs stretch afar fore and aft. He is now 16 years old, and he belongs to Mr. Prescott Lawrence of Newport, R. I. Fashion is well named.

**Fastening Animals In the Stable.**

With regard to live stock, the merciful man will make even his stable comfortable. Horses, cattle and sheep must not only be fed and watered, but they must be housed, whether in barns or folds or stables.

Valuable horses are kept in single, roomy stalls and generally are not confined by halters. Others are tied up, sometimes in single or double stalls.

Mates of good disposition can be comfortable in double stalls.

Brood mares should have a single stall.

Sheep may be put by fifties or hundreds in a single fold, but this should be so large that all and each can get at the feed at the same time.

Cattle, especially the milky mothers of the herd, should have a full share of the farmer's care and attention. They cannot be herded together in a fold like sheep. They can, however, be made comfortable in stalls without extra partitions.

In fixed stanchions, which are still in use in most dairies, the cow puts her head through a V shaped stanchion, the right hand upright of which fastens at the top, and the whole assumes the shape of the Roman II when the head is in. I have favored a single pole with a cattle tie adjustable to the size of the neck.

Recently I have seen what may be called an improvement on either of the given methods. The stanchion consists of two upright poles of even size and smoothly rounded, fixed on a round disk made of plank above and below, which allows the whole stanchion to turn or revolve at the will of the cow—that is to say, she can turn her head by her side, the general natural position—while lying down or while standing turn either way to lick herself or rid herself of a fly. With the old stanchions she could not do so, which was and is the principal objection.

Warmth more or less is needed by all animal life, more directly by warm blooded creatures. When it comes to health and thrift or growth, it is produced by food which is as fuel to a furnace or stove and husbanded by warm stables.

Cattle, horses and sheep will consume, and need it also, from one-third to one-half more of feed during winter under open sheds or with no shelter overhead than live stock well housed in barns or stables. Hence it is true economy to provide these. Nothing looks more pitiful than to see cattle and sheep shivering on the lee side of a rail fence in a snowstorm. A man who will subject his animals to such treatment is not a farmer, for he does not even study his own best interests.—C. W. M. in St. Louis Republic.

When horses shy at cars, umbrellas or baby wagons or are generally skittish, it is a sign not that the animals are really scared, but that they are not more than half broken.

**Changing Size of Hive Entrance.**

The editor of The American Bee Journal says: As a matter of actual practice, I think most bedkeepers leave the entrance the same the year round, although those who winter in cellars and who do not give upward ventilation prefer to have the entrance much enlarged while in the cellar, even to taking away the bottom board entirely. If there is any time when it seems profitable to lessen the entrance, I should say it is when first flights begin in spring, so as to save the heat as much as possible for breeding purposes.

## FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

### LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

**The Natural History of Lime as It Is Used In Good Farming.**

Many persons in whose good judgment and sense every one has confidence insist that lime is not a plant food, and is therefore useless as a fertilizer. Now, a plant food is considered to be anything that, being contained in plants to a large extent, may be applied to the soil to contribute to the supply of it for the crops. When we see that when such an element of plant substance is applied to the soil the following crop is greatly helped, we can hardly agree with the opinion that it is not a food for plants, writes Henry Stewart to American Agriculturist. He says:

If we study the composition of plants, we find that lime is the most important part of the mineral elements of nearly every one. The ash of a plant is made up of these mineral elements, and by examining the ash we may discover what kinds and quantities of mineral matters the plants require. And it is to be remembered that in the growth of plants every element found in them is indispensable. But how much more must it be so, if such a thing were possible, for one element to be more indispensable than another, for lime, which exists in such a large proportion, to be anything but indispensable?

And this must be thought so as we consider that in the ash of hay one-eighth part is lime. In the ash of clover more than a third of it is lime. In the ash of potato tops nearly one-half is lime. The ashes of wood, which we think so valuable on account of the potash in them, have several times more lime than potash, the lime amounting to from 30 to 70 per cent. And there is not one plant grown that has not lime in its ashes. The same applies to potash and phosphoric acid, and reasonably these are supposed to be food for plants. Why, then, is not lime a plant food? Surely it must be so considered.

The best farmed localities in the world are those where the soil contains a large proportion of lime, being derived from the decomposition of limestone rocks. But it is not so much on account of the lime in the soil that the land is so well farmed and so productive, but mostly for the reason that, lime being there abundant and cheap, the farmers burn the limestone and make lime and apply it to the land. Lime only is a plant food, but limestone is not, and the soil may be well filled with limestone and yet be quite poor. This is common experience. Now, lime is a very active chemical substance. This will be seen if some of it is put in some vinegar. This will foam up and boil over the cup, and a larger quantity of gas will be evolved. In the end there will be no more acid in the vinegar. And this is one effect of lime on soil that is sour, such as swamp land, in which the excess of acid prevents the growth of any useful plants.

If we put some lime on a dead animal or any other organic matter, it will quickly decompose it and reduce it to its original elements, and this is one effect of lime when used in a compost, the matters thus decomposed then becoming good manure and useful food for plants. And this same effect is produced in the soil when quicklime is applied as it usually is in the fall, when the land is prepared for wheat and grass followed by seeding. But the chemist can take some sand or other mineral matter and mix lime with it and then add water, and the lime will dissolve quite a considerable quantity of this mineral matter, forming silicate of lime, and by taking the silica from the potash or the phosphates or magnesia or the alumina, etc., that the soil is made up of, the lime renders these elements of plant food soluble and available for the crops.

Now, this is a small part of the natural history of lime as it is used in good farming. And with such a history we must realize its value to the farmer quite independently of the fact whether it is actually a plant food or not. And as this is the season when the land is in the best condition for the application of lime, as lime is most soluble in cold water and the wheat crop is most convenient for it, it is a question for all of us if it is not advisable to so use it and gather the fruits of its goods effects on the soil. The freshly burned lime only is used, and 20 to 40 bushels per acre is the usual quantity. It is left in heaps in the field, preferably of one bushel each two rods apart, and in a few days it falls to a fine powder by the action of the moisture of the air or a shower of rain, when it is easily spread quite evenly, so as just to whiten the surface, with a long handled shovel. But when the lime is thus used for the wheat it is not advisable to use superphosphate until the spring. It can then be used to advantage.

**A Pertinent Question.**

A Long Island correspondent thinks he has solved the wheat problem. He cut it when in blossom before the kernels formed. It was a success. Cows and horses preferred it to clover hay. Rural New Yorker, commenting on the foregoing, asks:

Did it ever occur to you that the total feeding value in the dry straw and hard grain from an acre of wheat might be less than that in the same crop when cut early and cured as hay? There certainly cannot be any less, and we believe the cow will find more actually digestible nutriment in the tender hay than in the grain and woody straw. In this case the cost of thrashing is saved, while haymaking is cheaper than harvesting.

**Do Not Sleep on the Left Side.**

There is little doubt that an immense number of persons habitually sleep on the left side, and those who do so can never, it is said, be strictly healthy. It is the most prolific cause of nightmare, and also of the unpleasant taste in the mouth on arising in the morning. All food enters and leaves the stomach on the right side, and hence sleeping on the left side soon after eating involves a sort of pumping operation which is anything but conducive to sound repose. The action of the heart is also seriously interfered with and the lungs unduly compressed. Hence it is best to cultivate the habit of always sleeping on the right side, although Sandow and other strong men are said to invariably sleep on their backs.—Philadelphia Times.

**Mustache Versus Music.**

Anton Rubinstein is quoted thus in reference to women artists:

"I think ladies ought never to study music as an art. At least, they ought not to take up the time of teachers who are able to teach and make true artists. And I will tell you why. There is no question but there are 20 musical ladies to one musical man, and my own experience is that they learn more quickly, have more poetry, and, in fact, are more diligent pupils than men. But what is the invariable result? When a young lady has become a perfect artist, some handsome mustache comes along, and she chooses the handsome mustache in preference to art."

I felt the breath of the expiring year
Pass in the moaning breeze, and to my sight
Glistened each star, as twere a frozen tear
Upon the mute and lonesome face of night.
Time, in our breasts, that slumbers not nor sleeps,
Marks the faint murmur of eternity
As ever round with rhythmic impulse sweeps
Sweet little eddy of the life to be.

We look, and, lo! afar doth stretch the deep
With ebb and flow amid the storm and calm,
Raising its thunderous praises to heaven's steep
Or chanting to the shore a lowly psalm,
While in the ears that hear, from little hearts
That shrink and swell as with imprisoned love,
Steal o'er the silence of their inmost parts
The nearer echoes of a voice above.
—Thomas Harkness in Chambers' Journal.

## LAND NOTICES.

**CONTEST NOTICE.**

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 746, dated March 20, 1893, upon the NE¼ Sec. 9 T 10 S., R. 4 E., in Inyo County, California, W. A. View of the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**CONTEST NOTICE.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Moffett against Christ F. Wenzel contestee, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 901, dated October 15, 1894, upon the South east Quarter, Section 25, Township 12 South Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, With view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
U. E. 843. February 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final in support of his claim, and that said proof will before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of sec. 27, Tp. 9 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George W. Palmer, Reles S. Carrasco and Frederick Burkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.**

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County California. Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation held on the 20th day of March, 1896, an assessment (No. 3.) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office on Edwards Street in the town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California. Any stock upon which the assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23d day of May, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 30th day of May 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary

Dated, March 20, 1896.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for - - - - - 25c each
Board and Room, per day - $1 and $1.25
Board, per week - - - - - 5.00
Board, per month - - - - - 20.00

—o—x—o—

The New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug.4-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Sammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 254 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 259 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 263 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 298 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—over soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:45 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 9:07 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:35 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 10:10 a m | 5:00 p m |
| Mound House | 10:50 a m | 5:50 p m |
| Gold Hill | 11:25 a m | 6:23 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:35 a m | Ar 6:45 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:10 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 5:21 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 5:58 p m | 8:40 a m |
| Carson | 6:40 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:06 p m | 10:29 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 7:31 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 7:55 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 10:20 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $ 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je26-tf JOHN CLARKE.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 27 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GAVE
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... J. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (unexpired) ..... JOSEPH EELEY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist. ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist. ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist. ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist. ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist. ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 63¼ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅞ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### Letter Lists

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Benton & Porter mine. Chas. Douthitt.
John Hertzer. Hector Haskell.
D. D. Johnson. Mrs. H. E. Rogers.
Fred Rowell.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### DIED.

BELL—At Camp Independence, Cal., March, 27, 1896, A. N. Bell, a native North Carolina, aged 78 years, 5 months.

Don't look for another eclipse before August 9th.

The Supervisors meet a week from next Monday.

H. C Hamilton of Lone Pine, spent the day in town last Wednesday.

John F. Meroney went to Bishop last Tuesday, where he will remain.

Pat Keys came in from Beveridge last Wednesday for more supplies.

The school terms are all drawing to a close. Some have already closed.

Fred Hulbert will soon start for Los Angeles with a band of beef cattle.

J. D. Lewis Esq. came down from Bishop yesterday and returned to-day.

Mrs. H. J. Bell of Big Pine was a visitor in town yesterday, returning to-day.

Master Ivan and Miss Blanche Bunney are attending the Academy at Bishop.

Mrs. H. Levy returned from a visit of several weeks in San Francisco last Monday.

A. Stecker will start for Snow's Canyon to-day, to commence work on the new mill.

Attorney J. W. Smith came down from Bishop last Tuesday and spent several days here.

The regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221 F. & A. M., will be held to-morrow evening.

Miss Aggie Harvey of Lone Pine visited with Miss Jessie Paterson several days the first of the week.

The Odd Fellows lodge of this place is thinking of holding a celebration here on the 26th of next month.

An interesting report of how labor is obtained at the Transvaal mines will be found on the second page.

Mrs. A. Church and children came down from Hawthorne last Friday and are visiting with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Meroney arrived from Bishop last Wednesday evening and remained over a couple of days here.

Another attempt to hold up a train was made near Visalia last week. One robber was killed and two officers wounded.

Dick Kennedy came up from Keeler yesterday morning. He is on the sick list and will remain and wait improvements.

Of those on the sick list the past week John Baxter and Albert Lewis are reported better, while A. N. Bell has not improved.

J. J. Morton came up from Keeler and spent the festivities of the 17th here with relatives and friends, returning home last Wednesday.

We are doing business on business principles. No Cheatam St. methods with us, and we defy competition.—Nathan Rhine. *

John Shepherd has bought out the interest of Dave Holland in the hotel at at Keeler, and will hereafter manage that business.

Twenty-five thousand rabbits were killed in a drive held near Fresno last Saturday. Eight thousand people participated in the drive.

W. H. Morton came over from the Hirsh mine last Wednesday morning and went out to his home at Blackrock for several week's rest.

The Committee of the Congressional Church has drawn up their findings in the Brown case, charging Dr. Brown with unministerial conduct.

### The Latest Novelties In Spring Items.

There was no celebration in Keeler on St. Patrick's day. Everybody was appearently too busy to celebrate. Postponed until fourth of July or till next March.

Mike Carey has quit the Soda Works and gone to Darwin for work.

M. C. Anton and family, formerly of Lone Pine, have rented a house in Keeler and will locate here for the present.

Oscar Dearborne and family have also rented a house from Boland and will be a steady resident of Keeler from now on.

Miss Ida Adams came over from Lone Pine last week and visited friends.

P. A. Chalfant, county assessor and J. E. Parker, deputy, done up this end of last week and Mr. Parker went to Panamint and has not yet returned.

Mrs. J. J. Morton is visiting friends in Independence.

John Barnes went to Big Pine last week on some law busines connected with some stray stock and he returned last Friday. The matter was amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned it is said.

Dave Holland went to Darwin on a business trip last week and found everything booming out in that section.

H. L. Wrinkle received a new 1896 Remington bicycle last week and it is a daisy. He has been appointed agent for this section of the country.

Miller's stage was loaded last trip in. It carried five or six Chinese who came in from Fresno and Bakersfield.

John Shepherd of Georges Creek has subleased the Lakeview hotel property from Dave Holland and took charge on March 20th. His wife came down with him.

Miss Dona Cruz and Mrs. Relles S. Carrasco visited friends in Keeler last Thursday and returned to Lone Pine the next day.

W. Arcularius has finished hauling three carloads of number one ore for Lane, and went up the valley Thursday. He has a bran new $275 hay press from Los Angeles and will bale forty or fifty tons of hay before he returns.

At the present time there are between fifteen and twenty children in and around Keeler and vicinity between the ages of five and seventeen years of age. It is certainly high time that some provision should be made for a school, as Keeler is a rising community and the children should not be allowed to grow up like pinites with no advantage of school when they are rightly entitled to it. Let some one make the right start or move and keep the ball rolling. It is asked by every stranger coming through this section, where is your school house?

An objusticated individual who had evidently been trying to drink up all the whiskey in Keeler, corkscrewed about the town for some time the other day and at last ran up against a hitching post in front of the Maison de Lac, where after firmly buoying himself, he managed to extricate an arm which he waved wildly in the air while addressing a group of villagers who seemed to have cropped out of the earth on that instant, as no one had been seen in that vicinity for an hour previously. "Boys," he said, "If I was only (hic) rich I'd pulverize the whole country (hic) an then I'd (hic) pay fer the damages. I'm drunk an (hic) glad of it. Jest come here (hic) to take the Keeler-cure (hic) Thish yer frog pond," waving his arm toward the lake, 'is (hic) sponsible for my exishense. Would n't stay here for five dollars (hic) a day, cos I've got big interesh in nuther (hic) place, but I've got to take the (hic) Keeler-cure. What's masher wiz Keeler? She's (hic) all right Shay boys, some son of a gun shtole my four-dollar hat last night. Zat feller'll die (hic) of enlargement (hic) of ze heart. (hic) shtole my hat (hic) an me broke too—no zat can't be. How can a man (hic) be drunk an (hic) broke too? When a (hic) man's drunk he's worth a (hic) million dollars, an don't forgit it.

Yours & etc.
NOVELTY.

### Notice

A meeting of the People's Party County Central Committee is hereby called to meet at Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., on Saturday, April 18 1896. For the purpose of electing (2) delegates to the State Convention, and to fix a time and place for holding a County Nominating Convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Committee.

J. R. ELDRED, Chairman.
THOS. CALLOW, Secretary.

Dated at Big Pine, March 24, 1896.

### The Hirsh Mine.

The directors and experts who have been visiting the Hirsh mine for the past two weeks departed last Saturday. Considerable assaying was done, and several samples were sent away to be tried by the new cyanide process. It is understood they advised the putting in of ten more stamps as soon as the mine was developed enough to keep them running. The mill now handles the ore faster than it can be taken out of the mine and more men are put in the mine as fast as development goes on.

### Estray Notice

There came to my place at the "Tennessee Ranch," about 16 miles from Darwin, two horses described as follows: One brown, branded JE and vented JE on right hip and shoulder. One roan, branded C3 right hip. Taken up Sept. 10, 1895. The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JAMES WOOD.

Tennessee Ranch, March 16, 1896.

P. H. Mack Esq. left last Saturday morning for an extended trip through several of the southwestern states and Mexico. On his return trip he will be accompanied by Miss Nettie Irwin, who is coming home after a visit of two years with relatives in El Paso, Texas.

H. E. Wilkinson, who was official observer of the Weather Bureau the most of the time it was situated here, left yesterday morning for Sacramento, from where he will go to take charge of the office wherever it shall be situated.

Hundreds of head of cattle are grazing in the sage brush along the foothills on the west side of the valley. The past warm weather has given the grass and brush a good start, and the feed is very fair.

Miss Jennie Baxter came down from Bishop last Friday on a visit to her parents. She will return to Bishop soon to resume her studies at the opening of the spring term of the Academy.

The jury in the Jones case, at Carson, could not agree and were discharged. They stood, seven for conviction and five for acquittal. A new trial will be held immediately.

Our new stock of men's clothing has just been received and we invite you to call and inspect it. We will make you prices that will stun you. Rhine's the Leaders. *

Miss M. M. Gregory, who taught the Liberty public school the past term, left last Monday evening for a visit to Southern California, going by the Keeler and Mojave stage.

Our prices on clothing and furnishing goods are lower than our competitors can buy them for. It costs you nothing to look at them—Rhine's, always in the lead. *

The New Stevens Ditch Company advertises delinquent sale this week.

Mrs. W. L. Hunter of Georges Creek is visiting with friends in town.

Bodie is to have an electric light plant.

Next Wednesday is April Fools day.

### Entertainment.

There will be an entertainment at the M. E. Church, Thursday, April 2d. Admission 25cts. Refreshments will be served. All are cordially invited, and a good attendance is hoped for, as the proceeds are to insure the church.

### Especial Tenaks

We desire to extend our sincere thanks to the friends of Independence who manifested their kind sympathy in our sad bereavement and to those who thoughtfully volunteered floral offerings to the memory of Theresa Walker. Their acts will be lastingly remembered by

MRS. WILLIAM WALKER AND FAMILY.

### Evening Party.

A very pleasant evening party was enjoyed by the young folks at the residence of Mr. Baxter, last Tuesday evening. Dancing was commenced at an early hour, and the large number of young folks, under the direction of Miss Jennie Baxter, spent the time happily until the midnight hour, when an excellent supper was partaken of, and dancing was again resumed to satisfy the many young hearts present.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman, supt.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer D. D., Supt. of the Nevada Mission, will hold the last quarterly conference of the Independence charge, at Independence, April 13. The order of Services will be as follows: The Rev. Dr. Van Deventer will lecture at Lone Pine on Saturday, April 11 to commence at 7:30 p. m. Subject of lecture "The house we live in, what do you think of it?" On Sunday April 12, there will be a preaching service at Lone Pine, to commence at 11 a. m. followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Georges Creek in the afternoon to commence at 3 o'clock. In the evening at 7:30 the Supt. will preach at Independence, the sermon to be followed by the communion service. On Monday, April 13 the quarterly conference will be held at Independence, to commence at 2:30 p. m. On Tuesday, April 14, Dr. Van Deventer will lecture at Independence, subject, "Destruction Island and the Light House beyond," service to commence at 7:30. Collections will be taken at all the preaching services, and lectures to defray expenses. We hope that you will be present at as many of these services as possible. All are cordially invited. Come and bring as many as you can with you.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### NOTICE OF DELINQUENT SALE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, state of California.

Location of works Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 4, levied on the 20th day of January, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| NAME. | NO. CERT. | NO. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E J Reynolds | 6 | 20 | $7.00 |
| W. H. Jenkins | 41 | 100 | 35.00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of January, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence County of Inyo State of California, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Office—District Attorney's Office, Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO AUGUST HŒTZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890. tf.

MECHANICS' TOOLS AND HARDWARE

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS INCLUDING MINING BOOKS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER
Successor to Osborne & Alexander,
401 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.
—X—
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
—THE BAR—
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies
PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, TIN-WARE, GLASS-WARE, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, BOOTS, SHOES, CUTLERY &c.

Agent for
*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*
*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

Give me a call at the Old Stand, see Goods and learn Prices.
5tf A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

WATCH THIS SPACE
It Will Interest You
JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCK OF——
SPRING NOVELTIES!
COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
It don't cost a cent to inspect them and we are glad to have you come.
NATHAN RHINE,
THE LEADING MERCHANT.
Independence, Cal.
SPECIAL: Now en route, a car-load of BARB-WIRE. Glidden's 2-point, thick-set, at lower prices than you have paid for the inferior brands.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.
A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.
Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including
Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.
j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. St. Merry,
BLACKSMITHING.
General WAGON Work.
Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
Shop on Edwards St. Opposite Court House

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF.
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.
—o—x—o—
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE.

BY GILBERT PARKER

AUTHOR OF "THE CHIEF FACTOR," "PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE," ETC.

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Presently he ate his heart out with mortification. To be yoked forever to—a savage! It was horrible! Their children? It was strange he had not thought of that before. Children? He shrugged his shoulders. There might possibly be a child, but children — never! But he doubted even regarding a child, for no word had come to him concerning that possibility. He was even most puzzled at the tone and substance of their letters. From the beginning there had been no reproaches, no excitement, no railing, but studied kindness and conventional statements, through which Mrs. Armour's solicitous affection scarcely ever peeped. He had shot his bolt and got—consideration, almost imperturbability. They appeared to treat the matter as though he were a wild youth who would yet mend his ways. He read over their infrequent letters to him; his to them had been still more infrequent. In one there was the statement that "she was progressing favorably with her English," in another that "she was riding a good deal," again that "she appeared anxious to adapt herself to her new life."

At all these he whistled a little to himself and smiled bitterly. Then, all at once, he got up and straightway burned them all. He again tried to put the matter behind him for the present, knowing that he must face it one day, and staving off its reality as long as possible. He did his utmost to be philosophical and say his quid refert, but it was easier tried than done, for Jacques Pontiac's words kept rankling in his mind, and he found himself carrying round a vague load which made him abstracted occasionally and often a little reckless in action and speech. In hunting bear and moose he had proved himself more daring than the oldest hunter and proportionately successful. He paid his servants well, but was sharp with them. He made long, hard expeditions, defying the weather as the hardiest of prairie and mountain men mostly hesitate to defy it. He bought up much land, then, dissatisfied, sold it again at a loss, but subsequently made final arrangements for establishing a very large farm.

When he once became actually interested in this, he shook off something of his moodiness and settled himself to develop the thing. He had good talent for initiative and administration and at last, in the time when his wife was a feature of the London season, he found his scheme in working order, and the necessity of going to England was forced upon him.

Actually he wished that the absolute necessity had presented itself before. There was always the moral necessity, of course—but then! Here now was a business need, and he must go. Yet he did not fix a day or make definite arrangements. He could hardly have believed himself such a coward. With liberal emphasis he called himself a sneak, and one day at Fort Charles sat down to write to his solicitor in Montreal to say that he would come on at once. Still he hesitated. As he sat there thinking Eye-of-the-Moon, his father-in-law, opened the door quietly and entered. He had avoided the chief ever since he had come back to Fort Charles and practically had not spoken to him for a year. Armour flushed slightly with annoyance. But presently, with a touch of his old humor, he rose, held out his hand and said ironically: "Well, father-in-law, it's about time we had a big talk, isn't it? We are not very intimate for such close relatives."

The old Indian did not fully understand the meaning or the tone of Armour's speech, but he said, "How!" and reaching out his hand for the pipe offered him lighted it and sat down, smoking in silence. Armour waited; but, seeing that the other was not yet moved to talk, he turned to his letter again. After a time Eye-of-the-Moon said gravely, getting to his feet, "Brother!"

Armour looked up; then rose also. The Indian bowed to him courteously; then sat down again. Armour threw a leg over the corner of the table and waited.

"Brother," said the Indian presently, "you are of the great race that conquers us. You come and take our land and our game, and we have to beg of you for food and shelter. Then you take our daughters, and we know not where they go. They are gone, like the down from the thistle. We see them not, but you remain. And men say evil things. There are bad words abroad. Brother, what have you done with my daughter?"

Had the Indian come and stormed, begged money of him, sponged on him or abused him he had taken it very calmly. He, in fact, had been superior. But there was dignity in the chief's manner; there was solemnity in his speech; his voice conveyed resoluteness and earnestness, which the stoic calm of his face might not have suggested, and Armour felt that he had no advantage at all. Beside, Armour had a conscience, though he had played some rare tricks with it of late, and it needed more hardihood than he possessed to face this old man down. And why face him down? Lali was his daughter, blood of his blood, the chieftainess of one branch of his people, honored at least among these poor savages, and the old man had a right to ask, as asked another more famous, "Where is my daughter?"

His hands in his pockets, Armour sat silent for a minute, eying his boot as he swung his leg to and fro. Presently he said: "Eye-of-the-Moon, I don't think I can talk as poetically as you, even in my own language, and I shall not try, but I should like to ask you this, Do you believe any harm has come to your daughter—to my wife?"

The old Indian forgot to blow the tobacco smoke from his mouth, and as he sat debating, lips slightly apart, it came leaking out in little trailing clouds and gave a strange appearance to his iron featured face. He looked steadily at Armour and said: "You are of those who rule in your land"—here Armour protested—"you have much gold to buy and sell. I am a chief"—he drew himself up—"I am poor. We speak with the straight tongue. It is cowards who lie. Speak deep, as from the heart, my brother, and tell me where my daughter is."

Armour could not but respect the chief for the way this request was put, but still it galled him to think that he was under suspicion of having done any bodily injury to his wife, so he quietly persisted, "Do you think I have done Lali any harm?"

"The thing is strange," replied the other. "You are of those who are great among your people. You married a daughter of a red man. Then she was yours for less than one moon, and you sent her far away, and you staid. Her father was as a dog in your sight. Do men whose hearts are clear act so? They have said strange things of you. I have not believed, but it is good I know all, that I may say to the tale bearers, 'You have crooked tongues.'"

Armour sat for a moment longer, his face turned to the open window. He was perfectly still, but he had become

*"Brother, what have you done with my daughter?"*

grave. He was about to reply to the chief when the trader entered the room hurriedly with a newspaper in his hand. He paused abruptly when he saw Eye-of-the-Moon. Armour felt that the trader had something important to communicate. He guessed it was in the paper. He mutely held out his hand for it. The trader handed it to him hesitatingly, at the same time pointing to a paragraph and saying: "It is nearly two years old, as you see. I chanced upon it by accident today."

It was a copy of a London evening paper containing a somewhat sensational account of Lali's accident. It said that she was in a critical condition. This time Armour did not ask for brandy, but the trader put it out beside him. He shook his head. "Gordon," he said presently, "I shall leave here in the morning. Please send my men to me."

The trader whispered to him: "She was all right, of course, long ago, Mr. Armour, or you would have heard."

Armour looked at the date of the paper. He had several letters from England of a later date, and these said nothing of her illness. It bewildered him; made him uneasy. Perhaps the first real sense of his duty as a husband came home to him there. For the first time he was anxious about the woman for her own sake. The trader had left the room.

"What a scoundrel I've been!" said Armour between his teeth, oblivious for the moment of Eye-of-the Moon's presence. Presently, bethinking himself, he turned to the Indian. "I've been debating," he said. "Eye-of-the-Moon, my wife is in England, at my father's home. I am going to her. Men have lied in thinking I would do her any injury, but, but—never mind, the harm was of another kind. It isn't wise for a white man and an Indian to marry, but when they are married—well, they must live as man and wife should live, and, as I said, I am going to my wife—your daughter."

To say all this to a common Indian whose only property was a half dozen ponies and a couple of tepees required something very like moral courage, but, then, Armour had not been exercising moral courage during the last year or so, and its exercise was profitable to him. The next morning he was on his way to Montreal, and Eye-of-the-Moon was the richest chief in British North America at that moment by $5,000 or so.

CHAPTER VIII.

It was the close of the season. Many people had left town, but festivities were still on. To a stranger the season might have seemed at its height. The Armours were giving a large party in Cavendish square before going back again to Greyhope, where, for the sake of Lali and her child, they intended to remain during the rest of the summer in preference to going on the continent or to Scotland. The only unsatisfactory feature of Lali's season was the absence of her husband. Naturally there were those who said strange things regarding Frank Armour's stay in America, but it was pretty generally known that he was engaged in land speculations, and his club friends, who perhaps took the pleasantest view of the matter, said that he was very wise indeed, if a little cowardly, in staying abroad until his wife was educated and ready to take her position in society. There was one thing on which they all agreed—Mrs. Frank Armour either had a mind superior to the charms of their sex or was incapable of that vanity which hath many suitors and says, "So far shalt thou go, and"——

The fact is, Mrs. Frank Armour's mind was superior. She had only one object—to triumph over her husband grandly, as a woman righteously might. She had vanity, of course, but it was not ignoble. She kept one thing in view; she lived for it. Her translation had been successful. There were times when she remembered her father, the wild days on the prairies, the buffalo hunt, tracking the deer, tribal battles, the long silent hours of the winter and the warm summer nights when she slept in the prairie grass or camped with her people in the trough of a great land wave. Sometimes the hunger for its freedom, and its idleness, and its sport came to her greatly, but she thought of her child, and she put it from her. She was ambitious for him; she was keen to prove her worth as a wife against her husband's unworthiness. This perhaps saved her. She might have lost had her life been without this motive.

The very morning of this notable reception General Armour had received a note from Frank Armour's solicitor saying that his son was likely to arrive in London from America that day or the next. Frank had written to his people no word of his coming. To his wife, as we have said, he had not written for months, and before he started back he would not write, because he wished to make what amends he could in person. He expected to find her improved, of course, but still he could only think of her as an Indian, showing her common prairie origin. His knowledge of her before their marriage had been particularly brief. She was little more in his eyes than a thousand other Indian women, save that she was better looking, was whiter than most and had finer features. He could not very clearly remember the tones of her voice, because after marriage and before he had sent her to England he had seen little or nothing of her.

When General Armour received the news of Frank's return, he told his wife and Marion, and they consulted together whether it were good to let Lali know at once. He might arrive that evening. If so, the position would be awkward, because it was impossible to tell how it might affect her. If they did tell her, and Frank happened not to arrive, it might unnerve her so as to make her appearance in the evening doubtful. Richard, the wiseacre, the inexhaustible Richard, was caring for his cottagers and cutting the leaves of new books—his chief pleasure—at Greyhope. They felt it was a matter they ought to be able to decide for themselves, but still it was the last evening of Lali's stay in town, and they did not care to take any risk. Strange to say, they had come to take pride in their son's wife, for even General and Mrs. Armour, high minded and of serene social status as they were, seemed not quite insensible to the pleasure of being an axle on which a system of social notoriety revolved.

At the opportune moment Captain Vidall was announced, and because he and Marion were soon to carry but one name between them he was called into family consultation. It is somewhat singular that in this case the women were quite wrong and the men were quite right, for General Armour and Captain Vidall were for silence until Frank came, if he came that day, or for telling her the following morning, when the function was over. And the men prevailed.

Marion was much excited all day. She had given orders that Frank's room should be made ready, but for whom she gave no information. While Lali was dressing for the evening, somewhat excited and nervous, she entered her room. They were now the best of friends. The years had seen many shifting scenes in their companionship. They had been as often at war as at peace, but they had respected each other, each after her own fashion, and now they had a real and mutual regard.

Lali's was a slim, lithe figure, wearing its fashionable robes with an air of possession, and the face above it, if not entirely beautiful, had a strange, warm fascination. The girl had not been a chieftainess for nothing. A look of quiet command was there, but also a faraway expression which gave a faint look of sadness even when a smile was at the lips. The smile itself did not come quickly—it grew—but above it all was hair of perfect brown, most rare, setting off her face as a plume does a helmet. She showed no surprise when Marion entered. She welcomed her with a smile and outstretched hand, but said nothing.

(To Be Continued.)

Syrup of Figs

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

## Wagons, Carriages and Harness.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS. 50 per cent saved. FACTORY PRICES. Write for Catalogue, or call.
Carts.....$15 to $25
Buggies....$70 to $100
Surries....$125 to $160
Wagons.....$50 to $75
Harness.....$8 to $35
*We ship everywhere.*

California Wagon and Carriage Co.
36½ Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal.

## DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

**Positively Cured With Vegetable Remedies.**

Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two thirds all symptoms removed. Send for freebook testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c in stamps or pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

### A Story With a Moral.

Speaking of the people who come in late into the movements of reform and take on the air of the early martyrs reminds a critic of the woman's movement of the story of a fisherman down in Gloucester. He had a little fishing smack and was in the habit of going out in the harbor to catch a few fish. Coming in one morning when there was a dense fog, all at once the fog lifted, and he found he was sailing directly into an East Indiaman, a large vessel, lying at anchor. However, he got astern of her and cried out:

"Ship, ahoy!"

"Aye, aye, sir," said the captain of the great East Indiaman.

"What ship is that?"

"The Albatross."

"Where from?"

"From Calcutta, bound for Boston."

"How long have you been out?"

"One hundred and ten days. Who are you?"

"The Lucy, from Gloucester."

"How long have you been out?"

"All night."

Well, now, when these all night people undertake to discuss this question you would think they had been out 110 days.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### The Color Line Obliterated.

The Chicago Women's club, which distinguished itself last winter by having internal dissension on the admission of Mrs. Fannie Berrier Williams, a colored applicant for membership, has at last placed itself on record as being in sympathy with the spirit of the fifteenth amendment.

The progressive members of the club have amended the constitution, and the club as a whole has accepted the amendments. The clause which it was feared might cause a controversy was passed without comment. It declares qualifications for membership to be character, intelligence and the reciprocal advantages to the club and the individual, without regard to race, color, religion or politics, and it was carried, consequently by the concluding ballot. By virtue of this final decision on the color line the supporters of Mrs. Fannie Berrier Williams say there is no reason why her name may not be proposed for readmission this autumn.—Exchange.

### Miss Mary W. Wells.

Miss Mary W. Wells, a graduate of Wyoming (N. Y.) seminary, has been superintendent of the deaconess home in Baltimore for nearly two years past. Recently she was transferred to the superintendency of the Jane Abraham deaconess home of Portland, Or. Miss Wells was a teacher for some time in Iowa Wesleyan university, afterward preceptress in Napa Collegiate institute, California. Returning to Iowa she took a course of study in medicine and was admitted to the Iowa Pharmaceutical association. The care of her aged mother in Knoxville, Ia., confined her to home work, where she was selected as Sunday school superintendent, and served with great acceptability. When relieved from home cares, she entered the Lucy Webb Hayes Training school in Washington, where she graduated with honor.

### Will Try to Improve the Law.

The Twentieth Century club of Washington city has been discussing the "Legal Status of Women In the District of Columbia." As the common law prevails there with regard to women, it was not difficult to point to many instances of great hardship. Mrs. Enoch Totten, president, said that a widow could not control property acquired through gifts of her husband. The club voted to co-operate with the Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations interested in the matter in a petition to congress to codify the laws of the District of Columbia. The board of trade of Washington has the matter in charge and has engaged legal talent to prepare a proper bill for congress. Women organizations have been requested by the board of trade to formulate their bill, so that it may be incorporated and presented in the general petition.—Washington Letter.

### For Robust Appetites.

M. Jean Couet, director of the culinary department of the Gil Blas of Paris, adapts his recipes to all classes. Among those given recently is one particularly available in families whose members possess robust appetites: Put in a stock pot 3¾ quarts of water. When it boils, place in it 2¼ pounds of beef and about a pound of smoked beef tongue. Add 2 cabbages of medium size, previously blanched. Cook for three hours. Withdraw the cabbages, drain them, season with butter, pepper and salt, cut in slices the meat and tongue and place on the cabbage and serve. To blanch vegetables scald them in strongly salted water. The liquid in which the cabbages and meat are boiled is immediately available for soup, with the addition of a little butter and fried bread or croutons.

### Women and Economics.

A cultivated Gotham woman urges in a published letter that newspapers do more to commend economics to women in order that it may form part of the tuition of a home whose intelligence leavens all the after life and affects the interests of its children. She asks, "Why not have a column devoted to economics for women, or rather to attract women, or, if that be not feasible, why not intersperse the 'fashion' column with economic doctrines?"

### WIND SWEPT.

Were it not for the intervening mountain ranges, this country, from Northwest to Southeast, would at times in winter be swept by devastating tornadoes. Blizzards seem to arise out of the caves and canons of the plains. Gaining strength and volume over a wide expanse, their force is arrested by the battlements of big hills. Sometimes they rise above the barriers and sweep the Middle states with fury. There you enjoy one day a mean temperature, and the next may be far below freezing. It is like an ice water bath on a warm day, and the shock to muscles, nerves and circulation is the cause of sudden neuralgic and rheumatic attacks, both violent and acute. Those predisposed to such should have the master cure, St. Jacobs Oil, always ready. Its prompt use prevents the chronic stage, and in the chronic stage it is a prompt, sure cure.

He—Do you think my picture looks like me? She (sympathetically)—Yes, I am sorry to say it does.

## GOT A BABY BOY NOW.

Happiness in a Southern Man's Home.

**Heed the Red Flag of Danger at the Railroad Crossing. A Warning to America's Men.**

"For twenty-six years I have used tobacco in great quantities, and of late years took to cigarette smoking" writes Mr. W. E. Simpson, of Le Compte, La. "I want to go on record that tobacco has robbed me of many years of life and a great deal of happiness. I realize it now as I compare my feelings and my condition with that of a year ago, when I was a tobacco saturated cigarette fiend.

"Many and many a time did I try to quit smoking myself into eternity, but I could not put through a day without suffering extreme nervous torture, which would increase hour by hour till finally, to save myself as it seemed from almost flying to pieces, I had to light the little white pipe-stick and swallow the smoke.

"One day I read in my paper 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away,' just what I was doing; it came to me like the warning of the man who waves the red flag of danger at the railroad crossing, and said that No-To-Bac was an absolutely guaranteed relief from tobacco slavery.

"I did not believe it, but like a drowning man grasping at a straw, I commenced taking No-To-Bac.

The effects were magical; it destroyed the nerve craving and desire for cigarettes. Two boxes, would you believe it? made me well and strong.

"I have gained mentally, physically in vigor and manhood, and with the brain free from the nicotine and a breath no longer befouled with tobacco smoke, I am so happy today to write No-To-Bac did it all a year ago, so the cure is time-tested and tried, not only in my own case, but several of my friends who have also been cured.

"We have a baby boy now.

"My wife and I feel that all this happiness started from the time when I first used No-To-Bac, and in evidence of our appreciation, and in order that the memory of the happiness may be perpetuated in a living form, we want to name our baby boy after the man who wrote the line 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.'

"No-To-Bac is popular here and all our druggists sell it. Hardly a day passes but somebody asks me about No-To-Bac, so I don't want you to hesitate to use these lines in any way that you think will make known to suffering humanity the happiness that there is in No-To-Bac for the many men with nicotinized brains and weakened resolutions, if they will only make up their mind to save the waste of vital power—to say nothing of the money—now going up into smoke and out in tobacco spit."

He—Why do they call women the fair sex? She—To distinguish them from the unfair sex, no doubt.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich, Nov. 5, 1894.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St. S. F.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

## Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

**Nervous Dyspepsia.** The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood, gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

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### VERY AWKWARD INDEED.

This is precisely the kind of mistake a man makes if he "turns out" on the wrong side of the road when a vehicle comes toward him. No less absurd is the error of the individual who takes drastic medicines to relieve his liver. That organ is on the right side, and the road to its relief is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine also adapted to the relief of dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and rheumatic ailments and malaria.

The Thin One—Dear me! You are losing all your outlines. The Fat One—And you are getting to be nothing else.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

### NOTICE.

Drs. H. H. Green & Sons of Atlanta, Ga., are the greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Cure more patients than the entire army of physicians scattered over this beautiful land of ours. A valuable discovery outside any medical book or published opinion. A purely vegetable preparation. Removes all dropsical symptoms rapidly. Ten days' treatment mailed to every sufferer. See advertisement in other column.

### SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itchings of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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An Elixir of Life.

**T. A. Slocum Offers to Send Two Bottles Free of His Remedy to Cure Consumption and all Lung Troubles.**

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl Street, New York. Perfectly confident that he has an absolute remedy for the cure of consumption and all pulmonary complaints, he offers through this paper to send two bottles free to any reader who is suffering from lung trouble or consumption, also loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting. He invites those desirous of obtaining this remedy to send their express and post-office address, and to receive in return the two bottles free, which will arrest the approach of death. Already this remedy, by its timely use, has permanently cured thousands of cases which were given up, and death was looked upon as an early visitor.

Knowing his remedy as he does, and being so proof-positive of its beneficent results, Dr. Slocum considers it his religious duty, a duty which he owes to humanity, to donate his infallible remedy where it will assault the enemy in its citadel, and, by its inherent potency, stay the current of dissolution, bringing joy to homes over which the shadow of the grave has been gradually growing more strongly denned, causing fond hearts to grieve. The cheapness of the remedy—offered freely—apart from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer, who holds out life to those already becoming emaciated, and says: "Be cured."

The invitation is certainly worthy of the consideration of the afflicted, who, for years, have been taking nauseous nostrums without effect; who have ostracised themselves from home and friends to live in more salubrious climes, where the atmosphere is more congenial to weakened lungs, and who have fought against death with all the weapons and strength in their hands. There will be no mistake in sending for these free bottles—the mistake will be in passing the invitation by.

Reggy (quoting Hamlet)—"If thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool." Maude—Oh, Tom, this is so sudden.

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Both Guaranteed to be best quality steel.

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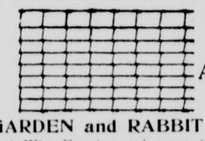

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### AS WE USED TO LONG AGO.

Play that you are mother, dear,
And play that papa is your beau;
Play that we sit in the corner here,
Just as we used to long ago;
Play so, we lovers two,
Are just as happy as can be,
And I'll say, "'I love you!'" to you,
And you say, "I love you!'" to me!
"I love you!" we both shall say,
All in earnest and all in play.

Or, play that you are the other one
That sometimes came and went away,
And play that the light of years agone
Stole into my heart again today!
Playing that you are the one I knew
In the days that never again may be,
I'll say, "I love you!" to you,
And you say, "I love you!" to me!
"I love you!" my heart will say
To the ghost of the past come back today.

Or, play that you sought this nestling place
For your own sweet self, with that dual guise
Of your pretty mother in your face
And the look of that other in your eyes!
So the dear old love shall live anew,
As I hold my darling on my knee,
And I'll say, "I love you!" to you,
And you'll say, "I love you!" to me!
Oh, many a strange, true thing we say
And do when we pretend to play!

—Eugene Field in Chicago Record.

## THE LIAR.

I never loved but one woman. I passed five years with her in perfect happiness. I can truly say that to her I owe my success, because of my freedom from care and because she imbued me with some of her great ambition. From the first moment we met it seemed to me that I had always loved her. Her beauty and character answered all my dreams. That woman never left me. She died in my house, in my arms and still loving me. But when I think of her it drives me mad. If I attempt to describe her as she was during the five years, in all the glory of her love, with her tall, svelte figure, her clear cut features, like an oriental Jew's, her luminous, pale face, her cheerful talk, her voice soft and sweet as her glance; if I try to bring again to my mind that vision of delight, it is only to say—I hate her!

Her name was Clotilde. In the house in which I first met her she was known as Mme. Deloche, the widow of a captain long since dead. She appeared to have traveled extensively. In her conversation she would sometimes say, "When I was at Tampico," or, perhaps, "Once during a raid in Valparaiso." Aside from these remarks nothing in her manner, in her language, suggested a nomadic life—nothing of that disorder and hurry incident to quick departures or untimely arrivals. She was a Parisian, dressed always with exquisite taste, without a burnoose or those eccentric scrapes by which one recognizes the wives of officers and marines who are perpetually on the move.

When I found that I loved her, my only idea was to ask her hand in marriage. A friend spoke to her for me. She replied simply that she should never marry. Thenceforth I avoided places where I would see her, and as I was too unhappy to work I resolved to go away. I was making preparations for departure, when, one morning, in the midst of the confusion of packing, Mme. Deloche entered my apartment.

"Why do you go away?" she asked. "Because you love me? I also love you, only"—here her voice trembled a little—"only I am married." And she told me her history.

It was a story of love and desertion. Her husband was dissipated. He had beaten her. They separated at the end of three years. Her family, of whom she seemed very proud, occupied high positions in Paris, but since her marriage they had disowned her. She was a niece of the grand rabbi. Her sister, widow of an officer of high rank, had married for a second husband the general of the guard at St. Germain. As for herself, financially ruined by her husband, she had fortunately been highly educated and possessed several accomplishments, of which she now made use. She gave lessons in music in the wealthy families of the Chausee d'Antin and the Faubourg St. Germain.

Her story was touching, but quite long, full of the pretty repetitions and interminable incidents which crowd the talk of women. I hired a pretty little house in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. I passed the first year listening to her, looking at her, without thinking of work. It was she who first urged me to enter my studio and fired me with ambition to become a great artist. I could not induce her to give up her pupils. This independence touched me deeply. I admired the proud soul which made me feel a little humiliated before the expressed wish to owe nothing except to her own exertions. We were thus separated every day.

With what happiness I returned home, so impatient when she was late, so happy when I found her there before me! From her pupils in Paris she brought me rare flowers. I often forced her to accept some present, but she laughingly said that she was richer than I, and the lessons must have been very profitable, for she always dressed with great elegance and always in black, which she wore through coquetry on account of her complexion.

Her beauty was enhanced by heavy velvets, shining jets, lustrous satins and masses of silky laces. All her pupils, daughters of bankers and financiers, adored and respected her, and more than once she showed me a bracelet, a bangle or a piece of lace which one of them had given her.

Except when at work, we were never separated. Only on Sunday she went to St. Germain to see her sister, the wife of the general, with whom, long ago, she had made her peace. I accompanied her to the station. She returned the same evening, and often, when the days were long, we would make a rendezvous and go to row on the water or for a walk in the woods. She would tell me about her visit, how pretty the children were and how happy they all were together. It seemed to make her so unhappy that I redoubled my tenderness in order to make her forget her sorrow. What happy times of work and confidence we had! I suspected nothing. Everything she said appeared so true, so natural. I could reproach her with only one thing—sometimes, in telling me about the families to which her pupils belonged, she gave a quantity of intimate details and told of imaginary intrigues. She saw always the romance around her and seemed to live in dramatic combinations. These dreams troubled my happiness. I, who wished to fly far from the rest of the world to live alone with her, often found her occupied with indifferent things. But I could pardon these dreams in a woman young and unhappy, whose life had been a sad romance, without hope of a happy denouement.

Once only I became suspicious, or, rather, uneasy. One Sunday evening she did not return. I was in despair. What should I do? Go to St. Germain? I could not do that without compromising her. However, after a fearful night, I had just decided to go there when she arrived, pale and troubled. Her sister was ill; she had remained to care for her. I believed what she told me, not suspecting the flow of words which met the least questioning. Two or three times, in the same week, she returned to spend the night; finally, the sister having recovered, she again took up her regular and tranquil life.

Unhappily, some time afterward, it was her turn to fall ill. One day she came home from giving lessons, trembling, weak, feverish. Inflammation of the lungs declared itself, became more serious, and soon—the doctor told me—irremediable. I was crazed with grief. Then I thought that I would make her last hours happy. Her family, which she loved so much, of which she was so proud, I would bring to her bedside. Without saying anything to her, I wrote first to her sister at St. Germain and went myself to the grand rabbi, her uncle. When I arrived at his house, I was ushered into an antechamber, and soon the grand rabbi came to receive me.

"There are moments, sir," I began, "when hatred ought to be forgotten."

He looked at me in astonishment. I went on:

"Your niece is dying!"

"My niece! I have no niece! You are mistaken."

"I beg of you, sir, to forget that foolish quarrel. I speak of Mme. Deloche, the wife of Captain"—

"I do not know Mme. Deloche. You are mistaken, my child, I assure you." And kindly he pushed me toward the door, taking me for a lunatic or a fool.

I may have looked so, indeed. What I had heard was so terrible, so unexpected. She had lied, then. But why? Suddenly an idea struck me. I would go to the address of one of her pupils, of whom she was always talking, the daughter of a well known banker.

"Mme. Deloche," I began to the servant.

"She does not live here."

"Yes; I know that. She is the lady who gives piano lessons to the young ladies."

"There are no young ladies in the house—not even a piano. I do not know what you mean," and she closed the door in my face.

I went no farther. I was sure of receiving the same answer everywhere. Returning to our poor little home, a letter was handed me, postmarked St. Germain. I opened it, knowing already what its contents were. The general did not know Mme. Deloche. He had, moreover, neither wife nor child.

This was the last blow. So for five years every word she had uttered had been a lie. A thousand jealous thoughts seized me, and foolishly, not knowing what I did, I ran to the room where she lay dying. All the questions which tormented me poured from my lips in a torrent of words. "What did you go to St. Germain every Sunday for? At whose house have you passed your days? Where did you stay that night? Come, answer me!" And I caught hold of her, searching through her eyes into the depths of her soul. But she remained mute—passive.

I was trembling with rage. "You never gave lessons! I have been everywhere. No one knows you. Come, where did you get the money, those laces, those jewels?"

She gave me one long, sad look, and that was all. I should have spared her, I should have allowed her to die in peace. But I loved her too much. Jealously was stronger than pity.

"You have deceived me for five years," I went on. "You have lied to me every day, every hour. You know all my life, and I know absolutely nothing of yours. Nothing—not even your name! Because it is not yours, this name that you bear. Oh, liar, liar!"

She was dying, and I not to know what name to call her! "Come, now, who are you? Where did you come from? Why did you come into my life? Speak! Tell me something!"

Instead of replying she turned her face to the wall, as if she feared that her last look would give up her secret.

And thus she died—died without divulging her secret, a liar to the end!—Translated For Argonaut From the French of Alphonse Daudet.

### A Famous Cook.

The fattening of poultry has been made the subject of special attention by M. Josephs, the great chef who has started a restaurant in Paris. The poultry that he uses is fed according to his own directions. It is first allowed a run of 200 yards. A few days after this is curtailed to 175 yards, and then reduced daily until the poultry is confined in boxes. Beautifully plump and fat it then is and ready for the crowned heads who honor his establishment.

To see Joseph carve one of these birds is a revelation. He holds it in midair on a fork. With his knife he then dexterously skims round the wings and legs, and before it is possible to say "Jack Robinson" every portion of the bird is carved and ready to be served.—Boston Traveller.

## ROARED LIKE A LION.

### A COASTER CAPTAIN'S STORY OF A REMARKABLE WHALE.

**It Didn't "Blow," but Its Roar Was Something Awful—It Was Eighty Feet In Length and Had a Queer Looking Head. Tried to Swamp the Schooner.**

"No," said Captain J. A. Crossman of South Portland, "we didn't encounter the sea serpent, but we had a strange experience with a whale, and I don't believe anybody ever had the like before. I've been at sea, man and boy, since I was 9 years old, and I never saw the like of the whale we encountered. I never saw a whale before that didn't blow, but the one we met didn't, but it gave a roar that was awful."

"It sounded like the lions in Central park, New York," said Miss Houston, who was one of the party that had the strange encounter.

"It certainly was more like the roar of a lion than anything else I can think of," said Captain Crossman.

The schooner Grace Webster, Captain Crossman, was on her way from New York to Portland with 414 tons of coal. Besides the captain and crew Mrs. Crossman, her daughter and Miss Houston were on board.

The schooner was about ten miles off Wood island and making good headway under full sail, the mate, Merrill Crossman, at the wheel, when there was a sudden commotion ahead, and the great head shot up into the air and was on a level with the deck.

One of the crew first sighted the strange creature and called Captain Crossman, and in a moment all on board but the man at the wheel were looking at the strange sight. They saw before them an enormous head, one mass of great bunches, through which the wicked looking eyes of the creature gleamed. They expected the whale, if such, would "blow," but it did not then or after. Once a narrow thread of what looked like steam shot up, but not a drop of water was sent into the air. As they looked at the creature it roared savagely, and then drew close up to the side of the schooner, giving them ample time to observe the head, and all agree that it was very broad; that it tapered almost to a point, and that it was not very thick through the thickest part. The creature was about 75 to 80 feet in length and had a very broad tail, very different from that of an ordinary whale. In fact, at the time there were three or four whales in sight, and they had no difficulty in noting the points of difference between them and the stranger.

The great creature went down head first and then made a series of attempts to strike the side of the schooner with its tail. It did not succeed and swam around them, roaring loudly, in evident anger. Then it went down and under the schooner.

Captain Crossman, who had watched for this movement, gave orders to be ready to lower the boat, fearing that the whale might come up under them and break them in two. It was very fortunate that they were not forced to lower their boat, as it proved later to be leaking and would not have carried half their number safely to land.

For more than an hour the whale continued its remarkable acrobatic performance, standing on its head, with its tail waving in the air most of the time. It seemed bent on hitting the schooner, and it took the best of good seamanship to prevent an encounter.

At last the whale seemed to get tired of what had been fun at first, and it headed for the westward.

Captain Crossman is of the opinion that this strange whale must have been mistaken for a sea serpent many times. Seen but a short distance off, the head would look more like that of a great serpent than of a whale.

The creature, while making its long and repeated attempts to hit the schooner, continued its roaring when above water. It would scrape against the side of the schooner and then would draw off, seem to be calculating the distance, and then strike. The schooner was kept off at the right moment, and the creature missed the vessel every time. It was an odd experience, and for a time there was something closely resembling a panic, the women being badly frightened.

Miss Houston said that the sight of that great mass standing almost upright in midocean was something not to be forgotten. Captain Crossman is uncertain whether the whale is a natural fighter or whether it was frightened when it came up out of the water, and as a result of its confusion made the repeated attempts to sink the schooner. One of the crew hit it with a bolt, and many times Captain Crossman said he could have hit it with a board from the deck. He did not venture to do anything to further arouse its anger and let it go in peace.—Portland (Me.) Press.

### A Story About John Wanamaker.

I ran across my old friend Jim Biddle of the Biddles of Philadelphia yesterday, and we fell a-talking about John Wanamaker. Said Jim: "A good many years ago I was clerk in a store in Chestnut street at a salary of $75 a month. One day a dray was driven up to the door, and the driver, coming into the store, handed me an order for two bolts of cloth. It was signed 'John Wanamaker.' John was a struggling beginner then, and the house decided that it did not know him well enough to sell him the cloth on time, so I was instructed to send word that we could not deliver the goods without the money."—New York Press.

### Effect of a Farce Comedy.

"Johnny," called his mother, "quit using that bad language."

"Why," replied the boy, "Shakespeare said what I just did."

"Well," replied the mother, growing infuriated, "you should quit going with him—he's no companion for you."—Louisville Post.

## STAGE HORSES BRING LUCK.

**Actors Like to Play in a Company that Utilizes the Animals.**

There is an old theatrical superstition that horses are very lucky to have in a play, and theatrical superstitions, like all others, die hard. There are one or two leading London managers who, if they were to reveal their inmost thoughts, believe in this superstition, and to this very day. "Cut the cackle and come to the 'osses," was the favorite maxim of the celebrated Ducrow, and he had good cause to believe in "'osses," for they made him one of the most prominent men of his time.

Sir Augustus Harris is a firm believer in the horse theory, for there has not been a recent successful Drury Lane drama in which a horse has not appeared, while a great many of them have owed their success in a great measure to the introduction of the equine. In the present drama running at Drury Lane is represented for the first time in the history of the stage a polo match with trained ponies, that have often played in matches on the actual ground at Hurlingham, in the mimic representation of which, on the stage, they appear every night.

Sir Augustus Harris tells a good story of one of these ponies, a beautiful little gray, formerly the property of Sir George Scott. During one of the rehearsals the ponies were brought down near the footlights that they might get accustomed to the glare and so not get frightened during the performance at night. It so happened that one of the dummy horses that are used in the battle scene—the Last Stand—was lying on the stage. The little gray pony caught sight of it, and struggled until he got over to where it lay. He sniffed and sniffed at it for some minutes and seemed to be very much puzzled; finally, to the great amusement of everybody on the stage, he made a vicious bite at the dummy's ear, which, not being very firmly attached, came off. The pony stood still for a minute with a strange, frightened look in his eyes, and then took to his heels up the stage. For weeks afterward it was impossible to get the pony to come down anywhere near the footlights.

The largest theatrical stables in the world are those kept by a horseman near Drury Lane Theater. Here one often sees more than 100 horses that are being used for various theatrical purposes. From these stables horses are sent all over England with touring companies. Often there will be as many as 200 horses traveling in various parts of the country from this establishment alone.—Boston Traveler.

## CLEMENS' WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

**They Accompany the Humorist and Author on His Lecturing Trip.**

Samuel Clemens, Mark Twain, the humorist author and lecturer, is happily married. He has a handsome home at Hartford, Conn., which is a center of the social and literary set of the

MARK TWAIN'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

ancient capital of the Nutmeg State. Just now Mr. Clemens is on a lecturing tour in Australia and South Africa and is accompanied by his wife and charming second daughter. Mrs. Clemens is a handsome and accomplished woman and a famous traveler. She is a native of Elmira, N. Y., and when Mr. Clemens married her possessed a large fortune.

### A $5,000 Bag of Gold.

The size and shape of United States mint pouches in which gold is shipped from the United States treasury to the European steamers, and vice versa. These bags are about thirteen inches in height when filled.

Mincemeat isn't made right unless you have a headache within two hours after eating the pie.

## HOW ICE IS LOADED.

### METHOD OF CONVEYING IT FROM HOUSE TO SHIPBOARD.

**Ingenious Elevators and Runs Employed by the Large Penobscot River Concerns. A Great Deal of Labor Accomplished by a Few Hands.**

An interesting operation is the loading of ice from the mammoth houses on the banks of the Penobscot into the large freight carriers that are almost constantly going up and down the river bearing heavy cargoes of frozen Penobscot to faroff ports.

From the top of the house the ice comes down in a most ingenious manner. An elevator is rigged outside the building, and on it the ice comes down by gravity. There is a counteracting force in a big weight that goes up when the load comes down, and vice versa. To the casual observer it looks as though the thing worked automatically. Two large blocks of ice are pushed out upon the elevator and they descend. As soon as they slide off, back goes the elevator for another load, and this thing is kept up hour after hour. Careful observation, however, shows a strong wire that leads off some distance, and at the end of it sits a man, and the secret is out. True enough, the thing works itself, but it needs a guiding hand so that it won't work too fast. The movements of the elevator are controlled by a friction pulley. When the ice reaches the bottom and one cake slides off, the elevator would take a run up before the other came off were it not that the man on the end of the wire pulls a lever and the friction pulley acts at the top, and the elevator waits until the cargo is all off. Then the man releases the pulley and back goes the carriage, the heavy weight at the other end carrying it rapidly to the top.

From the elevator the ice slides into a run. In the center of that is an endless chain that it fitted with pronglike attachments at certain intervals, and as they come along they come up behind the cake of ice and carry it to its destination.

A short distance up the run is a planer, a simple contrivance that removes the snow ice and evens the blocks so that they will pack nicely in the hold of the vessel. The cakes of ice pass serenely along, and when they come to the planer pass easily under it, but at the same time they lose two or three inches of their height. There is a provision in the contracts that provides for this, and they read that only an inch or inch and a half, or whatever the amount is, of snow ice shall be left on the cake, and therefore the planing.

Just beyond the planer is a man who gives the cake a quick pull that brings it ahead of the prong for a moment. A second look shows why this is done. By this quick movement the cake of ice is brought upon a pair of scales, and in the second's rest that it has before the prong on the chain gets along it is weighed and the figures placed upon the record that is being kept of the cargo. It is no small job to weigh the ice, for the cakes come along in rapid succession, and the weight has to be ascertained in the ordinary manner and the result put down before the next cake gets along.

From the scale the journey to the vessel is uninterrupted. The run is arranged so that it extends over the vessel to the hatchway, and the rise and fall of the tide are provided for by an arrangement that permits of the rising and falling of the run to correspond.

Perhaps the most ingenious thing of the whole system is that by which the ice is put in the hold. At the end of the run and directly over the hatchway is a strong frame, and in that there works a platform that goes up and down something like an elevator at the house. Two blocks of ice are slid upon it directly from the run, and the man who controls it releases a friction lever, and down it goes into the hold by its own weight, the speed being controlled by the man with the friction lever. The platform is suspended by four ropes that unwind from a cylinder as it descends, and at the same time another and larger rope that appears from a distance winds upon the cylinder.

When the load is off the platform in the hold, the friction lever is again loosened, and the rope that comes over the side of the vessel gets in its work by turning the drum the other way and quickly bringing the platform into its place. Out on the wharf at the other end of the big rope is another large weight, that does the work of pulling back the platform.

Away down in the hold the work of stowing the ice was progressing rapidly. The ice is simply packed together in as small a space as possible, and nothing is put around it, as many doubtless suppose. At the hatches, after the cargo is all in, a little hay is thrown, but with the exception of that there is nothing put about the ice to keep it from melting. Under the improved order of packing only from 10 to 15 per cent of the ice is melted, and at times not so much as that.—Bangor Commercial.

### A Sure Cure.

Mrs. Minks—Doctor, my husband is a terrible sufferer from insomnia, and some nights cannot sleep a wink. Can you do anything for him?

Doctor—Certainly, madam. In the first place, he must go to bed not later than 10 o'clock.

"He does that."

"Very well. Wait until he appears to be in a doze, and then suddenly give him a shake and tell him it is time to go down and fix the kitchen fire. He'll turn over, give a grunt, and sleep like a log till morning."—New York Weekly.

### Horse Talk.

Wickwire—There can be no doubt that the horse is rapidly passing.

Mudge—Mebbe, but the ones I bet on don't seem to pass anything very much.—Indianapolis Journal.

## HER FIRST REHEARSAL.

**Mary Anderson de Navarro Tells of the Preliminaries of Her Stage Debut.**

In writing of her first appearance on the stage Mary Anderson de Navarro tells in The Ladies' Home Journal that the opportunity to play was presented her by Manager McCauley at his Louisville theater. The star who was playing at the theater had failed to attract paying houses, and Dr. Griffin, who was Mrs. de Navarro's stepfather and her business manager, suggested to Mr. McCauley that she be given a chance to play. The offer was gladly accepted, and Mrs. de Navarro writes that there was only one rehearsal, and it was called for the next morning. "On my way to the cathedral," she adds, "I was enchanted to see posters on the fences making the announcement. The main part of the poster was devoted to advertising Milnes Levick in 'The Spy,' and at the bottom in smaller type the show bill read:

"Saturday Evening, Nov. 27, 1875.—Miss Mary Anderson, a young lady of this city, will make her first appearance on any stage as Juliet, in Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet;' Milnes Levick as Mercutio, and a powerful cast of characters.

"As I was in the quiet church the hour for rehearsal struck, and I started for the theater in a radiant frame of mind. Passing with my people through the darkened house and private boxes covered with their linen dusters, I found myself for the first time upon the stage. How strange and dreamlike it seemed, that empty theater, lighted only here and there by the faint glimmer of the gray day without, bereft of all the eager faces it had always been peopled with! And the stage! How dismal it was with the noisy patter of the rain on its tin roof, a small gas jet burning in the center, throwing a dingy light on the men and women (they did not relish the extra rehearsal), gloomily standing in the wings. On seeing me, all looked surprised. Some made remarks in whispers, which I felt to be unkind; others laughed audibly. Scarcely 16, my hair in a long braid, my frock reaching to my boot tops, tall, shy and awkward, I may have given them cause for merriment, but it was as cruel, I thought, as underbred, to make no effort to conceal their mirth at my expense. However, their rudeness was salutary in its effect, putting me on my mettle before the work began."

### Keeping Employees Honest.

"Distrust probably makes more thieves than were ever evolved by the laws of heredity," said a gentleman recently who has a business in which he employs a large number of men, all holding positions in which the element of trust is peculiarly great. "In my business I always make my men understand that I have the utmost confidence in them, and the result of this has been that I have never had an employee exhibit the least dishonest trait.

"Put a man on his honor and make him know that he is not being watched, but being trusted, and he will rarely, unless disposed to it by heredity, steal. Of course some men are born thieves and should never be trusted. They steal because the influence is too great for them to resist. Often surrounding a man with all sorts of devices and systems to prevent him from stealing has the effect of causing him to look out for a way of beating the bank. We are all strangely susceptible to that much talked of force, suggestion—more than we appreciate—and when the very environment in which we work suggests dishonesty every minute it is not much wonder that it has a very positive effect upon the mind in causing it to think dishonestly."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### An Intimate Friend of Hornets.

It is Mrs. Brightwen's privilege to be unusually well placed for the minute study of living creatures, and her pets have included lemurs, an ichneumon, squirrels, doves, owls, tortoises and so on. Squirrels and birds she has lured from the woods and won their affection by kindness, and in addition to giving many particulars about these she has something to say about studying nature, teaching children to be humane and the pleasures of insect observation, etc. That insects can discriminate between friends and enemies is, she holds, true, and she remembers once in a country village seeing a man hard at work thrashing corn in a barn, and quite near to him there was an immense hornets' nest hanging from a beam. When asked if he was not afraid of them, he smiled and said: "Oh, they know me well enough. One of 'em fell inside my shirt the other day, but he was very ceevil and never stung me, for I never interferes wi' them, and they never interferes wi' me."—Westminster Budget.

### British Army Pensions.

The ordinary pension to the widow of a lieutenant in the army is £40, and £10 for each child. A captain's widow has £50, and £12 for each child; a lieutenant colonel's widow, £90, and £16 for each child; a general's widow, £120, and £20 for each child. If death is directly traced to fatigue, privation or exposure, the pensions are increased by half as much again; if the officer is killed in action, or dies of wounds within 12 months of the battle, the pensions are doubled. The ordinary pensions are not granted if the officer was 25 years older than his wife.—London Echo.

### Speed No Object.

"What do you think of my new bays?"

"Why, they're beautiful animals, but they can't trot for shucks."

"Oh, well, I don't care for that part of it."

"You don't?"

"No. If they could do a mile a minute, the boulevard police would hold 'em down to eight miles an hour anyhow."—Chicago Record.

### Have Had Fourteen Indian Wars.

Our government has had 14 great Indian wars, which are estimated to have cost not less than $150,000,000 and as much more in private loss was sustained by individuals.

## AUTUMN SONG.

A song of the reaping time,
Of the feast days of the year;
A song of the grain and the well filled wain,
And the husking time that's near.
Here's hey, for a merry romp
In the brown old fields and vales!
And ho, for the mead where the cattle feed!
And ho, for the autumn gales!
A hunt through the tall, dim woods
For the fruit of the oak and vine,
A peep at the nest of the last redbreast
And a call where the chipmunks dine.
A smile in the morning skies,
And a laugh in the streams that flow
As they share their joy with the girl and boy
That today may a-rambling go.

—Frank Walcott Hutt in St. Nicholas.

## WHAT THE GRAND DUKE HEARD.

**European Officers Discussed the Capture of American Cities.**

The Grand Duke Alexis was at Kiel. He is a full Russian admiral now, and the head of the Russian navy. He was a frequent visitor to the Americans, and, like all the other notables, talked with the utmost frankness to our officers.

One day, watching the Columbia as she rode the waves as lightly and with the easy grace of a blue wing teal, the grand duke said to a captain: "I'm glad you Americans are rebuilding your fleet. Do you know what most impressed me when I visited your country? Let me tell you. The first thing was your wonderful national wealth; the second, the absolutely inadequate means at your disposal for national defense. You were like a drunken man with pockets full of money and two or three hungry ruffians on the dark side of the street waiting a chance to attack him."

"Why, do you mean to say"— began the somewhat startled captain, when the Russian put his hand on the other's arm and said: "Twice in my career I have heard the project of capturing one or two of your great cities and holding them for ransom deliberately discussed by officers of European fleets whose countries had hard work to make ends meet. And they meant it too. I once made a sensation when, after listening to a conversation of this kind, in which the officers of four different fleets took part, I said: 'Gentlemen, the United States and Russia are friends. Should she be unjustly attacked, Russia would help to see that the wrong was righted.' Ah, I can't tell you where or who it was. Come over to the Kurik [the Russian flagship] and have a glass of wine."—Washington Post.

### The Faust Legend.

Almost every renowned man of antiquity in the middle ages was believed to be attended by a spiritus familiaris, and not a few were suspected of being in direct league with the devil. Probably the oldest legend of which the Faust legend is a continuous thread is that of Simon Magus, mentioned in the history of the apostles.

According to Justin, he was a native of Gitton, a village in Samaria. He was, no doubt, a man of great intellectual powers. He was the father of the school of the Gnostics. It is also reported of him that he could make himself invisible, that he could pass through flames unharmed, could transpose matter, make gold and exorcise demons—in fact, he laid claim to all these powers and his name lived in the mouths of the people as a sort of Demiurg through many centuries until some other miracle working personality took his place at the popular fireside. Unusual accomplishments, great erudition, were attributed to the supernatural influence, and the general disposition to superstitious assumption was strengthened on the one hand by dogmatic affirmation on the part of the church of the existence of a personal satan, with his numerous household, and, on the other hand, by incorporating the magic arts among the practical sciences, of which astrology and alchemy occupied no mean part.—Menorah.

### Edmund Halley.

Probably the greatest service which Halley ever rendered to human knowledge was the share which he took in bringing Newton's "Principia" before the world. In fact, as Dr. Glaisher, writing in 1888, has truly remarked, "but for Halley the 'Principia' would not have existed."

Halley had the genius to perceive the tremendous importance of Newton's researches, and he ceased not to urge upon the somewhat recluse man of science the necessity for giving his discoveries publication. Having been authorized by the Royal society to undertake the printing of the book at his own expense, Halley spared no pains in pushing forward the publication of his illustrious friend's great work, so much so that in the same year he was in a position to present a complete copy to King James II, with a proper discourse of his own. Halley also wrote a set of Latin hexameters, in praise of Newton's genius, which he printed at the beginning of the work. The last line of this specimen of Halley's poetic muse may be thus rendered, "Nor mortals nearer may approach the gods."—Sir Robert Ball in Good Words.

### Eighteen Hundred Years After Death.

When the pick used by the excavator at Pompeii gives forth a hollow sound when striking the great bed of lava, care is immediately taken to open the cavity that is known to be near. Into this cavity liquid plaster of paris is poured. The cavity serves as a mold, and the plaster soon hardens. When the lava has been removed, the statue obtained usually proves to be that of a woman or man in the agonizing convulsions of death, the limbs contorted and the features drawn out of shape just as they were when the person was overtaken by the flood of redhot lava 1,800 years ago.—St. Louis Republic.

### Punishment.

Lucy—The wretch! And so he has been proposing to both of us?

Jenny—It seems so.

Lucy—I wish we could think of some fearful way to punish him.

Jenny—I have an idea.

Lucy—What is it?

Jenny—You marry him, dear.—Pick Me Up.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

RV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

APRIL 3 ..... 1896


## THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA.

The rush into the Yukon has begun. The first party of miners to take the trail left Juneau about the middle of January. There were nine men in the party. This is an unusually early start for miners. A good many others in town are getting ready for the trip, intending to tackle the range about the middle of March. Every steamer that comes in from below now brings a party of old-timers and crowds of new men, all anxious to get in and get to work. The Yukon country is almost certain to be overcrowded this summer, surely as regards winter supplies, unless large outfits are taken in from here by the miners. From all accounts received here from sections along the Pacific Coast and in the East, Alaska is destined to receive a rush of people this summer which will not be consistent with the present progress and the amount of work now going on. Alaska at present can support so many people and no more, and if the rush pans out according to present prospects there is likely to be considerable hardships. Alaska has no industries except mining, at which the wage-earner can make decent livlihood, and unless a man has sufficient means to carry him through, either in some business or for a season's prospecting, he had better steer clear of this country. It requires some capital to prospect for a mining claim, and when the claim is found it requires more capital to open it up. Gold nuggets do not grow on bushes, and it takes both a man's hands and his pockets to get the yellow mettal in this country. There's an almighty lot of it here, but it isn't to be had for the asking. It is perhaps timely now to tell something explicit about the way of getting into the Yukon and the difficulties of the trip. No one should think of coming to Alaska who has not perfect health and has not, moreover, a more than ordinary strong constitution, to enable him to withstand the atmospheric and climatic changes. In the Yukon district the thermometer has an annual range of 180 degrees. There is a time in the short summer when it ranges about 110 degrees above zero, and in the winter it frequently goes down to 70 degrees below, and sometimes more. No one should come to Alaska who has not some practical knowledge of quartz and placer mining. Theories are all right in their way, and a theorist may stumble upon something good, but it is the practical prospector who gets the Alaskan nuggets every time. Every unfavorable report of Alaska mines can be traced directly to some disappointed tenderfoot who thought he could come up here and pick the gold off the bushes. Most of them don't like it because they found they couldn't get nuggets as easily as they could salmon berries. Anybody can tell gold after the smelter gets through with it, but it isn't so easy to know where to look for and how to find it. If you are contemplating making the trip into the Yukon you want to give careful consideration to these things: The length of time you will have to stay in the country, the amount of money it will take, and the result which may be attained. Briefly, these things are: Time, three years; money, $500; results, unlimited. Little can be accomplished in less than three years' stay in the Yukon unless the prospector has marvelously good luck. A good part of the first season will be consumed in reaching the mines. Then if a claim is is discovered and located only preliminary work can be done. The second year the claim can be opened up well, and probably some mony can be made. The third year is when the prospector may reasonably expect to get his profits. No man ought to make the start into the Yukon basin with less than $500 above what he expects to spend for the outfit which shall cary him through to the diggings. That is if he goes by way of Juneau and over the pass, he wants to have $500 when he gets to Forty Mile or Circle City, or wherever it is he is going. If he goes by the way of St. Michael's and up the Yukon he wants to have just the same money. The road is long one whichever way he goes. Supplies are expensive. The season is short, and fortune is fickle. Failure to find gold the first season is likely to entail great hardship upon those whose funds are insufficient at the start. Not one in a hundred makes a paying strike the first season. The trading companies in the interior find a quick market for all their goods at spot cash prices, and they refuse absolutely to give credit. Their supply is invariably behind the demand. These are the cold-blooded facts, and if you haven't got the money to meet them you had better not try to go into the Yukon basin looking for a fortune. You won't get it. But if you've got the money, and if you are strong and healthy and ambitious are a good practical prospector, and if you've got good grit, why, come along. Here's the place where you can make a pile. There's lots of it up here, and such men are digging it out every year. It is estimated that they dug out in the Yukon district in the last season upward of $800,000, and that isn't a patch on what's there. The great basin of the Yukon is reached practically by but one route, and that by way of Juneau and the Chilcoot Pass. This is the shortest, quickest and cheapest route, and the only one taken by fully 95 per cent of the gold seekers of the interior. The first hundred miles over this route is accomplished by steam navigation from Juneau to Dyea. The next stage is made by canoe and sleigh, or by pack train twenty-seven miles, to Lake Lindeman, where boats are built in which the down stream journey is continued to the end. The start from Juneau ought to be made about the middle or not later than the third week of March, but, of course, miners do go in as late as May. Parties that start in March can do their own tranporting on sleighs across the summit of the Chilkoot Pass and down the lakes to where good timber for boatbuilding is to be found. The start can then be made down the river when when the ice breaks, which is much earlier than on the lakes. In that way the mines may be reached about a month earlier than if the boats are built on the lakes and a wait made for the ice to break there. There should be four or five men in each party. One tent, stove and a set of tools will do for all, if such an arrangement is made. One of the party ought to have some knowledge of boatbuilding, for it is an absolute necessity that the boat shall be stanch and substantial. A plain scow of good depth is all that is necessary. It can be easily built, and if it is well done it can be depended upon. No man should attempt to make the journy alone. Nothing can be of so great importance as the selection of an outfit. It is surprising what a very small difference in the quality or fashion of the articles which make up the outfit distinguishes the really excellent one from one which is absolutely valueless for purpose intended. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point. The best place for a man who is going into the Yukon to get his outfit is right here in Juneau. The traders here have had the benefit of years of experience in furnishing just exactly the outfits that are necessary, and they beat the merchants below out of sight in getting up outfits as well as in prices. The actual price here is, of course, a little above that in Seattle or Tecoma, but by the time the prospector has got his outfit from below up here he is sure to find that it has cost him fully as much as, if not more, than a better outfit would have cost him here. Hundreds of dollars' worth of goods are thrown away on trail evey year by prospectors who are new to the country, and who have bought their outfits down below, only to find that a good portion of their goods is of no value for real service, and only encumbered them in their movements. If you've got the notion that everything in Alaska must of necessity be extremely expensive, you want to remember that there are neither rents nor taxes to be paid up here, and those items consequently do not enter into the costs of outfits. Another thing which needs to be taken into consideration in the selection of an outfit is the knowledge of the county in which the outfit is to be used. If you're going to Cook's Inlet, you don't want a Yukon outfit, and a party with a Yukon outfit would have some difficulty in getting along at Cook's Inlet. In the matter of provisions, this estimate is a fair supply for one man for one month: Baking powder,—; flour, pounds, 20; dried fruits, 5; butter, 4; tea, 1; salt, 2; milk, cans, 4; mustard,—; bacon, pounds, 12; beans, 6; dessicated eggs, 5; sugar, 5; coffee, 3; cornmeal, 5; pepper; matches. This estimate, of course, may be varied very considerably, and the simple process of multiplication will determine the amounts necessary for larger parties and for longer periods, but too much of any or all of these articles will never come amiss, and to little is only another name for hardship. Enough should be taken to cover any possible delays which may occur at any time by reason of changes in the weather or for any one of many different causes. It is, of course, necessary that nothing should be taken on a prospecting trip which will hinder or impede progress, but it is nevertheless true that every spring finds parties in the Yukon region with scanty supplies and it is a wise plan for parties to take in with them every ounce of provisions which it is possible for them to carry. The Cook's inlet territory is much easier of access than the Yukon. It is reached from Juneau by steamer or sailing craft. This place is the outfitting place for all the mining districts of the territory. Strikes were made in the Cooks inlet country last summer, which promise to develop very well this year, and it is possible that the work done there this summer will show the Cook's inlet country to be a promising rival of the great Yukon district. But the gold fields of Alaska are by no means limited to the Yukon and the Cook's sections. There is scarcely a spot in the territory where auriferious indications may not be found and to the miner of experience and ability there is no limit to the possibilities. Practically the only development of of Alaska which is possible now is mining and that is the only opportunity which is offered to outsiders for financial improvement in this Territory. Alaska has all the professional men, clerks, mechanics, and laborers that she will need or can take care of for a long time to come. Mining men with capital, and prospectors who bring a two years stake, and who can aid in the development of the county are about the only classes to whom the field is open; but to them Alaska offers splendid inducements. Wages here are not as high as commonly supposed by those on the outside, and the Indians come into competition with the common laborers everywhere. Skilled labor is only fairly paid, and the working seasons are so short that the aggregate earnings are much less than in other climates. Wages of miners in the Yukon country are $10 a day. A complete outfit for the Yukon may be had in Juneau for $60; one a great deal better can be had for $150. The last one is a guilt-edged affair. Fare from Puget sound points to Juneau is just now $12 first class and $6 second class. Fare from Juneau to Dyea is about $10; from Juneau to Cook's inlet $25. The fare from Juneau into the Yukon by way of St. Michael's is about $175, and board at the stations where stops have to be made will bring the cost up to over $200. The last party out from the Yukon last fall reported that provisions were even then not as plentiful at the posts as they should be, and the river had closed for navigation, and no more supplies could come up from the depot at St. Michael's until this spring. Their advice to all going in this spring was to take a full summer's outfit with them. This party went in last Spring and found themselves in precisely the same predicament which they advise others to avoid this year. They were compelled to move on down the river from the grounds where they wanted to prospect, and had to get their living through energetic hustling, but lost the first half of the working season in the mines. It can be relied upon that the men who are in there now with claims opened and ready to work as soon as the season opens have all their arrangements made for the summer, and if there is any likelihood of a scarcity of provisions, they are not the ones who are going to be caught. The incomers who go there light will have to hustle or move out. For the last eight years each season has found supplies short in the spring. Each year larger and better transportation boats have been put on and their number has been increasd, but the increase in the number of miners has fully kept pace with the increase in the facilities, and with all that the trading companies have done they have not been able to get ahead of the increasing demands. The last party out last fall brought some reports which might be of interest to repeat now. Another rich placer strike has been made on Birch creek, where the best diggings were made last year. The jokers in the diggings named the little tributary of Birch creek on which the strike was made "Tin Horn Creek," in recognition of the gambling proclivities of the discoverer, but they changed their tune when the prospector took out one nugget weighing $55 and in two days' rocking cleaned up $130. The entire length of the creek was located in a few day after that. On the Pelkey claim the owner set twenty-two men to panning gravel to test the value of his ground. He had them all commence at one time and pan for one hour. At the end of that time each weighed his proceeds and reported. The highest man on the list had panned out $34, and the sum total for the hour's for the twenty-two men was a little over $400. The largest nugget taken out last season was on Robert Insley's claim on Glacier creek. It weighed $234. The main articles of consumption in the Yukon last year were flour and whiskey, the number of pounds of each being about the same. The whiskey was slipped to Forty-mile in bond, and that practically put an end to the smuggling through Juneau and transportation over the pass. Up to the time that the last party left good reports had had come in from all points along the river. A lot of new creeks had been struck, and several claims that had been but recently opened panned out well. All the old claims were up to the mark. Two men gave six theatrical performances in Circle City last winter and took in $2,000. They put in last summer in getting out logs for an "opera-house," which they expect to have completed and in running order for this winter. The principal amusement in Circle City in the winter time is dancing. A miner will go into a dance hall, and, balancing the scale with $50 in dust, he will get dancing tickets for 50 cents each for that amount. Then the whole house, broken miners and all, will fill up the seats until the $50 is gone, when another miner steps up with his long sack of dust and buys a fresh supply of tickets. One of best strikes made in the Birch creek diggings last summer was made by Jack McGregor, an old Juneau man. He employed about thirty men the whole summer at $10 a day, and would have paid an ounce a day ($18) if he had had to, to keep the claim running up to the close of the season. He cleaned up $20,000 above expenses. Last spring the stores got out of potatoes, and as a consequence the miners were in danger of scurvy. Jack paid $100 for one sack of potatoes to keep his men in good shape. Circle City bids fair to be the banner camp of the interior. When the last party left there were 200 houses within the city limits. The most imposing structure had a public hall 30 by 90 feet, with a pool table in one corner and a billiard table in another. There was a wing on each side, one being used for a restaurant and the other for a bar. One hundred and twenty square logs were used in the main hall aside from the wings and gables. The Alaska Commercial Company has a store building 30 by 60 feet and two stories high, and a warehouse 20 by 100 feet, built out of corrugated iron. The North American Trading and Transportation Company's store is 24 by 50 feet. Most of the other buildings in Circle City are dirt roofed. Sodhouses are used for winter storing. They have stoves in them, which are kept burning most all winter. Wood for fuel is plenty and easily got. Napoleon Dupras has opened up a barber shop at Circle City. Shaves are 50 cents and hair-cutting 75 cents. The two may be combined for $1. Whiskey is sold at 50 cents a drink. It costs from $15 to $22.50 a gallon. There were about twenty white women at the different posts—*Portland Telegram.*

## NOTICE OF DELINQUENT SALE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, state of California.

Location of works, Inyo County, California

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 4, levied on the 25th day of January, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| NAME. | NO. CERT. | NO. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E J. Reynolds | 6 | 20 | $ 7.00 |
| W. H. Jenkins | 41 | 100 | 35.00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of January, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence County of Inyo State of California, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Office—District Attorney's Offic, Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

## NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between P. O'Brien and Alex Kennedy, under the name of O'Brien & Kennedy, and also known as Kennedy & O'Brien, has been dissolved, and said Kennedy has no interest in the lease of the Minietta mine, Modock mining district, Inyo County, Cal.

P. O'BRIEN.

March 18, 1896.

## FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

### THE FARM GARBAGE.

**Disposing of the Sewage From the Farmhouse—The Objectionable Swill Barrel.**

In reply to a query prepounded by Rural New Yorker as to the best method of disposing of sewage from the farm, several answers were elicited. A correspondent who favored the cesspool wrote: The best material for use in carrying the sewage from the farm home is glazed sewer pipe, which should be at least 6 inches in diameter and extended no less than 200 feet away from both house and well. The pipe may empty into a cesspool, both pipe and pool to be covered with earth to the depth of 2½ to 3 feet. The advantage of this method is that the disagreeable sight and odor are disposed of. The disadvantage is that it will certainly contaminate well water, providing it is near and below the pool. To avoid this difficulty run the drain pipe in such a direction that the natural flow of the water in the ground will not come in contact with the sewage and carry it to the well.

A correspondent who thinks that sewers or house drains have no place on the farm because the waste of the household is of feeding and nominal value said: The water of the weekly wash I value highly, and every drop finds its way into bowl shaped hollows about cherry, pear, plum and apple trees. Kitchen slops containing grease, particles of food, vegetable parings, etc., are excellent for moistening pig and poultry feeds. These can easily be kept separate from wash water and other slops by the use of two or more receptacles. In the case of a small family a few buckets are all that is necessary. For a large family barrels may be employed, and these can easily and quickly be wheeled away and emptied by means of a barrel cart. Ordinary slop or swill is fit for feeding only while fresh, either by itself or when mixed with meals. When allowed to stand a short time, it ferments or putrefies and is then in fit condition to cause the severest bowel diseases in pigs. The farmer who consults his best interests will always feed it while fresh.

Another farmer, who considers open drains an abomination and cesspools little better, uses slops to kindle a compost heap. Waste from the house is taken to the pigpen in a cask mounted on wheels. A convenient plan for the disposal of swill, given substitutes for the swill barrel a 30 gallon tin can with good handles on each side. A milk can that has seen brighter days will answer. It should be mounted on a three wheeled truck, with wheels 12 inches in diameter. The forward wheel is on a swivel, with a strong wrought iron tongue attached. The garbage, etc., from the kitchen are put in and the whole emptied three times a day as regular work. Keep the can covered, shutting out flies and chickens, and scrub and scald thoroughly once a week. It is an easy matter for an active boy to grasp the cart handle and run down the walk with a full can for the pigs. But how hard for the same boy to go over the same ground five or six times with two heavy pails, slopping their contents at every step on his trowers and shoes.

### Green Bones For Poultry.

Green bones, gristle, flesh, etc., cut as fine as sausage meat, is not only greatly relished by fowls of all ages, but is undoubtedly a powerful stimulator to egg production. Great benefit is also derived from feeding liberal rations of this cut bone to growing chicks. It contributes to their early maturity, and pullets lay earlier in the season when they have this ration along with other feed.

It is hard work to cut up the green bones, even with the hand bone cutters, but those who practice doing it report that it pays. Farmers who do not possess a bone cutter can get along without the bone by occasionally cutting up some butcher's scraps and adding to wheat, small potatoes boiled, beets, carrots and cabbages. Others use lonemeal, stirring it in with the usual ration. Others again buy cracklings from the meatshop and chop up and feed every other day

When there is trouble from soft shelled eggs, it may be quickly remedied by a liberal use of ground raw bone and oyster shells. Bone and shells may be fed to fowls from a narrow box nailed to the side of the coop. It is less wasteful than throwing them on the ground. To use bonemeal beneficially it is necessary to mix it with the soft food. To promote laying it is necessary to have it ground coarse.

### CANALS OF THE FUTURE.

**They Will Be Large Enough For the Handling of a Heavy Business.**

The history of the struggle between canals of small dimensions and of railroads has been the same in all countries. The fight raged bitterly for a number of years, the canals acting on the defensive, although they had as allies the states under whose patronage they were built and operated. The result has been the same in all cases—the unconditional surrender of the canals to the railroads. This, however, is not so much the fault of the system as of their management The railroads have great advantages over canals. They are better able to abridge distances both by reason of superior speed and of facilities for overcoming elevations, spanning streams, free from danger of destructive floods, and piercing through the highest mountains, but their great success is mainly due to the fact that they have kept pace with the progress of the world.

Waterways built from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century were regarded ample to meet the requirements of trade at the time they were constructed, and there was in many instances a progressive improvement in their dimensions and appurtenances. But while the industrial, agricultural and commercial developments of the world have advanced to proportions not dreamed of a century ago canals have remained stationary. They are now obsolete and can no longer fulfill the requirements of cheap transportation in competition with railroads. The canals of the future must have the dimensions and the facilities for rapid transport to adapt them to the new conditions of commerce. They must not be barge or boat canals, but ample waterways for the free passage of such ships as are now engaged in carrying the world's trade. Of such canals we have now some important types in successful operation, and others in process of construction or in completion.—Chautauquan.

The Merchants' National bank of Baltimore received the other day an old continental thirty dollar bank note. It is not known whether the note is genuine or not.

In Rome, during the days of Nerva, apples were 2 cents a dozen; cherries were 1 cent; walnuts, a half cent; chestnuts, 1 cent; cucumbers were sold at 20 for 16 cents; lettuce, at 20 heads for 30 cents, and artichokes at 20 for 60 cents.

The man who hasn't any work to do never seems to be quite happy unless he is bothering somebody else who has.


EVERY SMOKER PRAISES THEM

## LAND NOTICES.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against Heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 786, dated March 20, 1888, upon the NE¼ Sec. 2, T 10 S., R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Resister.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Moffett against Christ F. Wenzelburger, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 501, dated October 15, 1894, upon the South east Quarter, section 35, Township 12 South range 34 East, in Inyo county, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 843. February 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final in support of his claim, and that said proof will be before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of Sec. 27, Tp. 8 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George L. Palmer, Eules S. Carrasco and Frederick Burkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County California. Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation held on the 20th day of March, 1896, an assessment (No. 3) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2nd day of May, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 30th day of May, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Dated, March 20, 1896.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment rooms will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

Mining claims obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

### CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T

P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kirkwood | 112 | 6:27 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:20 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:30 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | Lv 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 185 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 192½ | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:35 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 229 | 4:05 p m | 8:35 a m |
| Tibbets | 233 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

### VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:45 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 9:07 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:25 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 10:00 a m | 5:00 p m |
| Mound House | 10:50 a m | 5:30 p m |
| Gold Hill | 11:25 a m | 6:23 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:35 a m | Ar 6:35 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:10 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 5:21 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 5:55 p m | 8:40 a m |
| Carson | 6:40 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:05 p m | 10:35 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 7:31 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 7:55 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

### BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, make close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. jy25-tf JOHN CLARKE.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 3 .....1896

OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .63¼ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅛ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Mrs. Emma Jenkins. Chas. Donthitt.
Henry Hand. Thos. Newman.
Y. Pon. Franklin W. Smith.
E. G. Ring. Isidor M. Giram.
Henry Kelin. John McDonald.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### Real Estate Transfers

A. W. Eibeshutz to C. A. Collins—533 inches water, Hughes & Edson ditch—$1.

George Nornberg to J. M. Wolbrecht—Undivide done-half interest in four mines in Wild Rose district—$1.

Charles A. Collins to John R. Miles—Two hundred inches water, Hughes & Edson ditch, 1-15 interest in same ditch—$10.

Nicholas Spargo to Elias H. Blake—Forty acres land, and forty inches water in Blake & Miller ditch, Big Pine—$500.

Louis Joseph to W. L. Cornell—Lot in town of Big Pine—$5.

D. R. McLaren and James Shaw to L. R. Darrah—Forty acres land near Bishop—$80.

Samuel Levy to Thomas Boland—House and lot in Keeler—$5.

F. A. Hyde to John Fichman—Two lots in the town of Keeler—$60.

John McBride to I. H. Mulholland—160 acres land, near independence.

Thomas Brady to John McBride—½ undivided interest in 160 acres land, near Independence—$150.

### BORN.

VAUGHN—At Citrus, March 22, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Vaughn, a daughter.

MOORE—At Aberdeen, March 30, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Moore, a son.

---

A. C. Harvey was up from Lone Pine last Sunday.

Miss Mary Mulholland is vistiting with friends in Bishop.

Dave Holland of Keeler spent the day in town last Friday.

Thos. Boland was up from Keeler last Sunday and returned Monday.

Mrs. W. T. Bunney returned last Wednesday evening from a week's visit to Bishop.

Thorpe and La Prairie returned from their prospecting trip to Saline Valley last week.

W. T. Grant came up from Olancha last Wednesday and is spending a few days in town.

An interesting account of the gold fields of Alaska will be found on the second page of this issue.

Chas. Rose is now working in the Clerk's office in place John Merony who has returned to Bishop.

Earnest Laird arrived here from Bakersfield last Tuesday morning and will remain here for a while.

Rudolph Schober passed through town this morning en-route to Mojave on his regular trip. He had on 13 tons of freight.

Fred Holbert passed through town Thursday morning with his band of beef cattle on drive to Los Angeles. He had 300 head.

We are doing business on business principles. No Cheatam St. methods with us, and we defy competition.—Nathan Rhine. *

Among the visitors from Big Pine the past week, we note: Mrs. F. Baker, R. P. Hession, Miss Fannie Baker, Mrs. Hayes, and W. F. Baker.

A. V. Davidson left for the Coso hot springs this morning. He is again troubled with rheumatism and goes to try the hot mud baths at that place.

Our prices on clothing and furnishing goods are lower than our competitors can buy them for. It costs you nothing to look at them—Rhine's, always in the lead. *

Our new stock of men's clothing has just been received and we invite you to call and inspect it. We will make you prices that will stun you. Rhine's the Leaders. *

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Densmore left last Monday evening for a month's visit with relatives at Redlands, Cal. They will visit Los Angeles and San Francisco before returning.

### From Aberdeen.

Mr. Jas. Jenkins lost a valuable milch cow from eating too much green alfalfa.

Maj. G. D. Calvert is making good improvement on his premises near Tibbetts station.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Moore are the proud parents of a boy baby who made his appearance last Monday.

Mr. Montague has erected a residence on his claim south of the school house and is domiciled therein.

Word has been received that the contract for carrying the mails from the station to Aberdeen has been let to the Star Route Association.

The widowers and batchelors of this neighborhood turned out en-masse and in one day raised and finished a house for Miss Mabel Doss on her claim near the Goodale creek. There were no prizes offered, but each one put his best foot foremost to gain notoriety as to workmanship, and we dare say their individual efforts will not be wholly lost.

On Sunday ye scribe received invitation to join a party bound for the ranch of Mr. John Committi. It was a lovely day for an outing and we enjoyed it to a large extent. Though coming unheralded and unannounced we found everything in applepie order, and a bountiful repast was soon prepared by the genial foreman Mr. Cole, to which ample justice was done. Fresh vegetables formed no small part of the menu, and claret—well, suffice is to say that if half of the party had not been strictly temperate the other half might not have been able to get home. After dinner we inspected the orchard and garden. Mr. Committi's place shows what a little energy will do to turn a wilderness in to a paradise. Strawberries are now in blossom, and the peach trees and grape vines bear evidence of much fruit in their season. We had a fine trip and will anxiously await another invitation when the fruit is ripe.

NONPAREIL.

### Another Pioneer Gone.

A. N. Bell died at his residence at Camp Independence last Friday, after an illness of several weeks. Deceased was born in North Carolina in 1817, and was a pioneer of the State of California, and also of this County, he having crossed the plains and arrived in California in February, 1849. Arriving in San Francisco in the height of the gold excitement, he worked there for a while before starting for other parts of the State. He was one of the number men who discoverd Humboldt bay, and owned considerable property around Humboldt bay and in San Francisco in the early days. He spent several years in the town of Sonora, Tolumne county and other mining towns in that vicinity where he was engaged in the milling business with a brother. From there he came to Inyo County and erected the first saw-mill in the valley, which was located at Big Pine. Moving from there, he came Camp Independence and bought a mill-site and erected a flouring mill which was burned in the year 1868. The present mill was then erected on the same site in the month of July, 1870. He was married in the year 1870 to Miss Baker of Virginia, and leaves seven children, the eldest 25 and the youngst 15 years of age, also a brother and sister, both living in this State. The funeral took place last Sunday under the auspices of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., of which the deceased had long been a valued member.

### Good News For Aurora.

Ex-Governor Colcord visited Aurora last week. While there he arranged to have 20 tons of ore taken from the Esmeralda Con. mines. The ore will be taken to Bodie and treated by the cyanide process as an experiment. If it is found that a profit can be made, the Governor informs us that the company will erect a large cyanide plant near Aurora. There are unlimited quantities of low grade ore in the Aurora mines, and if the experiment proves successful a large force of men will be engaged at the mines. The Governor will return in about a week to personally superintend the working the ore and see that it is given a fair test.—*Bulletin.*

The Bodie Jockey Club seems to be progressing. If the scheme matures, and the present plans are carried out, it will bring many dollars to Bodie during the summer months. We have some good horses on this slope, and it is more than probable that others would come from a distance to participate in square racing. We hope that the men who are promoting the scheme will be able to carry out their ideas.—*Mining Index.*

The entertainment given last evening for the benefit of the Church, was fairly well attended. The program, consisting of recitations and songs, was most excellently rendered and could not have been improved upon by amatures anywhere. The icecream, cake and coffee were all that could be desired both in quantity and quality. We did not learn the amount cleared.

Ed. M Clarke will return to Bishop to live. John Clarke came down from Bishop with a six-horse team yesterday, and will return to-day with the household effects. Ed's place as Under Sheriff will be filled by George F. Willis of Bishop.

Mrs. Mary Tynan spent a couple of weeks in Independence with her brother, D. J. Hession, and at the end of last week went to Big Pine where she is now visiting with her father. Mr. Tynan is expected over in a short time.

Among the visitors from Bishop the past week were: Mr. C. B. Rawson, Mrs. H. Gifford, Miss Grace Gifford, Miss Emma Yandell, Mr. and Mrs. Will Trickey, J. W. Smith Esq. and B. H. Yaney.

Having established headquarters in San Francisco we will always have a representative in the market to take advantage of bargains and will be so in a position to give you the benefit of low prices.—Nathan Rhino. *

### Estray Notice.

There came to my place at the "Tennessee Ranch," about 16 miles from Darwin, two horses described as follows: One brown, branded JE and vented JE on right hip and shoulder. One roan, branded C3 right hip. Taken up Sept. 10, 1895. The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JAMES WOOD.

Tennessee Ranch, March 16, 1896.

### Notice

A meeting of the People's Party County Central Committee is hereby called to meet at Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., on Saturday, April 18 1896. For the purpose of electing (2) delegates to the State Convention, and to fix a time and place for holding a County Nominating Convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Committee.

J. R. ELDRED, Chairman.
THOS. CALLOW, Secretary.

Dated at Big Pine, March 24, 1896.

### Religious Services

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C A Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman, supt.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer D. D., Supt. of the Nevada Mission, will hold the last quarterly conference of the Independence charge, at Independence, April 13. The order of Services will be as follows: The Rev. Dr. Van Deventer will lecture at Lone Pine on Saturday, April 11, to commence at 7:30 p. m. Subject of lecture, "The house we live in, what do you think of it?" On Sunday, April 12, there will be a preaching service at Lone Pine, to commence at 11 a. m. followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Georges Creek in the afternoon to commence at 3 o'clock. In the evening at 7:30 the Supt. will preach at Independence, the sermon to be followed by the communion service. On Monday, April 13 the quarterly conference will be held at Independence, to commence at 2:30 p. m. On Tuesday, April 14, Dr. Van Deventer will lecture at Independence, subject, "Destruction Island and the Light House beyond," service to commence at 7:30. Collections will be taken at all the preaching services, and lectures to defray expenses. We hope that you will be present at as many of these services as possible. All are cordially invited. Came and bring as many as you can with you.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### ORDER FOR NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO SELL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of The Salt Wells Borax Co., a corporation, An Insolvent Debtor.

D. Holland, the assignee of the estate of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, an insolvent debtor having filed his petition in this Court asking for an order to sell certain property of the estate of said debtor at public auction. It is ordered that the 6th day of April, 1896, be set as the day for hearing said petition at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court room of said Court; and that said assignee give notice of the hearing of said petition to the creditors of said insolvent by serving on each a copy of this order by mail, and by publication of this order in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in said County of Inyo, as often as said paper is published before the day set for hearing of said petition.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo.

Dated, March 23, 1896.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testamant was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those these certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 480 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 88-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Ia Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896


MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO AUGUST HEITZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890. tf.

BOOKS ON MINING

CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY, ASSAYING, ELECTRICITY THE MECHANIC TRADES, SCIENCE, ETC.

AGENTS WANMED FOR YOST-FALCON AND WARNER BICYCLES AND TANDEMS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER
Successor to Osborn & Alexander,
401 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.
WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY, Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, TIN-WARE, GLASS-WARE, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, BOOTS, SHOES, CUTLERY &c.

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

Give me a call at the Old Stand, see Goods and learn Prices.

5tf A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING Shirts, Underware and neckware.

JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

NATHAN RHINE, THE LEADING MERCHANT. Independence, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated Febrdary 2nd 1895.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE —FROM— Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Shop on Edwards St. Opposite Court House

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE.

BY GILBERT PARKER

AUTHOR OF "THE CHIEF FACTOR" "PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE" ETC.

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"Lali," said Marion somewhat abruptly—she scarcely knew why she did it—"are you happy?"

It was strange how the Indian girl had taken on those little manners of society which convey so much by inflection. She lifted her eyebrows at Marion and said presently in a soft, deliberate voice, "Come, Marion, we will go and see little Richard; then I shall be happy."

She linked her arm through Marion's. Marion drummed her fingers lightly on the beautiful arm and then fell to wondering what she should say next. They passed into the room where the child lay sleeping. They went to his little bed, and Lali stretched out her hand gently, touching the curls of the child. Running a finger through one delicately, she said, with a still softer tone than before, "Why should not one be happy?"

Marion looked up slowly into her eyes, let a hand fall on her shoulder gently and replied, "Lali, do you never wish Frank to come?"

Lali's fingers came from the child, the color mounted slowly to her forehead, and she drew the girl away again into the other room. Then she turned and faced Marion, a deep fire in her eyes, and said in a whisper almost hoarse in its intensity, "Yes, I wish he would come tonight."

She looked harder yet at Marion. Then, with a flash of pride and her hands clasping before her, she drew herself up and added: "Am I not worthy to be his wife now? Am I not beautiful—for a savage?"

There was no common vanity in the action. It had a noble kind of wistfulness and a serenity that entirely redeemed it. Marion dated her own happiness from the time when Lali met her accident, for the evening of that disastrous day she issued to Captain Hume Vidall a commission which he could never, wished never to, resign. Since then she had been at her best—we are all more or less selfish creatures—and had grown gentler, curbing the delicate imperiousness of her nature and frankly and without the least pique taken a secondary position of interest in the household, occasioned by Lali's popularity. She looked Lali up and down with a glance in which many feelings met, and then, catching her hands warmly, she lifted them, put them on her own shoulders and said, "My dear, beautiful savage, you are fit and worthy to be queen of England, and Frank, when he comes"——

"Hush!" said the other dreamily, and put a finger on Marion's lips. "I know what you are going to say, but I do not wish to hear it. He did not love me then. He used me"— She shuddered, put her hands to her eyes with a pained, trembling motion, then threw her head back with a quick sigh. "But I will not speak of it. Come, prepare for the dance, Marion. It is the last tonight. Tomorrow"— She paused, looking straight before her, lost in thought.

"Yes, tomorrow, Lali?"

"I do not know about tomorrow," was the reply. "Strange things come to me."

Marion longed to tell her then and there the great news, but she was afraid to do so and was, moreover, withheld by the remembrance that it had been agreed she should not be told. She said nothing.

At 11 o'clock the rooms were filled. For the fag end of the season people seemed unusually brilliant. The evening itself was not so hot as common, and there was an extra array of distinguished guests. Marion was nervous all the evening, though she showed little of it, being most prettily employed in making people pleased with themselves. Mrs. Armour also was not free from apprehension.

In reply to inquiries concerning her son she said, as she had often said during the season, that he might be back at any time now. Lali had answered always in the same fashion and had shown no sign that his continued absence was singular. As the evening wore on the probability of Frank's appearance seemed less, and the Armours began to breathe more freely.

Frank had, however, arrived. He had driven straight from Euston to Cavendish square; but, seeing the house lighted up and guests arriving, he had a sudden feeling of uncertainty. He ordered the cabman to take him to his club. There he put himself in evening dress and drove back again to the house. He entered quietly. At the moment the hall was almost deserted; people were mostly in the ballroom and supper room. He paused a moment, biting his mustache as if in perplexity. A strange timidity came on him. All his old dash and self possession seemed to have forsaken him. Presently, seeing a number of people entering the hall, he made for the staircase and went hastily up. Mechanically he went to his own room and found it lighted. Flowers were set about, and everything was made ready as for a guest. He sat down, not thinking, but dazed. Glancing up, he saw his face in a mirror. It was bronzed, but it looked rather old and careworn. He shrugged a shoulder at that. Then in the mirror he saw also something else. It startled him so that he sat perfectly still for a moment looking at it. It was some one laughing at him over his shoulder—a child! He got to his feet and turned round. On the table was a very large photograph of a smiling child—with his eyes, his face. He caught the chair arm and stood looking at it a little wildly. Then he laughed a strange laugh, and the tears leaped to his eyes. He caught the picture in his hands and kissed it—very foolishly men not fathers might think—and read the name beneath, "Richard Joseph Armour," and again, beneath that, the date of birth. He then put it back on the table and sat looking at it—looking and forgetting and remembering.

*He caught the picture in his hands and kissed it.*

Presently the door opened, and some one entered. It was Marion. She had seen him pass through the hall. She had then gone and told her father and mother, to prepare them, and had followed him up stairs. He did not hear her. She stepped softly forward. "Frank," she said, "Frank," and laid a hand on his shoulder. He started up and turned his face on her; then he caught her hands and kissed her. "Marion!" he said, and he could say no more, but presently he pointed toward the photograph.

She nodded her head. "Yes, it is your child, Frank, though of course you don't deserve it. Frank, dear," she added, "I am glad—we shall all be glad—to have you back, but you are a wicked man." She felt she must say that.

Now he only nodded and still looked at the portrait. "Where is—my wife?" he added presently.

"She is in the ballroom." Marion was wondering what was best to do.

He caught his thumbnail in his teeth. He winced in spite of himself. "I will go to her," he said, "and then the baby."

"I am glad," she replied, "that you have that much sense of justice left, Frank—the wife first, the baby afterward, but do you think you deserve either?"

He became moody and made an impatient gesture. "Lady Agnes Martling is here, and also Lady Haldwell," she persisted, cruelly. She did not mind, because she knew he would have enough to compensate him afterward.

"Marion," he said, "say it all and let me have it over. Say what you like, and I'll not whimper. I'll face it. But I want to see my child."

She was sorry for him. She had really wanted to see how much he was capable of feeling in the matter. "Wait here, Frank," she said. "That will be best, and I will bring your wife to you."

He said nothing, but assented with a motion of the hand, and she left him where he was. He braced himself for the interview. Assuredly a man loses something of natural courage and self confidence when he has done a thing of which he should be and is ashamed.

It seemed a long time—it was in reality but a couple of minutes—before the door opened again, and Marion said, "Frank, your wife!" and then retreated.

The door closed, leaving a stately figure standing just inside it. The figure did not move forward, but stood there, full of life and fine excitement, but very still also.

Frank Armour was confounded. He came forward slowly, looking hard. Was this distinguished, handsome, reproachful woman his wife, Lali, the Indian girl whom he had married in a fit of pique and brandy? He could hardly believe his eyes. And yet her eyes looked out at him with something that he remembered, too, together with something which he did not remember, making him uneasy. Clearly his great mistake had turned from ashes into fruit. "Lali, my wife!" he said, and held out his hand.

She reached out hers courteously, but her fingers gave him no response.

"We have many things to say to each other," she said, "but they cannot be said now. I shall be missed from the ballroom."

"Missed from the ballroom!" He almost laughed to think how strange this sounded in his ears. As if interpreting

*The door closed, leaving a stately figure standing just inside it.*

his thought, she added: "You see, it is our last affair of the season, and we are all anxious to do our duty perfectly. Will you go down with me? We can talk afterward."

Her continued self possession utterly confused him. She had utterly confused Marion also when told that her husband was in the house. She had had presentiments, and besides she had been schooling herself for this hour for a long time. She turned toward the door.

"But," he asked like a supplicant, "our child? I want to see our child."

She lifted her eyebrows. Then, seeing the photograph of the baby on the table, understood how he knew. "Come with me, then," she said, with a little more feeling.

She led the way through the hall and paused at her door. "Remember that we have to appear among the guests directly," she said, as though to warn him against any demonstration. Then they entered. She went over to the cot and drew back the fleecy curtain from over the sleeping boy's head. His fingers hungered to take his child to his arms. "He is magnificent, magnificent!" he said, with a great pride. "Why did you never let me know of it?"

"How could I tell what you would do?" she calmly replied. "You married me wickedly and used me wickedly afterward, and I loved the child."

"You loved the child!" he repeated after her. "Lali," he said, "I don't deserve it, but forgive me, if you can—for the child's sake."

"We had better go below," she calmly replied. "We have both duties to do. You will of course appear with me—before them?"

The slight irony in the tone cut him horribly. He offered his arm in silence. They passed into the hall and to the staircase. "It is necessary," she said, "to appear cheerful before one's guests."

She had him at an advantage at every point. "We will be cheerful, then," was his reply, spoken with a grim kind of humor. "You have learned it all, haven't you?" he added.

They were just entering the ballroom. "Yes, with your kind help—and absence," she replied.

The surprise of the guests was somewhat diminished by the fact that Marion, telling General Armour and his wife first of Frank's return, industriously sent the news buzzing about the room.

The two went straight to Frank's father and mother. Their parts were all excellently played. Then Frank mingled among the guests, being very heartily greeted, and heard congratulations on all sides. Old club friends rallied him as a deserter and new acquaintances flocked about him, and presently he awakened to the fact that his Indian wife had been an interest of the season and was not the least admired person present. It was altogether too good luck for him, but he had an uncomfortable conviction that he had a long path of penance to walk before he could hope to enjoy it.

All at once he met Lady Haldwell, who, in spite of all, still accepted invitations to General Armour's house, the strange scene between Lali and herself having never been disclosed to the family. He had nothing but bitterness in his heart for her, but he spoke a few smooth words, and she languidly congratulated him on his bronzed appearance. He asked for a dance, but she had not one to give him. As she was leaving she suddenly turned as though she had forgotten something, and looking at him said: "I forgot to congratulate you on your marriage. I hope it is not too late."

He bowed. "Your congratulations are so sincere," he said, "that they would be apropos late or early."

When he stood with his wife while the guests were leaving and saw with what manner she carried it all off—as though she had been born in the good land of good breeding—he was moved alternately with wonder and shame—shame that he had intended this noble creature as a sacrifice to his ugly temper and spite. When all the guests were gone and the family stood alone in the drawing room, a silence suddenly fell among them. Presently Marion said to her mother in a half whisper, "I wish Richard were here."

They all felt the extreme awkwardness of the situation, especially when Lali bade General Armour, Mrs. Armour and Marion good night and then, turning to her husband, said, "Good night." She did not even speak his name. "Perhaps you would care to ride tomorrow morning. I always go to the park at 10, and this will be my last ride of the season."

(To Be Continued.)

**At the Colorado State oratorical contest Eugene M. Antrim of the Denver University took first prize, and the second prize was awarded to John R. Thompson of Colorado College. These gentlemen will represent Colorado in the interstate contest.**

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### CARVED IN THE BARK.

**A Clump of Trees Upon Which Appeared the Names of Many Soldiers.**

"I don't quite understand, and I never could," said an observer, "what prompts people to write their names in public places. Trees have always been favorite objects upon which to carve names, and the smooth bark of the beech offers a field most inviting to the knife of the carver. I saw once a bunch of beech trees upon which thousands of names had been cut. This was in Virginia, close by the left bank of the James river. A ravine made back from the river, and at the head of this ravine there was a spring. Around the spring was this clump of beech trees.

"The names carved on these trees were those of soldiers who had been encamped thereabout in the time of the civil war and who had come to this spring for water. It was in 1879 that I saw them, so that they must have been there then at least 14 years. They had probably been there longer. About a third of the names were still legible. Many of them were the names of men of Pennsylvania regiments. Those that had become illegible were mainly those that had been carved on smaller trees.

"There was one big tree that had upon it, I should think, 500 names. They encircled it for 20 feet up from the ground. It seemed as if some of those among the highest must have been cut by men who swung down from the first branch, and one could imagine that men stood on one another's shoulders to reach above the names already carved by men standing on the ground, or that perhaps there was led up beside the tree a horse upon whose back the carver stood.

"These names may have been carved, every one of them, simply as a pastime, and yet it seemed somehow as though this was a case in which the carving might have been done in something more than a merely idle spirit."—New York Sun.

### MRS. PEARY WAS FRIGHTENED.

**It Was When She Went Hunting Walrus With Her Husband.**

Mrs. Peary, wife of the famous arctic explorer, declares she has had more than enough of the polar regions, and is determined that her husband shall never repeat his travels in those frigid lands. When asked what experience stands out most prominently in connection with the unusual life while exploring, Mrs. Peary, without a moment's hesitation, said: "Our hunting the walrus. It is the only occasion in my life when I was so frightened that I would have welcomed death as a relief. We were out in a boat with Dr. Cook, Mat, and some natives. Mr. Peary had broken his leg, but was steering the boat, his leg, in splints, stretched out before him. We saw the walrus coming toward us, and when the natives said, 'Shoot at them,' we took our rifles and did so.

"Then followed a scene too terrible for words. The bullets had only entered the hides of these animals, enough to infuriate them, and they came forward enraged and with but one determination—to turn over the boat. They placed their long tusks on the gunwale and attempted to tip us out. I crouched at the bottom of the skiff, loading the rifles, so that the men would not have to wait a second. The sea was crimson with their blood, and for a few moments I did not know whether I should be shot by the excited men or drowned by the walruses. We killed about 17, and have some of the tusks. But don't let me talk about it any more. All that is past."—Philadelphia Times.

**A New Application of Scripture.**

There was rejoicing in the village at the killing of a pig. Being dead, it was cut up. A neighbor's cat stole secretly into the larder, and annexed a piece of pork, which she brought in triumph to her mistress. Next day the clergyman of the parish visited the old woman, who recounted to him the remarkable sagacity of the beast. "It was quite beautiful, sir," she said piously, "to see the way the sweet creature brought me the piece of pork; it brought to my mind what we read in the Bible about Elijah and the ravens."—Realm.

**Speaking From Experience.**

Little Nan of four summers, considering it her duty to entertain a lady who is waiting for mamma, enters into conversation.

Nan—Have you any little girls?

The Caller—Yes, I have two.

Nan—D-do you ever have to whip 'em?

The Caller—I'm afraid I have to sometimes.

Nan—What do you whip 'em with?

The Caller (amused)—Oh, when they've been very naughty, I take my slipper.

Nan (most feelingly as mamma enters)—Y-yo-you ought to take a hairbrush. My mamma does, and it hurts awfully.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A vagabond was originally only a traveler or person who went from place to place with or without a definite object.

### FROST, FROLIC AND BUSINESS.

The wind over frozen ponds and lakes, over snow-fields of plains and open country, is heavily charged with frost and fine particles of frozen matter. It is the most penetrating way for chill to set in. Sudden warmth, sudden chill, and severe colds. Girls and boys skating, driving for pleasure or business, and men at work afield know the difference in temperature. Yet the youngsters skate away and with mouth open laughing take in a dose of sore throat. Drivers and workmen throw aside wraps and all know the next day from soreness and stiffness what sudden chill means. Now the best thing to do when housed is to rub well at once with St. Jacobs' Oil. If you do, you will not have sore throat; or if you are stiff and sore, it will cure by warming the surface to throw out the chill.

The editor of a New York comic paper has just had a picture taken of himself and his staff. That's the way an editor should always be—with his wits about him.

**Fits Cured**

*From U.S. Journal of Medicine*

**Prof. W. H. Peeke,** who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address **Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York**

## He Will Not Drown Himself.

*(From the Troy, N. Y., Times.)*

**R. W. Edwards, of Lansingburgh, was prostrated by sunstroke during the war and it has entailed on him peculiar and serious consequences. At present writing Mr. E. is a prominent officer of Post Lyon, G. A. R., Cohoes and a past aid de camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of Albany Co. In the interview with a reporter, he said:**

"I was wounded and sent to the hospital at Winchester. They sent me together with others to Washington—a ride of about 100 miles. Having no room in the box cars we were placed face up on the bottom of flat cars. The sun beat down upon our unprotected heads. When I reached Washington I was insensible and was unconscious for ten days while in the hospital. An abscess gathered in my ear and broke; it has been gathering and breaking ever since. The result of this 100 mile ride and sunstroke, was, heart disease, nervous prostration, insomnia and rheumatism; a completely shattered system which gave me no rest night or day. As a last resort I took some Pink Pills and they helped me to a wonderful degree. My rheumatism is gone, my heart failure, dyspepsia, and constipation are about gone and the abscess in my ear has stopped discharging and my head feels as clear as a bell when before it felt as though it would burst and my once shattered nervous system is now nearly sound. Look at those fingers," Mr. Edwards said, "do they look as if there was any rheumatism there?" He moved his fingers rapidly and freely and strode about the room like a young boy. "A year ago those fingers were gnarled at the joints and so stiff that I could not hold a pen. My knees would swell up and I could not straighten my leg out. My joints would squeak when I moved them. That is the living truth.

"When I came to think that I was going to be crippled with rheumatism, together with the rest of my ailments, I tell you life seemed not worth living. I suffered from despondency. I cannot begin to tell you," said Mr. Edwards, as he drew a long breath, "what my feeling is at present. I think if you lifted ten years right off my life and left me prime and vigorous at forty-seven I could feel no better. I was an old man and could only drag myself painfully about the house. Now I can walk off without any trouble. That in itself," continued Mr. Edwards, "would be sufficient to give me cause for rejoicing, but when you come to consider that I am no longer what you might call nervous and that my heart is apparently nearly healthy and that I can sleep nights you may realize why I may appear to speak in extravagant praise of Pink Pils. These pills quiet my nerves, take that awful pressure from my head and at the same time enrich my blood. There seemed to be no circulation in my lower limbs a year ago, my legs being cold and clammy at times. Now the circulation there is as full and as brisk as at any other part of my body. I used to be so light-headed and dizzy from my nervous disorder that I frequently fell while crossing the floor of my house. Spring is coming and I never felt better in my life, and I am looking forward to a busy season of work."

**Costume and Mortality.**

A remarkable effect of costume on mortality is shown in a very instructive manner by one of the English registrar general's reports. It appears that among children aged from 1 to 5 years there is an equality in the number of deaths by scalds and burns among boys and girls, but from 5 to 10 double the number of girls to that of boys die from these causes, while from 10 to 20 there die 102 women and only 27 men, and from 20 upward 71 women and 22 men, showing the influence of muslin and flounce in producing death, notwithstanding the greater caution of the female sex.

**March**

April, May are most emphatically the months for taking a good blood purifier, because the system is now most in need of such a medicine, and because it more quickly responds to medicinal qualities. In winter impurities do not pass out of the body freely, but accumulate in the blood.

**April**

The best medicine to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thus give strength and build up the system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands take it as their Spring Medicine, and more are taking it today than ever before. If you are tired, "out of

**May**

sorts," nervous, have bad taste in the morning, aching or dizzy head, sour stomach and feel all run down, a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will put your whole body in good order and make you strong and vigorous. It is the ideal Spring Medicine and true nerve tonic, because

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In the issue of January 15th appeared the opening chapters of a new and thrilling serial story, entitled "An Artist in Crime," which has been pronounced the best detective story ever offered the people of California. It holds the interest of the reader from first to last, and is but one of many good things the WEEKLY POST offers to its subscribers. Fifty cents a year puts the WEEKLY POST within the reach of everybody in the State.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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## A BRITON'S LUGGAGE.

ATTEMPTS OF AMERICAN IMITATORS TO INTRODUCE IT HERE.

**Ponderous British Hat Boxes, Portmanteaus and Hold Alls—The Baggage on a Steamship Wharf Is a Study—The Traveler and His Bathtub.**

As the traveling Briton is known in this country by his luggage, so the American woman was once hated in Europe because of her saratoga trunk. The world has escaped the general adoption of the saratoga trunk, but a worse thing seems possible, as British luggage threatens to become international. Even now you may buy in this town all the impedimenta with which the traveling Briton cumbers himself and bedevils the rest of mankind. A Broadway trunkmaker has for some years past undertaken to fix the thraldom of these things upon his fellow country men and women, and many traveling Americans, especially the wealthy and fashionable, are to be recognized by the multiplicity of British impedimenta that they carry to and fro in their frequent journeyings between the old world and the new. More curious still, those clever and imitative Japanese have begun to produce British luggage identical with the original in the minutest details, even down to hand sewed straps on leather trunks, portmanteaus and the like; but, drolly enough, the whole outfit is merely a paper counterfeit of the real thing.

American imitators of things British, lacking the fine humor of the Japanese, have made no substitution of light material for heavy, but have taken on the full burden of ponderous British hatboxes, portmanteaus, rugs, bags, hold alls and even bathtubs. It was a traveling American who gave to the world an account of a refreshing scene on board a Mediterranean steamer bound to Tangier or some such Mohammedan port of north Africa. A British passenger with his bathtub had nearly pestered the life out of a meek, coffee colored Mohammedan, who accepted the Briton's curses without a sign of reproach, but when in the course of getting the luggage ashore the precious bathtub fell overboard and sank like lead, the harmless follower of the prophet was seen to pause in his work and dance gleefully upon the deck, exclaiming in triumph, "Oh, Mr. Goddam, Mr. Goddam!" It is since that incident that traveled Americans in their aping of British ways have accepted even the burden of the bathtub.

A study of baggage at a steamship wharf or even at a large railway station in New York is an instructive lesson as to the cosmopolitan character of the city. There is one article of British luggage that seldom survives more than one journey within the limits of the United States and sometimes gets no farther inland than the New York hotel at which the traveler makes his first stop. This article is the little trunk or box of japanned tin much used by travelers in Great Britain. The flimsy trifle hardly survives the first encounter with the American baggage handler, and after the first journey of 600 miles in this country is battered out of all resemblance to its original rectilinear self. It is an article of luggage not suitable to the exigencies of American travel.

A pathetic feature of the baggage at the railway stations that are doorways to the west is the immigrant's luggage. Sometimes it is a mattress from the steerage wrapped about the few belongings of the new made American. Again it is the corded box of the Irish, English or Scotch immigrant. It will be recalled how important a preliminary to Charlotte Bronte's journeyings out into the great world from her Yorkshire home was the cording of her box. The corded box is as rare among the luggage of an American traveler as the old hair trunk, though both are occasionally seen. The seaman's locker, rectilinear for a stable stowage and strong against accidents, figures in the luggage at steamship wharves. One knows instinctively its contents of old clothes, protographs, curios, tobacco and long treasured letters from home and the array of pictures from the illustrated papers pasted on the inside of the lid.

The elaborate dressing cases that some Americans and all well to do Englishmen used to travel with are going out of fashion. It is almost a necessity that the traveler with this pretty piece of luggage take along a valet, for the thing weighs like so much lead and is too precious to be trusted to the tender mercies of the baggage department. The traveling desk also has nearly disappeared, though some ingenious trunkmakers now produce trunks that open so as to form desks. The luncheon hamper that used to accompany every traveler across this continent in the days before dining cars came into use has almost entirely disappeared. The California millionaires of early transcontinental travel carried enormous and richly laden hampers and dispensed often a princely hospitality to their fellow travelers. The dinner hour on board a transcontinental train was a picturesque incident of travel in those days. The traveling Briton in Europe still sometimes carries his luncheon hamper, and it is often one of the nuisances of European travel.

Some of the English theatrical companies have become so used to traveling in America that they have adopted our methods with baggage. They accept with grace the great American trunk, dispense with the hatbox, the bathtub, the rugs, shawl straps and the rest and calmly see their belongings carted off by a stranger, who leaves behind as evidence only a bit of brass bearing a few letters and numbers.—New York Sun.

### The War Wheel.

Wheeler—And don't you think the bicycle will ever be useful in warfare?

Walker—No. I doubt if it will ever get farther than its present status as a mere instrument for assault and battery.—Indianapolis Journal.

## EXIT THE BLUEJACKET.

**In Modern Steam Battleships Athletic Sailors Play a Minor Part.**

A proportion of the bluejackets of any fully rigged ship were necessarily athletes. The "upper yardmen" in a line of battle ship or a frigate were exceptional men in this way, and much more so perhaps just about the time that sail power was receiving its death warrant than ever before. These young men had to race aloft to nearly the highest points, at top speed, eight or ten times a week when the ship was in harbor, to keep their heads and maintain their breath while "holding on by their eyelids," as the phrase went, and manipulating with a careful and measured order of action the various and intricate arrangements for "crossing" or "sending down" the royal and topgallant yards. It was all done at full speed, for it was universally held that the upper yardmen gave a character to the whole ship and that one which was foremost in this exercise was ever considered "the smartest ship in the fleet." The upper yardmen were always the coming men. They had most opportunities for distinguishing themselves, were the best known, and were most under the eye of the authorities. They developed great muscular power in chest, shoulders and arms. Their lower extremities suffered, and one always knew the men who had been upper yardmen by their tadpolelike appearance when they were bathing.

But in the modern steam line of battle ship and frigate these extremely athletic specimens formed a very small minority of the "ship's company," and none of them could lose his turn at being upper yardman so long as the ship's reputation depended on the speed with which the upper yards were crossed and sent down. In harbor the rest of the bluejackets had the handling of yards and sails for exercise once or twice a week, but at sea the use of sails for propulsion grew less and less important, and most of the work aloft was more of an exercise and less of a necessity.—North American Review.

## CRACKERS FOUND ALL OVER.

**Wanderers of the Tribe In the West and North as Well as the South.**

"You'll find crackers in other parts of the country than the south," said the tall, grizzled sea captain like man at the inn. "I've seen them in every land—yes, and on Long Island. I take it the cracker belongs to a class by himself. The crackers, all the way from the foothills of the Alleghanies in Lancaster county, Pa., to the mountains of Georgia, are, as I take it, the descendants of men from the north of Ireland. Some of them reached this state from Canada and went south by way of the old Cherry Valley turnpike into Pennsylvania, and thence into Maryland and Virginia. They are the best of the cracker tribe. They still have some of the religion they started with and a remnant of energy.

"You find a southern or western cracker now and then with a good New England name. There was an early New England emigration to the south. I met out in the mountains of Missouri a cracker who was a direct descendant of the old provincial governor of Massachusetts, Endicott. He bore the family name and had a trace of the New Englander in his face, though he could neither read nor write. He had, however, his grandfather's diploma from Harvard college. The grandfather had removed to North Carolina, and part or perhaps all of the family had drifted west and finally reached Missouri. The crackers had a way of traveling along the mountain valleys from state to state, and a good many went into Tennessee and Georgia."—New York Sun.

### Brave Sepoys and Sikhs.

The siege had lasted altogether 46 days, and there had been 39 men killed and 62 wounded. The sepoys had suffered greatly from want of food, as to eat horseflesh like the officers would have been against their creed, and the ghi had long run out. They had only half rations of flour, and when the relief came, they were weak and emaciated from want of food and sleep, but their endurance and pluck were most admirable. The sikhs especially showed extraordinary nerve. The worse the outlook the cheerier they grew. They would sit all day cleaning their rifles, with a quiet smile, as though the anticipation of defeat had never entered their mind. They felt sure, they said, that the government would not desert them and that in due time help would come. As one of them tersely put it, "The arm of the government is slow, but it reaches very far." Indeed, no praise can be too great for the Sikhs, who were the very backbone of the defense. They not only endured hardship and privation without a murmur, but they fought with a quiet, dignified courage that in itself inspired confidence.—"The Chitral Campaign," by Thompson.

### Amputation.

Dr. A. Pearce Gould, one of the highest medical authorities in England, has recently said that surgeons amputate less frequently now than formerly. The science of medicine has made such progress that the knife is rarely used. The old days of cut and slash are over. Amputation, says Dr. Gould, is a confession of failure, a therapeutic tragedy. Dental science has also made long strides. I can remember a time when if a man had a single tooth ache the tooth was immediately yanked out. But nowadays dental skill is concentrated in saving every tooth in the head. The world moves, and you have to strike a good gait to keep up with it.—New York Herald.

### The Ready Answer.

A Pittsburg little girl, who was very fond of the inside of cream puffs, but who did not care for the crust, was carefully removing the latter the other evening at dessert, when her mamma said:

"What are you doing, dear?"

"Peelin my cweam puff," was the reply.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

## THE POTENT PEANUT.

ONE WOULD HARDLY THINK THE HUMBLE GOOBER SO IMPORTANT.

**About Four Million Bushels Raised In This Country Every Year—The Most Nutritious and by Far the Cheapest of Foods—Substitute For Olive Oil.**

But little is known of the peanut outside of localities in which it is grown, and even where it is most largely grown its possibilities are for the most part not at all realized, and it is not by any means made to yield the highest results it is capable of. Taking into account all its sources of value, the peanut ought to be one of the most profitable of the general farm crops in the south. The following facts about it are in the main condensed from a bulletin of the United States department of agriculture prepared by R. B. Handy of the office of experiment stations.

The yearly production of peanuts in this country is about 4,000,000 bushels of 22 pounds, the bulk of the crop being produced in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina. These 4,000,000 bushels, while fully supplying the present demand of the United States, constitute but a small part of the peanut crop of the world, as the exportation from Africa and India in 1892 amounted to nearly 400,000,000 pounds, of which 222,000,000 pounds went to Marseilles for conversion into oil.

The largest part of the American crop is sold by street venders, but small amounts are used by confectioners, chocolate manufacturers and for the manufacture of oil. Peanut oil is used for lubricating and soapmaking and is a good substitute for olive oil for salads and other culinary purposes and as a substitute for lard and cottolene and butter in cooking. The residue from oil-making, known as "peanut cake," is a highly valued cattle food in the countries of Europe and is also ground into fine flour and used as human food. It makes good soup, griddle cakes, muffins, etc., and is one of the most nutritive of foods. The vines, when dried, become a very nutritive hay, readily eaten by stock, though requiring care in the feeding lest it produce colic.

The present uses of the peanut and its products are likely to be greatly extended and new channels of utility found for it, as has been the case with cotton seed. With better methods of tillage and a larger yield per acre the cost of production could be greatly lessened. According to the eleventh census, the average yield of peanuts in the United States in 1889 was 17.6 bushels per acre, the average in Virginia being about 20 and in Tennessee 32 bushels per acre. This appears to be a very low average, especially as official and semi-official figures give 50 or 60 bushels as an average crop, and 100 bushels are not an uncommon yield.

While the peanut has been cultivated in the United States to a limited extent for a number of years, it is only since 1866 that the crop has become of primary importance in the eastern section of this country, which seems peculiarly adapted to its production. Between 1865 and 1870 the rapid spread of the culture of peanuts was phenomenal. Each year doubled and at times increased threefold its crop over that of the preceding year, so that this country, from being a large importer of west African nuts, was soon able to supply the domestic demand with the home raised article.

Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee produce a large part of the peanut crop of the United States. Within the last few years this crop has ceased to be as profitable as heretofore. The method of culture—the annual planting of nuts on the same land, the lack of proper rotation of crops, the complete removal of all vegetation from the land and the failure to replenish the soil by means of fertilizers—has been a great factor in reducing the profits of the crop by reducing the ability of the land to produce such crops as were previously secured in that section, so that now instead of an average of 50 bushels per acre, with frequent yields of over 100 bushels, the average in the peanut sections is not over 20 bushels, while the cost of cultivation has been but slightly reduced.

As regards food value, peanut kernels, with an average of 29 per cent of protein, 49 per cent of fat and 14 per cent of carbohydrates in the dry material, take a high rank and should be classed with such concentrated foods as soja beans, cotton seed, etc. The vines are shown by analysis to be superior to timothy hay as a feeding stuff and but slightly inferior to clover hay.

The ground hulls are used to a considerable extent as a coarse fodder in European countries. Peanut meal, the ground residue from oil extraction, is a valuable feeding stuff highly appreciated and extensively used in foreign countries. It contains, as the averages of over 2,000 analyses show, about 52 per cent of protein, 8 per cent of fat and 27 per cent of carbohydrates and is one of the most concentrated feeding stuffs with which we are familiar, ranking with cottonseed meal, linseed meal, etc., and in some cases ahead of them.

In describing the uses of peanuts it is scarcely necessary to more than refer to the use to which fully three-fourths of the American raised crop is devoted. The nut is sorted in the factory into four grades, the first, second and third being sold to venders of the roasted peanut either directly or through jobbers, while the fourth is sold to confectioners to be used in the making of "burnt almonds," peanut candy and the cheaper grades of chocolates. The extent of the use of the peanut by the American people will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that they use 4,000,000 bushels of nuts yearly, at a cost to the consumers of $10,000,000, which do not form a part of the regular articles of food, but are eaten at odd times.—Boston Herald.

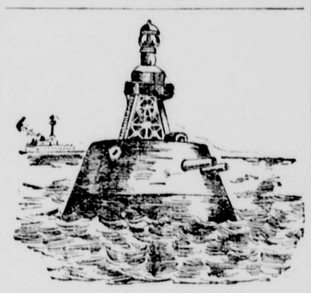
## TO PROTECT NEW YORK.

**Four Steel Turrets to Be Erected on Romer Shoal.**

Naval men are wondering which would fare the worse, in event of hostilities between John Bull and Uncle Sam, the great cities on the big lakes or the seaport towns. There is a unanimous belief, and it has been freely expressed of late, that not one of the large cities on the Atlantic coast is even moderately well protected from assault by Great Britain, and the same can be said of the lake cities. Not only are the defenses weak, but there is a lack of modern guns at all of the cities.

The new defenses for New York spoken of comprise four steel turrets to stand upon the Romer shoal. The site is peculiarly suitable for defensive purposes. It lies on a line between Sandy Hook and Coney Island light, a little nearer the former than the latter. The shallower parts of the shoal extend about a mile and a half on a northwest and southeast line, with a varying width of from one-quarter to one-half a mile, within which limits the average depth of water at low tide is about nine feet, although in spots it shallows to three or four feet.

On a line running about east-northeast and west-southwest, across Romer shoal, according to this design, four steel turrets are to be set up. The old method of building a foundation in shallow water by throwing down loose rock and then placing concrete blocks on top of this rip-rap work will probably not now be adopted. It is expected that steel piling will be sunk to take the weight of the forts, and these piles will then be connected by steel plates until the water can be pumped out. Ample space below the lowest tide level will thus be secured for machinery, magazines and quarters.



PROPOSED STEEL TURRET.

Upon solid foundations will then be erected sloping barbettes, above which will be revolving turrets. The backing of both barbettes and turrets will be much more solid than that which can be given to similar defenses on board ship, and there is every probability that the forts will be absolutely invulnerable to the heaviest ordnance mounted on any ship of war. As the barbettes must extend several feet below the lowest low water mark, and also several feet above the highest high water mark, it is proposed to face them with cement so applied as to protect the metal from the corrosive action of the salt water.

Each turret will have its own revolving machinery. The thickness of the armor plate will be determined by the relative status of armor and the gun at the time when the forts are ready for their steel protection, and, to a certain extent, the caliber and length of gun will be dependent upon that relative status. It is to be expected, however, that the four forts will contain eight of the most powerful pieces that can be made.

### New Shoplifters' Skirt.

This is a picture of the newest thing in skirts for professional shoplifters. It was found on Mrs. Passo, from France, who was arrested in a New York dry-goods store. The dotted lines indicate slits in the skirt, which are dexterously concealed by folds in the material. These slits open into capacious pockets extending from waistband to hem.

### Paderewski's Joke.

The other day when Paderewski was dining at a hotel in Richmond, Va., a fine nickel-plated banjo was sent in by a local banjo player, with the request that the great pianist should write a short musical sentiment on the sheepskin head. Paderewski complied with the request, and this is the sentiment to which he attached his signature: "I have not the pleasure of being a performer on this beautiful instrument; am only a piano player." Now the banjo player is asking his friends if the virtuoso was "jollying" him.

### Miss Alcott's View.

In a book of reminiscences of Concord thirty years ago, by Frank Stearns, just published, the author relates how Miss Alcott came to him one day, and asked him to take her out rowing. He complied, but he found it more of a job than he had anticipated.

"This is the darnedest boat I ever pulled," he remarked.

"Frank," said Miss Alcott, "never say darn. Much better to be profane than vulgar."

Form good habits, and you will find them as hard to break as bad habits.

## THE LOAF OF BREAD.

SUPERSTITIONS OF MANY LANDS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

**Origin of the Signing of the Cross—What a Crack Across the Loaf Means—The Oven a Sacred Object—Omens Relating to Birth, Marriage and Death.**

One morning last summer, when I was spending a few days at a farmhouse in eastern Ohio, the good housewife showed that she was troubled. Naturally I inquired the cause. "Oh," she said, "I'm afraid something dreadful will happen. This morning I put a batch of bread into the oven, and all the loaves except one cracked across the top."

"What if they did?" I replied in tones of curiosity.

"Don't you know," she said, with an air of surprise, "that when bread cracks across the top it means misfortune to some one in the family? I would not have had it happen for the world."

As I left a few days after this mishap to the bread I never learned whether the sign was a true omen or not. However, the housewife had contributed to my stock of information and had given me an item of folklore that led to further investigation.

One of my German friends tells me that in many parts of his native country the housewife still believes that cracks on the top of the loaf of bread indicate the death of some one in the household, or perhaps misfortune to a dear friend, while cracks on the lower side of the bread are taken to indicate a birth.

As many of us know, our bakers mark the sign of a cross upon the dough before placing it in the oven. The reason for making this sign becomes plain when we know the origin of the custom. Almost all our superstitions about bread date back to old pagan days, though they have been greatly modified so as to conform to Christian beliefs. With the ancient Romans the baking of bread and cakes was often invested with a religious significance, especially the cakes offered to the gods and goddesses. These cakes were prepared in a particular way, and after being marked with the symbol of the deity in whose honor they were offered they were supposed to possess supernatural virtues.

The old domestic practice was modified when Christianity became triumphant, and in place of a pagan symbol the early Christian housewife not only used to make the sign of the cross when she began to knead the dough, but she marked that sign upon her loaf before placing it in the oven. Why? Simply because the sign of the cross is the recognized Christian protecting mark against the attacks of evil spirits, witches and the like. Hence bread marked with the cross is supposed to be witchproof, will bake all right, not crack across the top, etc.

Just as the Jews have passover cakes and other peoples have had specially prepared food for their religious festivals, so the Christians have cakes for certain seasons. Our hot cross buns on Good Friday are simply modern representatives of the cakes used at some old pagan festival. In days gone by the cakes and buns baked at Easter were supposed to possess great virtues. Thus it is an old belief that the observance of eating cross buns on Good Friday insures, so to speak, the house from fire for the coming year.

In truth, to study the superstitions about bread is to take a wide lesson in folklore. These superstitions relate to the kneading trough, the oven, bakers and bread. For instance, in many parts of France the arche, or kneading trough, is more than a rude kitchen utensil. It is often a pretty bit of furniture. M. Sebillot, who has collected many of the superstitions of the French folk relative to bread, quotes the story of a thief who entered the window of a house with intent to commit burglary, but refused to step on the trough still containing the dough, believing that to do so would be an impiety.

A writer in one of the recent numbers of an English magazine says that in Gottland the cross is still signed before the oven fire is lighted or the dough kneaded. This practice is very common in the country districts all over Europe. In Brittany the housewife makes the sign of the cross with the right hand while she places the left hand in the trough. After the dough is kneaded, the lid of the trough is shut, and so is the door, for if the cat should enter the room the bread would not rise. Certain charms or invocations are used to cause the bread to multiply itself. Thus the peasant housewife adjures the dough to imitate the leaven, the wheat the miller and to rise. She would be very angry if any one should sing or whistle in the room while she is making the loaf.

In some parts of Europe the bake oven is almost a sacred object. In certain places of Brittany, for example, it is dedicated with ceremonies. The wood is sprinkled with blessed water. The proper heat is attested by the melting of a bottle, and finally an egg is broken for luck. Besides there are certain days on which bread must not be baked, as on Holy Friday or during the night of All Saints, when the ghosts would be sure to eat it.

The loaf of bread itself is connected with a whole crowd of superstitions. A long time resident in France informs me that the custom of marking the bread with the sign of the cross before cutting it is very general. Sometimes the first mouthful of bread is used to make this sign. According to an old English superstition, if a loaf accidentally parts in the hand while an unmarried lady is cutting it this may be taken to indicate either that she will not be married during the next 12 months, or, what is worse, that there will be dissensions of some kind in the family. Some folks have a fear of turning a loaf upside down after cutting it. Of course it is everywhere regarded as bad luck for a piece of bread to fall on the buttered side.—New York Post.

## SWEET JASMINE.

**How This Fragrant Flower Became the Symbol of Marriage.**

Long before orange blossoms became associated with weddings the fragrant jasmine was commonly used for the decoration of a bride. A very pretty legend of ancient Tuscany tells how this little blossom became the symbol of love. A traveler, returning from the warm countries of Asia, brought home with him a rare tropical plant—the jasmine—which was unknown in Tuscany. He gave a small slip to a certain duke, who set it among his most treasured plants, where it rooted and thrived under the care of the gardener and soon grew to be a good sized plant. The duke was so proud of his rare possession that he gave strict orders to his gardener to guard the plant carefully and on no account to give even a slip—not a flower—to any person.

The gardener was a good young man, and he would have been faithful to his charge had he not happened to fall in love with the sweetest peasant maid in all Tuscany. The maid was poor and her lover was not much richer, so they were unable to marry. On the birthday of the peasant the gardener, having nothing else to give the maid of his choice, presented her with a bouquet of flowers, and among the other clippings in the bunch there was one from the duke's cherished jasmine bush. Nothing could be too good for the gardener's maiden, so in this one instance he relaxed his care of the shrub. The girl, admiring the fresh buds of the sprig, wished to preserve it, and so placed it in the ground, where it rooted and remained fresh and green all winter, thus symbolizing her love for the gardener, and in the following spring it grew and was covered with blossoms. The little bush flourished and the flowers multiplied so under the maiden's care that she was able to sell many of the sprigs for a considerable sum, thus spreading the unknown flower abroad; and in a short time, with a spray of the precious love token on her breast she was wedded to the happy gardener.

To this day the Tuscan girls preserve the remembrance of the gardener's gift to his sweetheart by wearing a nosegay of sweet jasmine on their wedding day, and they have a proverb which says a young girl wearing such a sprig is rich enough to make the fortune of a poor husband.—Philadelphia Press.

### Cardinal Mezzofanti's Memory.

Cardinal Mezzofanti had a memory little short of miraculous. Dr. Russell, his biographer, says that the cardinal spoke with the greatest ease 30 languages; that he spoke fairly well 9; that he used occasionally, but not with any fluency, 11 more; that he spoke imperfectly 8, and that he could read 11 more. Taking in addition the number of dialects he used, some so diverse from the mother tongue as to constitute a different language, Dr. Russell says that the cardinal was master of no less than 111 different languages and dialects.

His German was so excellent that he was taken for a native of Germany, while his French and English were equally pure. Dr. Tholuck heard him converse in German, Arabic, Spanish, Flemish, English, Latin, Greek, Swedish and Portuguese, at one of the pope's receptions, and afterward Mezzofanti gave him a poem in Persian and left him to take a lesson in Cornish. He knew several of the American Indian languages and nearly all the dialects of India.

In spite of all these attainments, however, he was a very dull man, and himself said that he had 20 words for one idea. He was remarkable only for the number of languages he knew, but was not distinguished as a grammarian, a lexicographer, a philosopher, a philologist or ethnologist, and added nothing to any department of the study of language.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### An Imperfect Gold Coin.

Superintendent Beach of the street cleaning department some time since found a $5 gold coin on a curbstone, and it proved to be a curiosity, worth as much as two ordinary $5 pieces, on account of its having been "miss struck"—that is, it had not been placed squarely in the die, and the milling on one side was some distance from the edge, while on the other side there was none. On mentioning the fact to an employee in the San Francisco mint he was told that the coin was a counterfeit, and that it was practically impossible that a coin so disfigured could have been issued from any government mint. When the coin was produced, the mint employee, after putting it to all sorts of tests, had to admit that it was a genuine coin, struck at the Philadelphia mint, where every coin passes through the hands of four persons who examine it for defects, and he said he would not have believed it possible for such a coin to escape them had he not seen it.—Portland Oregonian.

### Declining Our Pronouns.

In a collection of the possessions of the late Robert Louis Stevenson there is a letter showing the difficulties which even such a master of English as he experienced in writing our language. "When I invent a language," he writes, "there shall be a direct and indirect pronoun differently declined, and then writing will be some fun." This idea he illustrates as follows:

Direct—He, him, his.

Indirect—Tu, tum, tus.

He adds in exemplification, "He seized tum by tus throat, but tu at the same moment caught him by his hair." A fellow would write hurricanes with an inflection like that.—Boston Herald.

### At the Restaurant.

Guest—Why don't you smash those dishes?

Waitress—They fine us for smashing dishes here.

Guest—Well, if I ran the place, I'd fine you for not smashing them.—Detroit Free Press.

## WHY THE SEA IS SALT

IT HAS BEEN SO EVER SINCE THE CREATION OF THE WORLD.

**Of Great Benefit to Mankind—Continents Produced by the Skeletons of Animals That Could Not Have Lived In Fresh Water—Moses' Short Account.**

The sea at present contains 90,000,000,000,000,000 tons of salt. If this salt could be gathered in a solid form and compressed into the shape of a cube, it would contain 10,173,000 cubic miles. Each edge of such a cube would measure somewhat more than 200 miles. This is enough to cover all the land on this globe with a uniform layer of salt to a depth of 1,000 feet.

This statement as to the saltiness of the sea is interesting enough in itself, but it is also suggestive. The questions may well be asked, Where did all this salt come from, and what is the use of it? Several scientific gentlemen have attempted to answer this first question, and their efforts are not entirely satisfactory. The second question is not so difficult.

According to the history of the creation of the world, as told by Moses in the Genesis, it is implied that the ocean existed before the land, for, on the "third day" the "water under the heavens" was gathered together and the dry land appeared.

This statement has bothered a great number of able philosophers, who, in their effort to stick to the letter of the Scripture and at the same time to reason out everything on perfectly natural principles, have been puzzled to know how such a grand transformation could be accomplished in one day. And their perplexity was not relieved when learned geologists announced that it must have required ages for the waters that enveloped the earth to subside and reveal this land that lay beneath.

But when it was suggested that the word "day" as used by Moses meant, not a period of 24 hours, but an era of thousands of years, the difficulty was removed. This meaning of the word "day" is at present generally accepted by devout scientists, who now declare that there is nothing impossible in Moses' account of the creation.

This description, to be sure, is lamentably brief. It was hardly adequate to pass over such a huge event as the creation of a world in a few lines. That was a big story from a newspaper point of view, and all thoughtful persons must acknowledge that Moses did not take advantage of his opportunity.

Accepting the Mosaic account, Dr. T. S. Hunt, a learned writer on the physical history of the globe, supplies what Moses left out, and in so doing he gives a very good reason for the presence of the salt in the sea. Having arrived at the point of Moses' meager narrative where the earth was in a molten state and surrounded by an envelope of gases and of water vapor, Dr. Hunt says:

"The carbonates, chlorides and sulphates (chemical combinations of carbon, chlorine and sulphur with oxygen) were changed into silicates. The carbon, chlorine and sulphur, being thus freed from the oxygen, separated in the form of acid gases. These, with nitrogen, vapor of water and a probable excess of oxygen, formed the atmosphere, which was very dense (and also very unhealthy).

"The surface of the earth was covered with lumps of molten rock (probably resembling furnace slag). The depressed parts of the surface were filled with highly heated solutions of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, which ate into the surface and decomposed it. In this way the silicates were changed to pure silica, taking the form of quartz as the atmosphere cooled, and the condensation of the vaporous atmosphere produced sea water, holding in solution salts of sodium, calcium, magnesium and ammonium. The atmosphere, thus freed of its noxious elements, became pure and fit for man."

It is therefore evident that the sea has been salty from the creation of the world. The salt does not come, as is generally supposed, from friction of the water against salt "rocks" in the bed of the ocean. This, then, answers the first question. Where did the salt come from? The second question is pretty well answered by Mr. G. W. Littlehales in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

"It seems," he says, "that the sea was made salt in the beginning as a part of the grand design of the Creator to provide for the system of evolution which has been going on since the creation. Many distinct species of living organisms exist in the sea as a result of its salinity, and their remains have largely contributed to the growth of continents."

The minute creatures that have lived in the sea for ages past have left enduring monuments in the shape of islands, rocks and continents. If the sea had not been salty, these marine animals could not have existed and secreted the hard substance known as a "calcareous skeleton," which has largely contributed to the growth of continents. Among these early inhabitants of the sea were corals, crinoids, sea urchins and starfishes.

The saltiness of the sea has also much to do with the ocean currents, which distribute the heat of the tropics over the colder regions of the earth. Currents are largely due to the difference between the specific gravity of sea water and the fresh water of rains. Thus, when rain falls on a certain part of the ocean, the effort of the heavier salt water of the ocean to establish an equilibrium causes a current.—New York World.

### Chevalier Bayard.

The famous Chevalier Bayard, who is held up in all the histories and romances as a model of chivalry, was greatly opposed to the use of firearms, and always ordered his troops to put captured musketeers to death without mercy, as practicing a form of warfare entirely uncivilized and unlawful.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY APRIL 10 .....1896


"The funds are short, is the significant headline to an article in the Weekly Echo of March 26th. It is stated upon the authority of Auditor Hayden, that the county and contingent funds in the treasury will be exhausted this month, so that for the next three months, constables, justicys, jurors and witnesses will have to go hungrier than hoboes and the servants of the people at the court will be without ice and lemons. The only remedy suggested is the transfer of the salary fund to the general fund. Mr. Hayden has overlooked another danger which menaces the county treasury, beside which the ever increasing, ravenous demands of township officers and tramps are microscopic. The great cattle king who is yet the surviving partener, not content with looting the treasury of Fresno, Madera, Merced and Stanislaus counties, is now, through skilful agents, at the head of a raid on our treasury. He and his pals only want thirty thousand dollars. Their program is to have thirty thousand dollars transferred from the county fund into the "swamp land" fund, and then have it paid to them upon stale claims, against which the county is entitled to protection by the lapse of more than twenty years; claims yellow with age and buried in the cobwebs of the statutes of limitation. All these people want is the advent of enough money into the county fund. Their agents have taken the contract to have the supervisors, the district attorney and the treasuror the staleness of the fraudulent claims on the quiet. Already Treasurer Batz has given up several thousands, and the precedent is relied upon by the bandits engagen in the. Have the people of the people of the county enough influence with their servants to stop the robbery. —Kern Standard.

Why has the Rothchilds combination had Congressman Loud introduce a bill to exclude pamphlets and serial publications from second class mail matter? Because the authors and readers of such literature are unable to pay book postage and the falsehoods of the subsidized press can only be exposed through pamphleteering, which has been the method employed by the people of England in every contest for the last three hundred years between the despotism of the crown and the rights of the people. Pamphleteering, led by Thomas Paine, made the American Revolution possible. Pamphleteering freed the slave.. Pamphleteering to day is educating the people to repudiate the Rothchilds gold conspiracy of contraction and death. The Rothchilds can afford to spend money to stop pamphleteering. *Coin's Financial School* and *Shylock* have alarmed the rascals and call attention to the flood of light which the thousands of pamphlets of patriotic reformers is shedded upon the dark and mysterious ways of English money-stranglers and their Tory tools in this country, who are robbing the American people of their property and their most sacred rights.—[Silver Knight Watchman.

It is very wisely said that the gold dollar is a true measure of value, because it is always worth 100 cents. A hundred cents in what? we ask. Why, a hundred cents in gold we are answered. So the statement amounts to just this: A gold dollar is a true measure because it is always worth *a gold dollar*. In other words it is always equal to itself. So is anything else always equal to itself. The material point is, how much of *other things* is the gold dollar worth? That is the test and the only test. It has already been shown that the gold dollar, measured by commodities and property generall, is worth about twice as much as it was twenty years ago.

There was never such a prospect for a fruit crop in Tulare county as there is today. It is not at all unlikely that twenty times as much fruit will be shipped out of Visalia this season as was ever shipped in one season before. This will mean the employment of an immense number of people during the fruit season, and the circulation of a large amount of money. A good rain to help the grain growers would make the outlook exceedingly encouraging for every industry in this county.—[Tulare County Times.

An exchange has discovered a fellow so cranky on the silver question that he digs up all the golden-rod and marigolds on his place, grows only white corn, won't speak to his wife because she has golden hair, is forever denouncing the gold cure, won't keep the golden rule, and doesn't want to enter the golden gates.

A gentleman who is now at Cripple Creek writes to the Rhoneville Herald that he is of the opinion that the mines there will go down with a crash. He admits the existence of several rich mines, but says there are at present 30,000 people in the district and only about 600 miners at work.

Boston is about to make an experiment in high liquor license. Sixty hotels will be called on to pay $2,000 each instead of $1,500 as formerly, and the tax of retail dealers will be $1,000 each These are said to be highest licenses yet required in this country.

When the savages of Central Africa spear a hundred whites it is a terrible massacre, but when British soldiesrs shoot down a thousand negroes it is the suppression of an uprising, which has the merit of being rhetorically correct.

A law powerful enough to withstand the "poll" and literally close saloons all over New York yesterday, shows how times are changing.—[S. F., Post.

# FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

## BARNYARD MANURE.

**Important Conditions Which Determine Its Value—How It Is Best Applied.**

Barnyard manure is the most important manurial resource of the farm. In many cases the value of the manure obtained in cattle feeding represents largely if not entirely the profit of feeding.

The amount and value of manure produced by different kinds of farm animals may be judged from the following figures, calculated to 1,000 pounds of live weight: Sheep, 34.1 pounds of manure per day, worth 7.2 cents; calves, 67.6 pounds, worth 6.7 cents; pigs, 83.6 pounds, worth 16.7 cents; cows, 74.1 pounds, worth 8 cents, and horses, 48.8 pounds, worth 7.6 cents, basing calculations of value on market prices of commercial fertilizers.

The urine is the most valuable part of the excreta of animals. It is rich in nitrogen and potash, but deficient in phosphoric acid. It should, as a rule, be used in connection with the solid dung, the one thus supplying the deficiencies of the other and making a more evenly balanced manure.

Barnyard manure is a very variable substance. The conditions which determine its value are age and kind of animal quantity and quality of food, proportion of litter and method of management and age. In a given class of animals the value of the manure is determined more by the nature of the food than by any other factor. The amounts of fertilizing constituents in the manure stand in direct relation to those in the food. As regards the value of manure produced, the concentrated feeding stuffs, such as meat scrap, cottonseed meal, linseed meal and wheat bran stand first, the leguminous plants (clover, peas, etc.) second, the grasses third, cereals (oats, corn, etc.) fourth and root crops, such as turnips, beets and mangel wurzels, last.

The deterioration of manure results from two chief causes—fermentation and leaching. The former may be almost entirely prevented by the use of absorbants and preservatives, such as gypsum, superphosphate and kainit and by keeping the manure moist and compact. Loss from leaching may be prevented by storage under cover or in pits. Extremes of moisture and temperature are to be avoided, and uniform and moderate fermentation is the object to be sought. To this end it is advisable to mix the manure from the different animals thoroughly in the heap.

When practicable, it is best to apply manure in the fresh condition. If improvement of the mechanical condition of the soil is the object sought, fresh manure is best for this purpose to heavy soils and well rotted manure to light soils. Where prompt action of the fertilizing constituents is desired the best results will probably be obtained by applying fresh manure to the light soils, although excessive applications should be avoided on account of the danger of "burning out" of the soil in dry seasons. Fresh manure has a forcing effect and is better suited to grasses and forage plants than to plants grown for seed, such as cereals. Direct applications to root crops, such as sugar beets, potatoes or tobacco, often prove injurious. The manure should be spread when carried to the field and not left in heaps to leach. One of the best ways to utilize barnyard manure is to combine it with such materials as supplement and conserve its fertilizing constituents. The best results are likely to be obtained by using commercial fertilizing materials in connection with barnyard manure, either in compost or separately. As is well known, barnyard manure is lasting in its effects, and in many cases need not be applied so frequently as the more soluble and quick acting superphosphates, potash and nitrogen salts, etc.—Farmers' Bulletin.

### The Farmers' Institutes.

The season for farmers' institutes is here. Of all plans yet tried Wisconsin's is probably the most successful. There the work is under the direction of the college of agriculture, with a competent superintendent in charge. In some states the state board of agriculture has control, while in others a certain sum is given each county society which is used for institute purposes. But in many places this work, if accomplished at all, must be pushed by a few of the leaders in the community. While it is well to rely largely upon home talent, the best interests of the farmers' institute demand a few speakers from abroad, says American Agriculturist, which advises a short session full of brief pointed papers and free enthusiastic discussion.

### Changing Seed Corn.

The introduction of seed from a different locality has often been followed by increased yields, and it is considered good practice to make a change occasionally. However, where the seed corn is carefully selected each season, the same variety can be used successfully for a great many years. Numerous instances are on record where instead of "running out" the same variety grown continuously on the same farm has yielded heavier and become better in almost every respect. Plant only the most vigorous seed from the earliest and best ears is advice that every progressive farmer gives.

### Destroying Weeds by Electricity.

Not only has electricity been found serviceable for weed destruction, but the cost is much less than when done by hand labor. With electricity five miles of weeds can be killed in an hour at a very small expense. A brush heavily charged with electricity runs along about eight inches above the ground, and every weed with which it comes in contact, however big and strong, is immediately killed and turns black, as if frozen.

### A New Thing In Books.

It has been suggested that the contrast between the black and white of a printed page would be less trying to the eye if the latter could simultaneously rest on a bit of color. Accordingly a Boston publisher is getting out books that have margins of azure, yellow or green.—Boston Letter.

### Borden Jurors' Reunion.

Ten of the 12 jurors who acquitted Lizzie Borden of the murder of her father and stepmother in June, 1893, held their second annual dinner and social reunion in Fall River on Wednesday.

## WHAT IS YOUR ROTATION?

**Is It Adapted to Your Soil, Climate and Your Markets?**

There is room for divergence of opinion as to what rotation is the most profitable, but in most sections good farmers have rotations especially adapted to their own farms. These may be short or long, and usually in any country or section the older the country the longer the rotation. Almost all farmers everywhere have a rotation such as this: Corn, and oats and then corn, or corn, oats and wheat, and then corn. Others again have corn, oats, wheat, meadow, pasture and then corn. In many sections of this country this is not a bad one, but a writer in the Iowa Homestead points out the fact that a rotation is not a good one unless it provides for the maintenance of soil fertility, and he knows of no country in which this has been done without the use of the legumes, such as clover, beans or peas. He says:

In sections where either fall or spring wheat grows well, and where stock growing and feeding is one of the main features of the farm, the rotation of corn or rye, oats, spring or fall wheat, clover and timothy for meadow, then pasture one to two years, and then back to corn, is a very desirable one. It provides in corn a hoed crop, or, we should rather say a cultivated crop of large yield, has an abundance of vegetable matter in the form of clover, which is the best of all crops to turn under when the corn ground is to be plowed, and yields to the farm crop following all. Beyond this it fits in well with the corn and wheat, and it enables farmers to keep up the fertility of their farms for years from 10 to 25 years.

Oats can then be sown without plowing, and, as a rule, to better advantage without plowing than with it. When wheat is a profitable crop in ordinary years, plowing may then be done, and wheat is next to follow. It is a question if it is not better to plow under the sod for a crop of winter wheat. This seems, in fact, to be the best hoed crop for the grass, leaving a stand for grass or clover, as the weed seeds treated by the plow finish an excellent crop of hay, and, if Clover predominates, a crop of seed. When thus plowed in late fall with clover it is best to back to corn after a clover seed crop, thus making a short four years' rotation, but where there is a pasture especially fenced by itself, the rotation is to be corn, timothy and pasture one or two years before going back to corn.

### Potatoes in Succession.

There are other reasons besides the danger of propagating the potato disease why it is not best to plant potatoes two succeeding years on the same land. Explains American Cultivator: The great necessity for a large potato crop is an ample supply of moisture in the soil. In spring we recommend this as a clover ley plowed early enough in spring to get the advantage of late spring rains. It is true that when clover is allowed to grow to the spring there is a great mass of green herbage to be plowed under in late May or early June. But the moisture that is in the clover leaves has all been taken from the soil and much more, for the clover plant, with its broad leaves, exhales moisture rapidly, as any one who has plowed under a growth of clover in June well knows. Even as quickly as 48 hours after a very heavy rain heavy soil will often become hard to plow.

When clover is plowed so late, the soil often remains dry at the season if summer rains are light. The same cloverfield plowed in early spring will keep moist all summer. What clover there is rots quickly, and this keeps the soil loose, so that every rainfall sinks into it instead of running off. The soil where potatoes grew the year before either has better vegetable matter or the plowing is delayed so late for it to grow that much of its benefit for that year must be lost. This may prove to be one of the drawbacks to the advantages expected from sowing crimson clover to cover the soil in winter and be plowed under in spring for potatoes. There will be some profit, but it will not be as great as is commonly supposed.


EVERY SMOKER PRAISES THEM

THE GREAT 1M DE KEY WEST

50 CIGARS FOR $1.60

CAL. SPOT CASH MERCANTILE COMPANY.

320 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GOOD AT HOME.

SO REALLY COLONEL HALLO TO EVERYBODY ON RECEIPT OF $1.60 MONEY ORDER



LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

July 28, 1890. tf.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M

W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased can by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-Wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 19, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 18, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 5, all in township No. 16 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the south east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of section No. 18, in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 88.100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 50.100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Blk. No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Panama Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned executor in Reed's Canyon, Inyo County, California, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made in manner and on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,

Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896.

## ORDER FOR NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO SELL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of The Sait Wells Borax Co., a corporation, An Insolvent Debtor.

D. Holland, the assignee of the estate of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, an insolvent debtor having filed his petition in this Court asking for an order to sell certain property of the estate of said debtor at public auction. It is ordered that the 6th day of April, 1896, be set as the day for hearing said petition of said debtor, in the Court room of said Court; and that said assignee give notice of the hearing of said petition to the creditors of said insolvent by serving on each of them a copy of this order by mail, and by publishing a copy in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in said County of Inyo, for four consecutive weeks before the day set for hearing of said petition.

N. D. ARNOT,

Acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo.

Dated, March 2, 1896.


THE NUCLEUS—THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

—X—

A first-class hotel in every respect. The bar always supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. Guest rooms in rear of house. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Yard of the Livery business at Bishop, and expect to furnish first-class Rigs of any kind desired on and from all points of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room

LATHES, SCROLL SAWS

DRILLS, CIRCULAR SAWS

BAND SAWS, ETC.

TOOLS AND HARDWARE

MECHANICS' TOOLS

AND HARDWARE

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Success to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO


## LAND NOTICES.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 27, 1896.

Complaints having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against Heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 786, dated March 20, 1886, upon the NE¼ Sec. 9, T 10 S., R 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Moffett against Christ F. Wenzelburger, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 901, dated October 15, 1884, upon the South east Quarter, Section 35, Township 12 South Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. February 20, 1896.

H. E. 845.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of sec. 27, Tp. 15 South, Range 35 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George H. Palmer, Reden S. Carrasco and Frederic Purkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation held on the 20th day of March, 1896, an assessment (No. 3) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office on Edwards Street in the town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2nd day of May, 1896 will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 30th day of May, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Dated, March 20, 1896.

### NOTICE OF DELINQUENT SALE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, state of California.

Location of works Inyo County, California

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 4, levied on the 20th day of January, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| NAME. | NO. CERT. | NO. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. J. Reynolds | 6 | 20 | $7.00 |
| W. J. Jenkins | 41 | 100 | 35.00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 20th day of January, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence County of Inyo State of California, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Office—District Attorney's Offic, Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between P. O'Brien and Pies Kennedy, under the name of O'Brien & Kennedy, and also known as Kennedy & O'Brien, has been dissolved, and said Kennedy has no interest in the lease of the Mineta mine, Modock mining district, Inyo County, Cal. P. O'BRIEN.

March 18, 1896.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—X—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—X—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—O—X—O—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—O—X—O—

Nine No Rooms Have Been Added

—O—X—O—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—X—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—O—X—O—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—O—X—O—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—O—X—O—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—O—X—O—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—O—X—O—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—O—X—O—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—O—X—O—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—O—X—O—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—O—X—O—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T

F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—O—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | DISTAN. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:10 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Wilson | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:20 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:20 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | Lv 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:15 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Stimmit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammil | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:30 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:35 a m |
| Tinnin | 253 | 4:55 p m | 8:00 a m |
| Independence | 256 | 5:05 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Dogtown, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:45 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 9:07 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:35 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 10:10 a m | 5:00 p m |
| Mound House | 10:50 a m | 5:40 p m |
| Gold Hill | 11:25 a m | 6:23 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:55 a m | Ar 6:45 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:10 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 5:24 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 5:58 p m | 8:40 a m |
| Carson | 6:40 p m | 9:35 a m |
| Franktown | 7:06 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 7:51 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:35 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $3.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GROVE L. JOHNSON |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN |
| Superior Judge | GEO. M. GILL |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. GATE |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION |
| District Attorney | P. W. FORBES |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN |
| Surveyor (ex officio) | JOSEPH SELBY |
| Supt. Schools | S. V. AUSTIN |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R. ELDRED |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD |

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 63⅛ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig Lead | 4 00 |
| Copper | 17 |

The Independence School closes to-day.

Thos. Beard came up from Keeler to-day.

D. Holland spent several days in town this week.

Chas. Collins spent the day in town yesterday.

Mrs. J. J. Gann returned from Modock last Saturday.

Assessor Chalfant spent several days in town the past week.

Mr. E. Trudo of Big Pine was a visitor in town last Wednesday.

Frank Williams of Bishop spent several days in town this week.

Two car loads of pipe went down to Keeler last Monday evening.

Mrs. A. Crouch and family returned to Hawthorne last Tuesday morning.

Dave Pitman was down from Big Pine a couple of days the first of the week.

A. C. Harvey came up from Lone Pine last evening and spent to-day in town.

Reports are that a mine out in Modock district was bonded last week for $75,000.

Albert Halverson drove down from Big Pine last Tuesday with a load of corn.

Twenty-six dollars was cleared at the Church entertainment last Thursday evening.

It is reported that there will be a large number of sheep come through again this summer.

Jas. N. and J. E. Rose came down from the mines at Fish Springs last Sunday after supplies.

Mrs. H. Gifford of Bishop visited with friends at Camp Independence several days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baxter left for San Francisco last Tuesday morning for a visit of several weeks.

A sister of Mrs. F. Rhine is expected to arrive this evening. She comes from San Francisco on a visit.

Under-Sheriff Geo. F. Willis arrived last Friday from Bishop. His family will arrive in a short time.

Miss Stella Hart arrived from Los Angeles yesterday morning and is visiting with Miss Mary Mulholland.

Supt. R. J. Laws passed down the road last Monday evening in a special car attached to the regular train.

Mrs. C. S. Meroney came in from Darwin last Thursday morning and will visit with friends here for a few days.

It is reported that Henry Rhine, formerly of this place, will in the future engage in business in San Francisco.

District Attorney Forbes and family spent several days at Bishop the past week. They returned home Friday.

W. F. and J. W. Showalter spent a few days in town this week. They will do some carpenter work here this summer.

J. D. Lewis Esq. came down from Bishop last week. He intends opening an office and practicing law at Independence.

Miss Jennie Baxter returned from Bishop the first of the week and remains in charge of the place during the absence of her parents who are in San Francisco.

Pat Keys and Tim Madden came in from Beveridg last week. They returned last Tuesday, taking along a pack train to move the ore from the mine down to the mill.

John Schober arrived in town last Tuesday evening on his way up from Mojave. He drove eight animals and had on 6¼ tons of freight. Half of it being for this place.

In the San Francisco papers we notice among others, the picture of Miss Emily Rhine, as one who takes a prominent part in the closing exercises of the State University at Berkley.

The Oratorio Society of Bishop has held seveeal meetings and will give the cantata of 'David' at that place on the 7th of next month. Several beautiful costumes have been ordered from San Francisco for the occasion.

## SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, April 6, 1896.
10 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met in regular session at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes and proceedings of preceding meeting were read and approved.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock P. M.

Board met at above stated time, all members present as before. Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed as follows, on General Expense Fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clay Hampton, member Board of Education | $ 48 50 |
| S. W. Austin, member Board of Education | 33 20 |
| Mrs. Ed. M. Clarke, member Board of Education | 30 00 |
| Geo. Naylor, Constable fees | 7 75 |
| F. E. Densmore, member Board of Education | 30 30 |
| S. W. Austin, traveling expenses School Sup't | 51.00 |
| A. W. Eibeshutz, abstract land entries for Assessor | 10 90 |
| A. Carlisle & Co., ass'm't rolls, books and stationary | 81 45 |
| H. P. Cartier, carpenter work | 14 19 |
| I. H. Mulholland, county printing | 125 30 |
| A. V. Davidson, Justice fees | 27 15 |
| W. A. Chalfant, advertising and stationary in sum of $77 90 allowed | 72 20 |
| W. F. Matlack, repairing hydrant | 1 50 |
| D. J. Hession, postage and expressage | 19 40 |
| O. I. Mairs, boarding prisoners | 6 50 |
| J. F. William, services as Tree Inspector | 81 00 |
| W. T. Bunney, postage and expressage | 12 70 |
| N. Rhine, supplies in sum of $42 85, allowed | 41 20 |
| A. W. Eibeshutz, supplies $30 78 allowed on General Expense Fund | 16 78 |
| allowed on Hospital Fund | 14 00 |
| J. R. Moffett, Interpreter Justice Court | 3 00 |
| L. Wood, supplies | 21 28 |
| A. M. Given, carpet, freight and expressage | 68 52 |
| James A. Partridge, paper, paper-ing etc. | 41 60 |
| Independence Water Co., water supply | 13 00 |

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, April 7, 1896 at 9 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, April 7, 1896.
9 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the Hospital Fund as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. M. Lewis, Hospital contract | $224 00 |
| N. Rhine, supplies | 18 25 |
| I. J. Woodin, County Physician | 86 25 |
| H. Levy, conveying indigent to Hospital | 2 50 |
| O. I. Mairs, boarding indigent | 7 50 |
| Frank Shaw, expenses conveying indigent to Hospital | 3 85 |

Claim of Geo. W. Naylor, for witness fees in Sheep Cases, in sum of $29 00, laid over from last meeting allowed $19 30.

In accordance with petition of Geo. W. Hockaby and the report of Road Viewers and proceedings of this Board of Supervisors, and deeds of conveyance of right of way, it is hereby, Ordered:

That a public highway be and is hereby established in accordance with description contained in deeds of right of way from Bessie J. Hart and J. S. Cain to Inyo County, as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the section line between Sections 20 and 29 at the NW corner of the NE¼ of Section 29. Thence East 20 feet. Thence South ¼ of a mile. Thence West 20 feet. Thence North to the place of beginning: Second beginning at the SW corner of the NE¼ of Section 20, Township 6 S. of Range 33 East, M. D. M. thence North ¼ mile thence East 20 feet, thence South ¼ mile thence West 20 feet to the place of beginning.

In accordance with petition the report of Road Viewers, and proceedings of this Board it is hereby, Ordered:

That a Public Highway be and is hereby established as follows, to-wit:

First: Commencing at section corner on township line between townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East to Sections 33 and 34, thence running North Magnetic Variation 15-deg. 15-min E.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Set stake 20 feet East of corner and set stake 20 feet West of section line for a 40 ft. width of road, thence: |
| North | | over land of Frank Fitzgerald |
| | 20.00 chs | To SE corner of L. Flake's land. Set stake 20 feet East and set stake 20 feet West of line as outside of 40 foot roadway. |
| | 60.00 | To southwest corner of E. H. Blake. E. H. Flake on west side and J. D. Shaw on east side. Set stake 20 feet on west side and set stake 20 feet on east side. |
| | 80.10 | To section corner to Sections 28-27-33-34. Set stake 20 feet East in field of J. D. Shaw, set stake 20 feet West on section line between Sections 27 and 28, T. 9 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M. |
| North | | |
| North | 20.00 | To SW corner of J. D. Shaw. J. D. Shaw on east side and H. H. McMurry on west side. Set stake 20 feet East and set stake 20 feet west of line. |
| | 60.00 | To south line of J. J. Steward. Charles Steward on west side and J. S. Cornell on the east side of the line. Set stake 20 feet on east side and set stake 20 feet on west side of line. |
| | 80.00 | To center of Joseph Jewett Steward. J. J. Steward on west side and J. J. Steward on east side. Thence West on line between Sections 21 and 28 |
| West | | |
| | 20.00 | To west line of J. J. Steward on land of Joseph Jewett Steward to south east corner of Mrs. J. B. Steward |
| | 60.00 | To east bank of the Miller and Blake ditch |
| | 60.20 | To fence on the west bank of the Blake and Miller ditch. Mrs. J. B. Steward on north side and J. W. McMurry on south side. Set stake 20 feet north on west bank of ditch for north side of road and set stake 20 feet south on west bank of ditch as south side of road. |
| | 65.00 | Enter alfalfa meadow of Mrs. J. B. Steward. |
| | 80.10 | To section corner to Sections 20-21-29-28 over land of Mrs. Steward. |
| | 20.00 | To north-east corner of Indian John Campbell's homestead. |
| | 24.00 | To Big Pine ditch. |
| | 42.20 | To old County road from Independence to Big Pine. Mrs. J. B. Steward on north side and John Campbell (Indian) on south side. Set stake 20 feet north on land of Mrs. Steward and set stake 20 feet south on land of Indian John Campbell |

Second: Commencing on section corner on township line between Townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. to sections 33 and 34, thence running East Mag. Var. 15-deg. 15-min. E.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East | 20.00 | Twenty chains on sections to the northwest corner of James Herod's land over land owned by F. Fitzgerald. Thence |
| South | 80.00 | over lands owned by James Herod and Geo. Gilliam. Thence |
| S 48 W | 21.00 | over Government land to the north corner of James O'Conner's land. Thence |
| South | 20.00 | on section line over land owned by James O'Conner on the County road running from Independence to Big Pine. |

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock P. M.

Board reconvened, all members present as before. Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Rates for County advertising for the ensuing year beginning April 10, 1896 and ending April 9, 1897 were ordered filed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Per square first insertion | 75c |
| Per square each subsequent insertion | 35c |

Application of C. Wonacott and others laid over from last meeting asking for an extention of time on a lease heretofore granted to Wonacott and others to a certain franchise for a right of way to Owens River being under consideration, the same was rejected.

In accordance with petition of citizens of Inyo County it was ordered:

That Section three of Ordinance 55 relative to the close of season for trout fishing is hereby repealed by the following vote:

Ayes: Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald.

Noes: None.

Resignation of Robert O'Neal as Justice of the Peace First Township on file being under consideration, the same was accepted and the said office declared vacant.

Petition of citizens of First Township praying for the appointment of W. P. Yaney as Justice of the Peace of First Township to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Robert O'Neal, being under consideration—petition granted—and W. P. Yaney appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for First Township and Clerk is hereby directed to issue certificate accordingly.

Petition of citizens praying for the establishment of Election precinct to be known as Taboose Election Precinct laid over until next regular meeting.

Petition of citizens of Irving School District praying for a change of boundary being under consideration, the same was laid over until January, 1897 meeting as required by law.

In accordance with application on file herein, the following rates for water rent in the town of Independence were established as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Each hotel 10 rooms and under, per week | $1 00 |
| Each hotel 10 rooms and under 30, per week | 2 50 |
| Livery stable, per week | 1 00 |
| Corral per week | 50 |
| Wash House, per week | 1 50 |
| Brewery, per week | 2 00 |
| Family use for all domestic purposes, per week | 50 |
| Irrigating garden, each lot per week | 25 |
| For Court House and grounds, per week | 1 00 |
| For each store, per week | 50 |
| For each saloon, per week | 50 |
| Meter for 1000 gallons, owner to pay for meter | 50 |

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday April 8, 1896 at 9 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MARKLEEVILLE, April, 4, 1896.

I. H. MULHOLLAND,

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Will you not kindly state in the INDEPENDENT that, on the occasion of my next visit to Independence, I will reply to the very kind invitation extended to me by many of the people of Inyo County to become a resident of the County and also a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County?

I shall not be able to make answer to the very kind suggestion made to me to become one of you, until I shall have first had opportunity to visit the County again which I am informed will be about May 12th prox. Very sincerely,

N. D. AVNOR.

### From Absaroka.

D. M. Rogers is cutting posts in the Inyo Mountains with which to fence his quarter section.

Mr. James Jenkins was down to Georges Creek on Saturday. Mrs. Jenkins with her little daughters, has been with her parents there for several weeks.

Capt. A. L. Conklin has had a band of shearers at work on his flock the past week. The yield of wool is good. It was placed on board the cars on Tuesday to be shipped to San Francisco.

The Railroad Company have a corps of men at the station sawing and piling two hundred cords of wood for use on their engines. They expect to be about four days at the job.

NONPARIEL.

### Notice

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lone Pine Canal Company will be held at the office of the Compav in Lone Pine, Inyo County, California on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day April, 1896 at one o'clock p. m.

WM. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

A party of ladies and gentlemen went over to visit the Hirsh mine yesterday, and spent a very pleasant day, with the exception of a short delay, (mixed with a little wind and fine sand,) caused by a horse falling on the wagon pole and breaking it.

### Easter Services.

Special Easter services were held in the M. E. Church at Bishop last Sunday morning. Mrs. S. G. Sneden presented the church with a beautiful pair of vases, and lovely floral decorations were furnished by Dr. and Mrs. Dorrance and others. The services were very impressive and will long be pleasantly remembered by all who were fortunate enough to hear them.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman, supt.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer D. D., Supt. of the Nevada Mission, will hold the 1st quarterly conference of the Independence charge, at Independence, April 13. The order of Services will be as follows: The Rev. Dr. Van Deventer will lecture at Lone Pine on Saturday, April 11, to commence at 7:30 p. m. Subject of lecture, "The house we live in, what do you think of it?" On Sunday, April 12, there will be a preaching service at Lone Pine, to commence at 11 a. m. followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Georges Creek in the afternoon to commence at 3 o'clock. In the evening at 7:30 the Supt. will preach at Independence, the sermon to be followed by the communion service. On Monday, April 13 the quarterly conference will be held at Independence, to commence at 2:30 p. m. On Tuesday, April 14, Dr. Van Deventer will lecture at Independence, subject, "Destruction Island and the Light House beyond," service to commence at 7:30. Collections will be taken at all the preaching services, and lectures to defray expenses. We hope that you will be present at as many of these services as possible. All are cordially invited. Came and bring as many as you can with you.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

### Estray Notice.

There came to my place at the "Tennessee Ranch," about 16 miles from Darwin, two horses described as follows: One brown, branded JE and vented JE on right hip and shoulder. One roan, branded C3 right hip. Taken up Sept. 19, 1895. The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JAMES WOOD.

Tennessee Ranch, March 16, 1896.

### Notice.

A meeting of the People's Party County Central Committee is hereby called to meet at Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., on Saturday, April 18, 1896. For the purpose of electing (2) delegates to the State Convention, and to fix a time and place for holding a County Nominating Convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Committee.

J. R. ELDRED,
Chairman.
THOS. CALLOW,
Secretary.

Dated at Big Pine, March 24, 1896.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence P. O. Office this date:

Isidor M. Giram. Henry Kelly.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of March, 1896, an assessment No. 25 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 323, Phelan building, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of May, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

To AUGUST HERZER:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896, in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

J. I. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.


MERCHANDISE

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

## L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

SUNDAY HAIR

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

SILK, BLUE AND WHITE FLANNELS, DRESS

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO Co., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

Give me a call at the Old Stand, see Goods and learn Prices.

5tf A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

NATHAN RHINE,
THE LEADING MERCHANT.
Independence, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

# Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength
—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Absolutely Pure


### Struck by a Dead Hand.

Said Henry Billings, a retired railroad engineer:

"I was running a night train on the Santa Fe road back in the seventies. This particular night had been stormy and threatening, and the flashes of lightning were frequent and intense. We were running ahead of our schedule in order to make a siding in time to allow an extra to pass us, and were traveling, I suppose, at the rate of about 30 or 35 miles an hour.

"I was sitting with my face close to the forward window of the cab, gazing straight ahead, when in a brilliant blaze of electricity a man's arm and head suddenly burst with great force through the glass and the open hand struck me squarely in the face. I was dazed for an instant by the blow, and held blindly to the side of the cab. My first thought was that some tramp was trying to hold up my train to rob the passengers, and, acting on this idea, I seized my wrench from its place and dealt the head of the intruder a blow with all my might.

"The fireman, thinking I had killed the man, shut off steam and we slowed down and took our lanterns to examine the strange visitor. I could not describe the feeling that crept over me when I climbed upon the engine and looked at the man whom I believed had attacked me. His entire body below the arms was gone. It was easy to understand what had happened. He had been struck by the rapidly moving engine and his body severed as with a knife, the lower half falling to one side and the head and arms flying straight through the cab window."—Atlanta Journal.

### Leaves That Are Fifty Feet Long.

In our temperate climate none of the trees has leaves of a size that will even compare favorably with those of the sea island and tropical countries in general. The maple, the oak and the elm leaves are but infinitesimal bits of green when compared with the gigantic sheets of velvety verdure found on some of the trees, shrubs and plants of South and Central America.

The South American tree which has the largest leaf is the Inaja palm, which grows on the banks of the Amazon. The leaves of this giant are often 50 feet in length, but they are very narrow, seldom exceeding 8 to 10 feet. With the Ceylonese cocoanut palm it is different. In that species the leaves are from 20 to 25 feet in length and from 16 to 18 in width. The natives of Ceylon are said to use these leaves in tentmaking, three or four being sufficient to make a shelter for a whole family. An extraordinary specimen of Ceylonese palm leaf now in the British museum, and which must be a freak—because the average length and breadth of the leaves of this variety of trees do not exceed the figures given above—is 36 feet in length and 28 in width, even though it is admitted that it must have shrunk one-fifth in drying.—St. Louis Republic.

Neighbor was originally nigh boor, or the nearest residing farmer.

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

## you do the mending

Not the Merchant.

He wants to *make* as much as he can by selling you inferior findings which he claims are "just as good" as S. H. & M. *But you do the mending.* Insist on having

TRADE S·H·&M· MARK

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding and you save the mending.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.


## THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE.

BY GILBERT PARKER

AUTHOR OF "THE CHIEF FACTOR," "PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE" ETC.

COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

Had she written out an elaborate proclamation of her intended attitude toward her husband it could not have more clearly conveyed her mind than this little speech, delivered as to a most friendly acquaintance. General Armour pulled his mustache fiercely, and, it is possible, enjoyed the situation despite its peril. Mrs. Armour turned to the mantel and seemed tremulously engaged in arranging some bric-a-brac. Marion, however, with a fine instinct, slid her arm through that of Lali and gently said: "Yes, of course Frank will be glad of a ride in the park. He used to ride with me every morning. But let us go, us three, and kiss the baby good night—'good night till we meet in the morning.'" She linked her arm through Frank's, and as she did so he replied to Lali, "I shall be glad to ride in the morning, but"——

"But we can arrange it at breakfast," said his wife hurriedly. At the same time she allowed herself to be drawn away to the hall with her husband.

He was angry, but he knew he had no right to be so. He choked back his wrath and moved on amiably enough, and suddenly the fashion in which the tables had been turned on him struck him with its tragic comedy, and he involuntarily smiled. His sense of humor saved him from words and acts which might possibly have made the matter a pure tragedy after all. He loosed his arm from Marion's.

"I must bid our father and mother good night. Then I will join you both 'in the court of the king.'" And he turned and went back and said to his father as he kissed his mother, "I am had at an advantage, general."

"And serves you right, my boy. You had the odds with you. She has captured them like a born soldier."

His mother said to him gently: "Frank, you blamed us, but remember that we wished only your good. Take my advice, dear, try to love your wife and win her confidence."

"Love her—try to love her!" he said. "I shall easily do that. But the other"—He shook his head a little, though what he meant perhaps he did not know himself, and then followed Marion and Lali up stairs. Marion had tried to escape from Lali, but was told that she must stay, and the three met at the child's cot. Marion stooped down and kissed its forehead. Frank stooped also and kissed its cheek. Then the wife kissed the other cheek. The child slept peacefully on.

"You can always see the baby here before breakfast if you choose," said Lali, and she held out her hand again in good night. At this point Marion stole away in spite of Lali's quick little cry of "Wait, Marion!" and the two were left alone again.

"I am very tired," she said. "I would rather not talk tonight." The dismissal was evident. He took her hand, held it an instant and presently said: "I will not detain you, but I would ask you, Lali, to remember that you are my wife. Nothing can alter that."

"Still we are only strangers, as you know," she quietly rejoined.

"You forget the days we were together after we were married," he cautiously urged.

"I am not the same girl. You killed her. We have to start again. I know all."

"You know that in my wretched anger and madness I"——

"Oh, please do not speak of it!" she said. "It is so bad even in thought."

"But will you never forgive me and care for me? We have to live our lives together."

"Pray let us not speak of it now," she said in a weary voice. Then breathlessly, "It is of much more consequence that you should love me — and the child."

He drew himself up with a choking sigh and spread out his arms to her. "Oh, my wife!" he said.

"No, no," she cried, "this is unreasonable. We know so little of each other. Good night again."

He turned at the door, came back, and stooping kissed the child on the lips. Then he said: "You are right. I deserve to suffer. Good night."

But when he was gone she dropped on her knees and kissed the child many times on the lips also.

### CHAPTER IX.

When Francis Armour left his wife's room, he did not go to his own room, but quietly descended the stairs, went to the library and sat down. The loneliest thing in the world is to be tete-a-tete with one's conscience. A man may have a bad hour with an enemy, a sad hour with a friend, a peaceful hour with himself, but when the little dwarf, conscience, perches upon every hillock of remembrance and makes slow signs—those symbols of the language of the soul—to him, no slave upon the treadmill suffers more.

The butler came in to see if anything was required, but Armour only greeted him silently and waved him away. His brain was painfully alert, his memory singularly awake. It seemed that the incident of this hour had so opened up every channel of his intelligence that all his life ran past him in fantastic panorama, as by that illumination which comes to the drowning man. He seemed under some strange spell. Once or twice he rose, rubbed his eyes and looked round the room—the room where, as a boy, he had spent idle hours, where, as a student, he had been in the hands of his tutor, and as a young man had found recreations such as belong to ambitious and ardent youth. Every corner was familiar. Nothing was changed. The books upon the shelves were as they were placed 20 years ago. And yet he did not seem a part of it. It did not seem natural to him. He was in an atmosphere of strangeness—that atmosphere which surrounds a man, as by a cloud, when some crisis comes upon him, and his life seems to stand still, whirling upon its narrow base, while the world appears at an interminable distance, even as to a deaf man who sees, yet cannot hear.

There came home to him at that moment, with a force indescribable, the shamelessness of the act he committed four years ago. He had thought to come back to miserable humiliation. For four years he had refused to do his duty as a man toward an innocent woman, a woman, though in part a savage, now transformed into a gentle, noble creature of delight and goodness. How had he deserved it? He had sown the storm; it was but just that he should reap the whirlwind. He had scattered thistles; could he expect to gather grapes? He knew that the sympathy of all his father's house was not with him, but with the woman he had wronged. He was glad it was so.

Looking back now, it seemed so poor and paltry a thing that he, a man, should stoop to revenge himself upon those who had given him birth as a kind of insult to the woman who had lightly set him aside and should use for that purpose a helpless confiding girl. To revenge one's self for wrong to one's self is but a common passion, which has little dignity; to avenge some one whom one has loved, man or woman—and before all, woman—has some touch of nobility, is redeemed by loyalty. For his act there was not one word of defense to be made, and he was not prepared to make it.

The cigars and liquors were beside him, but he did not touch them. He seemed very far away from the ordinary details of his life. He knew he had before him hard travel, and he was not confident of the end. He could not tell how long he sat there. After a time the ticking of the clock seemed painfully loud to him. Now and again he heard a cab rattling through the square, and the foolish song of some drunken loiterer in the night caused him to start painfully. Everything jarred on him. Once he got up, went to the window and looked out. The moon was shining full on the square. He wondered if it would be well for him to go out and find some quiet to his nerves in walking. He did so. Out in the square he looked up to his wife's window. It was lighted. Long time he walked up and down, his eyes on the window. It held him like a charm. Once he leaned against the iron railings of the garden and looked up, not moving for a time. Presently he saw the curtain of the window raised, and against the dim light of the room was outlined the figure of his wife. He knew it. She stood for a moment looking out into the night. She could not see him, nor could he see her features at all plainly, but he knew that she, like him, was alone with the catastrophe which his wickedness had sent upon her. Soon the curtain was drawn down again, and then he went once more to the house and took his old seat beside the table. He fell to brooding and at last, exhausted, dropped into a troubled sleep.

He woke with a start. Some one was in the room. He heard a step behind him. He came to his feet quickly, a wild light in his eyes. He faced his brother Richard.

Late in the afternoon Marion had telegraphed to Richard that Frank was coming. He had been away visiting some poor and sick people, and when he came back to Greyhope it was too late to catch the train. But the horses were harnessed straightway, and he was driven into town—a three hours' drive. He had left the horses at the stables, and having a latchkey had come in quietly. He had seen the light in the study and guessed who was there. He entered and saw his brother asleep. He watched him for a moment and studied him. Then he moved away to take off his hat, and as he did so stumbled slightly. Then it was Frank waked, and for the first time in five years they looked each other in the eyes. They both stood immovable for a moment, and then Richard caught Frank's hand in both of his and said: "God bless you, my boy; God bless you! I am glad you are back!"

"Dick, Dick!" was the reply, and Frank's other hand clutched Richard's shoulder in his strong emotion. They stood silent for a moment longer, and then Richard recovered himself. He waved his hand to the chairs. The strain of the situation was a little painful for them both. Men are shy with each other where their emotions are in play.

"Why, my boy," he said, waving a hand to the wine and liquors, "full bottles and unopened boxes? Tut, tut! Here's a pretty how d' ye do. Is this the way you toast the home quarters? You're a fine soldier for an old mess!"

So saying, he poured out some whisky, then opened the box of cigars and pushed them toward his brother. He did not care particularly to drink or smoke himself, but a man—an Englishman—is a strange creature. He is most natural and at ease when he is engaged in eating and drinking. He relieves every trying situation by some frivolous and selfish occupation, as of dismembering a partridge or mixing a punch.

"Well, Frank," said his brother, "now what have you to say for yourself? Why didn't you come long ago? You have played the adventurer for five years, and what have you to show for

*Against the dim light of the room was outlined the figure of his wife.*

it? Have you a fortune?" Frank shook his head and twisted a shoulder. "What have you done that is worth the doing then?"

"Nothing that I intended to do, Dick," was the grave reply.

"Yes, I imagined that. You have seen them, have you, Frank?" he added in a softer voice.

Frank blew a great cloud of smoke about his face, and through it he said, "Yes, Dick, I have seen a d—d sight more than I deserve to see."

"Oh, of course, I know that, my boy! But, so far as I can see, in another direction you are getting quite what you deserve. Your wife and child are up stairs; you are here."

He paused, was silent for a moment, then leaned over, caught his brother's arm and said in a low, strenuous voice: "Frank Armour, you laid a hateful little plot for us. It wasn't manly, but we forgave it and did the best we could. But, see here, Frank, take my word for it, you have had a lot of luck. There isn't one woman out of 10,000 that would have stood the test as your wife has stood it. Injured at the start, constant neglect, temptation"—he paused. "My boy, did you ever think of that—of the temptation to a woman neglected by her husband? The temptation to men? Yes, you have had a lot of luck. There has been a special providence for you, my boy, but not for your sake. God doesn't love neglectful husbands, but I think he is pretty sorry for neglected wives."

Frank was very still. His head dropped, the cigar hung unheeded in his fingers for a moment, and he said at last: "Dick, old comrade, I've thought it all over tonight since I came back—everything that you've said. I have not a word of defense to make, but, by heaven, I'm going to win my wife's love if I can, and when I do it I'll make up for all my cursed foolishness! See if I don't!"

"That sounds well, Frank," was the quiet reply. "I like to hear you talk that way. You would be very foolish if you did not. What do you think of the child?"

"Can you ask me what I think? He is a splendid little fellow."

"Take care of him then. Take good care of him. You may never have another," was the grim rejoinder.

Frank winced. His brother rose, took his arm and said: "Let us go to our rooms, Frank. There will be time enough to talk later, and I am not so young as I once was."

Truth to say, Richard Armour was not so young as he seemed a few months before. His shoulders were a little stooped; he was grayer about the temples. The little bit of cynicism which had appeared in that remark about the care of the child showed also in the lines of his mouth, yet his eyes had the same old, true, honest look. But a man cannot be hit in mortal places once or twice in his life without it being etched on his face or dropped, like a pinch of aloe, from his tongue.

Still they sat and talked much longer, Frank showing better than when his brother came, Richard gone gray and tired. At last Richard rose and motioned toward the window. "See, Frank," he said, "it is morning." Then he went and lifted the blind. The gray, unpurged air oozed on the glass. The light was breaking over the tops of the houses. A crossing sweeper, early to his task or holding the key of the street, went pottering by, and a policeman glanced up at them as he passed. Richard drew down the curtain again.

"Dick," said Frank suddenly, "you look old. I wonder if I have changed as much?"

Six months before Frank Armour would have said that his brother looked young.

"Oh, you look young enough, Frank," was the reply, "but I am a good deal older than I was five years ago. Come, let us go to bed."

Many weeks afterward an anxious

*Richard caught Frank's hand in both of his.*

family stood about the cot of a sick child.

The family doctor had just left the room. Marion, turning to the father and mother, said: "Greyhope will be like itself again now. I will go and tell Richard that the danger is over."

As she turned to do so Richard opened the door and came in. "I have seen the doctor," he began in his cheerful tones, "and the little chap is going to pull along now like a house afire." Tapping his brother affectionately on the shoulder, he was about to continue, but he saw what stopped him. He saw the beginning of the end of Frank Armour's tragic comedy. He and Marion left the room as quickly as was possible to him, for, as he said humorously, "he was slow at a quick march," and a moment after the wife heard, without demur, her husband's tale of love for her.

Yet, as if to remind him of the wrong he had done, heaven never granted Frank Armour another child.

THE END.

### About Girls.

"Girls," remarked the small boy in his composition upon the subject, "is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can behave like several thousand girls. Some kinds of girls is better than some other kinds, but they ain't any of them up to boys. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about 'em the better."—New York Advertiser.

### WHAT'S A BUMP?

In our peculiar vernacular, we say a bump on a log and a bump on a human being. What one might call a bump another one would call a thump. Thus we have a bump from a thump and a thump from a bump. In a like manner, a bruise may cause a bump, and a bump may cause a bruise, or perhaps a thump may cause both. Well, what's the difference, so long as we suffer from either bump or bruise, we want to get rid of it. That's true, and the surest, quickest way to cure a bruise is at once to use St. Jacob's Oil. Then the question will be not what it is, but what it was, as it will promptly disappear.


## NEVER TOO LATE.

### Premature Old Age Made Impossible.

**A Life-Time Habit Easily Broken. It's Easy if You Only Take the Right Road.**

*(From The Press, Everett, Pa.)*

A number of our great and most inveterate tobacco smokers and chewers have quit the use of the filthy weed. The reform was started by Aaron Gorber, who was a confirmed slave for many years to the use of tobacco. He tried the use of No-To-Bac, and to his great surprise and delight, it cured him.

Hon. C. W. Ashcom, who had been smoking for sixty years, tried No-To-Bac and it cured him.

Col. Samuel Stoutener, who would eat up tobacco like a cow eats hay, tried this wonderful remedy, and even Samuel, after all his years of slavery, lost the desire.

J. C. Cobler, Lessing Evans, Frank Dell, Geo. B. May, C. O. Skillington, Hanson Robinett, Frank Hershberger, John Shinn and others have since tried No-To-Bac, and in every case they report, not only a cure of the tobacco habit, but a wonderful improvement in their general physical and mental condition, all of which goes to show that the use of tobacco had been injurious to them in more ways than one.

All of the above gentlemen are so well pleased with the results that we do not hesitate to join them in recommending it to suffering humanity, as we have thoroughly investigated and are satisfied that No-To-Bac does the work well and is a boon to mankind.

The cost is trifling, and three boxes are guaranteed to cure any case, or money refunded. One box in every instance stated above effected a cure, with one or two exceptions. No-To-Bac has a wonderful sale upon its merits alone, and can be secured at almost any drug store in this country or Canada. It is made by the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal or New York. Our readers are warned against purchasing imitations, as there are several on the market. Be sure you get No-To-Bac. Then you're all right.


### A Mystery of the Law.

In a case not 1,000 miles from Fort Worth, after a killer was acquitted, the wife of the victim brought a suit against him and was promptly awarded a considerable sum by way of damages. The verdict was upheld by the supreme court. The criminal law said the slayer was innocent. The civil law said he was guilty. If the latter was wrong, he was robbed of his sustenance by the law, with the connivance of the supreme court.—Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette.

### The Inquisitive Small Boy.

"Father," said the little boy, looking up from his picture book, "if I ask you a question, will you answer it?"

"Certainly," was the affable reply.

"And not get angry?"

"Of course not."

"Nor say it's time I was in bed?"

"I won't do any of those things."

"Well, what I want to know is where does a snake begin when it wags its tail?"—Washington Star.

Dram once meant neither more nor less than a handful.


## Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

## A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

## Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures proves that

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists; $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c

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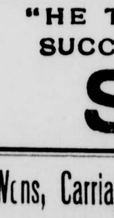

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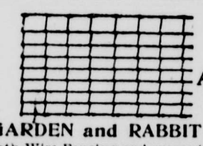

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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### ONE LITTLE HOUR ERE DAY.

The while I sleeping lay
One little hour ere day,
Before my window on the tree
A swallow sang this song to me,
One little hour ere day.

Now listen to my lay,
Thy lover I betray.
The while I sing this song to thee
Another maiden kisseth he,
One little hour ere day.

Oh, me, no further say!
Ah, hush, no more betray!
Fly, swallow, from my sill away.
Ah, love and faith, a dream are they
One little hour ere day.

—Eduard Moerike.

## CHOLLY'S STORY.

It was too warm an evening, even for a smoking concert, Cholly said as he came out of his room, attired all in white, looking a perfect picture of manly beauty. Cholly was a blond specimen of the male sex, blue eyed, golden haired, a stalwart representative of the Saxon type. He was 27, well placed as regards this world's wealth and position. Life to him—thanks to old Egerton Bailey, his late father—was a pleasant pastime, the world a charmed play place, where girls worshiped him and men voted him a trump. So much for Cholly, debonair, kind hearted and handsome, who had traveled the world over, making friends wherever he went.

Cholly's prediction that it was too warm even for a smoking concert on this particular evening was verified by the slim attendance there on his arrival. Only eight men out of the 30 expected found their way to the usual rendezvous. By general agreement the music was banished, coats discarded, negligee attitudes assumed, and the eight men amused themselves by relating anecdotes and personal experiences.

"By the way, Cholly," at last a friend said to the blond Adonis, who, sprawled on a sofa, was listening quietly to the conversation, "you're very silent tonight. You've just arrived from the west too. Come, haven't you some blood curdling tale to tell us of western atrocities, cowboy 'breaks' or Coxey outrages? These fellows' stories are stale. We require something spicy to stir us up a night like this."

"Well, I did have an adventure, but its recital won't be spicy, Tracy. I don't think it will be the style you care for."

"Out with it! Out with it!" seven voices simultaneously exclaimed. "Is it a Christian Endeavor story, Cholly?" asked Tracy. "You do look awful solemn."

"No; it's a Sunday school talk," said Andy Vicars, a very young man with a new mustache and a drawl.

"All right," said Cholly quietly; "if you fellows don't be quiet, I won't tell it."

"Go on, Cholly. Don't mind the calves," grunted old Major Poole. "Tell us your story, man."

"It will interest you, major. Doubtless you remember the Donovans of Limerick—pretty Kate, they called one of them. I met them in Dublin."

"Do I remember her? May me eyes fall out of me head if I ever see her likes again—eyes like violets, hair like ink and a skin like peaches and cream. And a figger! God bless you, boys, she had a figger like a goddess. She could ride cross country like a bird. Never saw such a rider before nor since. But, Cholly, me boy, I thought you were 'gone' in that direction. Oh, the pair you'd have made!"

Cholly blushed scarlet; the company exchanged glances. "Seems to me," said Andy Vicars, "that the major's telling this story. Go on, Cholly; hold the platform." So Cholly cleared his throat, as Andy said afterward he seemed mightily upset by the major's remarks, wiped the perspiration from his flushed face and began:

"You see, fellows, my story will have to consist of two parts, the introduction and the sequel. It begins in Ireland four years ago and ends in Canada four days ago. It was in Dublin that I first met Miss Kate Donovan of Limerick. She was a stunner, as the major says, the best cross country rider I ever saw. She was poor as a church mouse and proud as Lucifer. She was an orphan; had been brought up by her uncle, old Peter Donovan. He had three daughters of his own, but none of them could hold a candle to Miss Kate herself. From what I saw during the time I was in Dublin I don't think the trio cared much for pretty Kate; they were jealous of her and took pains to show it in many petty ways, particularly when Captain Gordon, who was considered a matrimonial catch, appeared on the scene and devoted himself to Kate."

"Captain Rupert Gordon of the Forty-seventh?" queried Major Poole.

"The very same, a dark beggar, with a bad mouth and lots of money.

"Well, he was the man that set all the Dublin girls wild. They literally lionized him. He was douce enough there. He was asked everywhere, and old Peter Donovan was mad enough when he asked him for his niece and not for one of his daughters. They said the three girls never spoke to Kate for weeks.

"Poor Kate! She hardly knew what to do. She was very unhappy. She told me all about it one evening at a dance. She had a devil of a life in her uncle's house, and Gordon seemed very fond of her. She didn't know what he really was; neither did I, or I could have warned her. They were married in September. In November Gordon took her to the Riviera after the honeymoon was over. A fellow who met them there told me that Kate—that is, Mrs. Gordon—looked miserably unhappy, and people said Gordon ill treated her. However that may be, she did not stay with him very long. One day a woman appeared at the hotel where they were staying. She was a gaudily attired specimen, not overcultured. She registered as Mrs. Captain Gordon and forced herself into the Gordon private rooms. Gordon hadn't a word to say. He owned up that he had married her five years before somewhere, where his regiment was stationed—I forget where. There was a terrible scene, which ended by Kate leaving the hotel. No one knew where she went. My friend, an Englishman, who told me just what I have told you, tried to follow her and offered to do what he could for her in a monetary way. He was a gentleman and meant well by her. She refused all offers of assistance and disappeared as if the Mediterranean had swallowed her up. He heard of her again at Marseilles. She had been singing in a cafe there. She always had a passable voice and played the banjo well. Poor Kate! Her pride was dragged in the dust; her heart was broken."

Cholly paused to wipe the perspiration from his face and take a few sips from a tumbler beside him. The old major, for a wonder, kept silence, from time to time shaking his head sorrowfully.

"I suppose that is the first part of the story," broke in Andy Vicars. "It is deuced sad. Hope the little girl got back to her uncle."

"Uncle!" growled Major Poole. "Poor child! He didn't want her. He was a cruel hearted, mean old scoundrel, was Peter Donovan. He never treated the girl right when he had her."

Cholly nodded his head affirmatively to Major Poole's assertion and continued his story:

"This all happened four years ago. No one heard anything during that time of pretty Kate Donovan, for, you see, she wasn't Mrs. Gordon, after all. An aunt of hers did have the grace to write to me, making inquiries. She had heard that Kate was in the United States, in a place called Pennsylvania, and would I make inquiries, as I lived, no doubt, near there? You know, these old country people, as they call themselves, think that the United States are about as large as an English county."

"Do I know it?" interrupted the major. "Why, a lady in London once asked me to personally deliver a small parcel of china to her daughter because I lived in New York, near where her daughter was settled. I took the parcel, thinking to see the address of some street here. Where do you think the fair creature lived?"

"New Jersey?" hazarded Vicars.

"Maine?" queried another.

"No!" roared the major. "Idaho!"

"Guess you didn't accept the commission, major," said Cholly.

"Well, no. I relieved my mind by reciting sundry words not in Webster's Dictionary. Go on, my boy. Tell us all you know of pretty Kate Donovan."

"I came through Canada on my way from the west a few days ago," continued Cholly. "We changed cars at a place not far from Toronto and had some hours to wait for connection. Strolling around, I came to a place where a circus was in full swing—double tent, side shows, all complete. Consulting my watch, I found I had time to see the performance. An English steeplechase was advertised as the chief attraction. It had just commenced when I took my seat in the first row, close to the ring. I can hardly tell you my feelings when I recognized the first lady rider who entered. It was Kate Donovan."

"Good heavens!" ejaculated the major. "Come to that?"

"Yes; it was Kate, graceful, lithe, nervy as ever, looking like a queen among those painted judys and rough men."

"How could you sit there and see it?" groaned Major Poole.

"I hadn't to sit long. I recognized her instantly, and, poor girl, she saw me!"

"Knew you?" gasped the major.

"Yes; she turned pale under the horrible paint and rouge she was daubed with. Somehow she seemed to lose her nerve all of a sudden. The horse, a vicious black beast, swerved to one side suddenly—major, fellows, I cannot tell it, it was too horrible."

"Kate Donovan to lose her nerve on horseback? I cannot credit it," said the major in an awed tone.

"I was in the ring and by her side in a moment," Cholly continued, not noticing the major's interruption. "She knew me, poor girl, when her eyes opened for the first time. She died with her hands tightly clasped in mine."

"Did she say anything?" asked Andy Vicars. "Did she tell you anything?"

"If she did, you're not the one I'd repeat it to," said Cholly fiercely. "The last words of a poor dying girl are hardly club talk, not if I know it."

So saying, Cholly seized his coat and strode angrily from the room.

The other men looked at each other significantly.

"He's hit hard," said the major. "Poor fellow! If you had seen Kate, you'd not blame him. I always thought he liked her."

And Cholly, as he strode along the street homeward, cursed his own folly in telling the story of pretty Kate to such an audience. "As if they cared," he muttered. They were a set of hard hearted, cold, cynical men, and he (Cholly) was a fool for telling the story. Somehow he had never realized before that he had cherished an ideal for the past four years, and that ideal was the woman who but a few days before had died in his arms. Tell that idiot Vicars what she said? Cholly smiled grimly as the thought struck him, for only he knew what those last words had been. They echoed in his ears even now in the din and noise of the New York evening:

"Cholly, dear—dear Cholly!"

If she had only said them four years ago, he thought miserably as he shoved his key into the latch of his home door.
—Vanity.

### A Dollar's Worth of Information.

Mr. Keep Cash—Did you write to that man who advertises to show people how to make desserts without milk and have them richer?

Mrs. Cash—Yes, and sent him the dollar.

"What did he reply?

"Use cream."—West Medfield Windmill.

## WASHINGTON OF CUBA

### GOMEZ' SUPERB HANDLING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

**A Letter From an English Cavalry Officer Who Is Now on the General's Staff—The March From Santiago to Santa Clara. How the Warfare Is Waged.**

The following letter is from a former lieutenant in the British cavalry, who, under the name of Stuart, accompanied one of the recent expeditions to Cuba, where he accepted a captain's commission on General Gomez's staff:

IN THE FIELD,
NEAR THE CITY OF SANTA CLARA.

TO MY DEAR FRIEND—Tomorrow promises to be a very active day for us, and as the results of war cannot be safely predicted, I have made three copies of this letter in hope that one at least may reach the friend who so kindly opened the doors for my entrance into the army of "Cuba Libre." And allow me to state here that I am proud to be on the side of liberty, fighting under the flag of the single star, which in the near future is surely destined to wave over an acknowledged and independent republic. Whatever doubt may exist in the outside world is not shared in the ranks of Gomez's army. I never saw such faith, such confidence in a military leader, in my life. Napoleon did not get more devotion from his soldiers than General Gomez receives from the men whom he is leading on to victory. Neither man nor officer in the innermost recesses of his own private communion ever dreams of questioning the judgment or the ability of this great old warrior. I tell you he is a military wonder. He is a Cuban Hannibal.

As I told you in New York, I've seen service in South Africa and in the Sudan, but for planning and carrying into execution under difficulties a successful campaign this little old man "takes the cake." Its very audacity, when you consider our comparative paucity of numbers, our scarcity of ammunition,

MAXIMO GOMEZ.

is simply marvelous. Why, I haven't seen, all told, enough cartridges to supply a surveying party, but I am told we will pick up more in Matanzas. This present sortie is made on patriotic nerve, backed up by cane knives and good generalship.

"The rapidity with which we move keeps me all at sea. I used to occasionally ask where we were, but I've given it up now; I simply go with the crowd, putting in a shot when I get a chance, and endeavoring to direct my men toward intelligent and effective action. But in this so called guerrilla warfare but little direction is necessary. There is a degree of individual independence and responsibility to which in European warfare we are strangers. It works much better than I could believe. Don't think I mean that we are without discipline or direction. On the contrary, General Gomez's plans are most carefully conceived and his orders executed with a celerity and exactness which are inspiring. But every one of his men seems intuitively to anticipate the details of his desires. There is a certain goal, a general purpose which all seem to know and understand. Although surrounded by this peculiar individual independence, which seems strange in military operations, there is absolutely no friction. All are actuated by one impulse; there is no dissension from the controlling mind, and that belongs to Maximo Gomez. His will is absolute, and yet he says to each man: "Do not risk your life unnecessarily. You have only one and can best serve your country by saving it. Dead men cannot fire guns. Keep your head cool, your machete warm and we will yet free Cuba."

I have been with the general but a short time, but each day my admiration for him increases. He is a study in repose and in action, slender in build, not over 140 pounds in weight, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, straight as an arrow, although he is 60 years of age. His face is tanned, his hair and mustache are iron gray, his cheek bones are prominent and his chin firm. His cool, calculating eyes seem at first to absolutely measure you, and then the face breaks into a reassuring smile. His knee is stiff from a wound received in the last war, but in the saddle he is simply a part of the horse, or, rather, the horse is part of him, for he never seems to guide it. It would do your heart good to watch the old man lead a column through the canefields and forests of Santa Clara. He is never at a loss which way to turn.

We have had a fight every day since we commenced our march westward from the Santa Clara line, but nothing seems to daunt his courage and determination. We go ahead in spite of any obstacle the Spanish troops have yet interposed. Yesterday we came on quite an extended line of the enemy's front, formed to prevent our advance. The general halted on a little elevation of ground, stood in his stirrups a moment looking ahead, and then gave an order to our advance guard, who swung off to the southwest at a slow gallop; sent some word back to Maceo, northeast, and then our own cavalry, swerving a little to the right, got the order to make a feint at the enemy's left wing. The feint succeeded; the Spaniards immediately commenced to concentrate their troops in a little valley where they thought we would cross. I had considerable trouble in restraining my men from attempting to take a battery which opened fire on us when at a distance of 400 yards. We afterward learned that it was supported by 1,800 infantry. My orders were to make the charge and then retreat to the woods about a third of a mile east. The moment my cavalry commenced to fall back, a battalion of the enemy's infantry advanced in pursuit, but a kind of stubby brush greatly impeded their movements.

They were soon winded in the bushes, and before they could get out Maceo's advance guard commenced to pour in a galling fire from the north. They were soon in retreat toward their main body, and my boys hurried them along a little with close range shots from our revolvers. But ammunition is too precious to waste on retreating troops, so we made a detour to the southward and took up our original line of march west. Gen. Gomez with the main body of our troops had in the meantime pressed on ahead almost unnoticed and unmolested. We caught up with him at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I learned tonight that Maceo's men worried the Spaniards in the valley till nearly dark.

This is a pretty fair sample of our experiences each day, although I know things will get better as we advance into Matanzas. Our long and almost unbroken march from Santiago de Cuba to Santa Clara was interesting, although devoid of unusual incident. While I think of it allow me to make a confession. In spite of your assurances and those of the many Cuban gentlemen whose acquaintance I formed in New York there still lingered in my mind a kind of secret suspicion that I was going to meet here a motley combination of the ignorant negro and more or less savage white. You can therefore imagine the surprise and delight to find myself surrounded by men whose refinement and learning would do credit to any drawing room in Europe. Skilled physicians, engineers, lawyers, men of letters and representatives of all arts and professions are more numerous on General Gomez's staff than in any command with which I have heretofore come in contact. Kindest regards and best wishes for a happy new year. Yours for "Cuba Libre," CAPTAIN STUART.
—New York Sun.

## AN OCCULT DETECTIVE.

**A Clairvoyant Discovers a Thief and Causes Some Sorrow.**

Mrs. Emma Whiton of Hoboken, N. J., believes that she has had a practical demonstration of the value of clairvoyancy as a means of catching thieves. The experience was an interesting one, but nevertheless surprising, as the thief for whom she was searching turned out to be somebody whom she would have preferred not to have caught.

Not long ago Mrs. Whiton missed some silver spoons and a soup ladle. One day she visited a friend and chanced to speak of the missing silver. The friend told her that there was a clairvoyant in Jersey City who had a wonderful insight, and strongly recommended her to visit this person for the purpose of learning who had stolen her property. Mrs. Whiton followed the advice and learned many things which opened her eyes. The clairvoyant gave her a description of the thief, which corresponded with her nephew, Frank Van Wart.

Mrs. Whiton asked Frank the next time she saw him if he was a believer in fortune tellers, and he answered that they sometimes prophesied with wonderful accuracy. The aunt then told him the clairvoyant's opinion of him. Frank denied the allegation, but promised to assist in a search for the spoons and was very successful. He had to pay 60 cents to redeem them. A confession and his arrest followed, but Mrs. Whiton felt sorry for her nephew and did not press the complaint.—New York Tribune.

## GREAT 3 CENT ROAD.

**The Pullmans Said to Be Interested In the Enterprise.**

Judge F. E. Dallenbaugh of Cleveland, attorney for the Henry Everett street car syndicate, is now in Chicago.

It is understood that Mr. Everett is planning to build an immense 3 cent car system in the Illinois metropolis, and Dallenbaugh is there to look over the ground. It is also stated that the Pullmans will be with Everett in the enterprise. Mr. Everett has a 3 cent system in Detroit, and petitioned the Cleveland council for a similar franchise last night. It is also quite certain that Mr. Everett will endeavor to place 3 cent lines in Cincinnati and St. Louis.—New York Journal.

### Healer Mnason Dumped.

Huntsman T. Mnason, the leader of the "angel dancers," had an exciting experience in Hackensack, N. J., the other day. While driving down Main street his horse sank in a deep hole. Mnason was thrown over the dashboard of the wagon and struck on his head and shoulders on the hard ground, but escaped without serious injury. When assistance arrived, Mnason was sitting on the horse's head, exclaiming: "The Lord be praised. Glory to God in the highest."

### That Lucky Institution.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly of Chicago, who has already endowed the University of Chicago with a woman's dormitory costing $60,000, has decided to erect on the university campus a chapel to cost $100,000, to be known as the Kelly Memorial chapel, in memory of her brother. The university has no chapel building at present.

### He Knows War.

There is one soldier by profession who wants peace. General Lord Wolseley, commander in chief of the British forces, has exclaimed, "God forbid that there should be war."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## BANISHED FOR LIFE.

### THE OUTCAST OF CHURCH ISLAND IN GREAT SALT LAKE.

**He Has For Years Lived the Life of a Wild Man and Rarely Sees a Human Being Branded For Robbing the Dead by Order of Governor Brigham Young.**

In the center of the Great Salt lake in Utah is a large body of land known as Church island. This land consists of mountains and valleys, with trees and vegetation, and has always been used as a herding ground for cattle belonging to the Mormon church. Several years ago the water on the east side of the island was shallow and cattle could be driven across easily, but now the water is deep and everything must be conveyed to and from the land in boats. A distance of about five miles covered with salt water must be gone over by canoes to get to or from the island. On this famous spot, amid millions of pelicans, sea gulls and other fowls, wanders a lonely old man, without clothing and devoid of language or any of the instincts of humanity. He was banished years ago by the Mormon church on the charge of robbing the dead.

Jean Baptiste was a Frenchman who came to Salt Lake City a young man nearly 40 years ago. He grew up among the saints, and, after marrying, was made sexton of the small cemetery. His duties were light and his remuneration correspondingly small. He resided in a little cabin on the mountain side overlooking the city, and spent his time, when not employed in the cemetery, in collecting junk and trading and trafficking with a few Jewish secondhand clothes dealers who had the hardihood to engage in business among the Mormons. A regiment of United States troops was then camped near the city, and the gentiles engaged in business were assured protection.

The little Frenchman was an avaricious man and was noticeable because of his picking up every cast away article and carrying it to his home. Old dry goods boxes, barrels, tin cans and other packing articles cast away by the soldiers were especially well cared for by Jean Baptiste, the sexton. He dressed as a scavenger and resembled the modern saloon loafer, who is always searching the slums for barrels and boxes of garbage and cast off garments. The actions of the sexton created some comment, and not a little curiosity was aroused among people who had occasion to visit his residence on the mountain side, over the city.

One day Jean appeared on the streets dressed in an elegant suit of broadcloth. A few days before a wealthy stranger had died and was buried in the cemetery. The suit in which the body was dressed resembled that worn by the sexton. An examination was ordered, and the corpse was found to have been robbed of its clothing. A committee waited upon the sexton and made a most startling discovery. The graveclothes of over 200 persons were found in the baskets and boxes stowed away in his ghoulish cabin. Excitement ran high in Salt Lake City. The boxes of clothing were emptied and the contents taken to the city hall, where many a fond mother identified the burial robes of her child. Elegant silk dresses, at that time a luxury even to the rich, were found in the various bundles. The man was arrested and cast into jail, pursued by a mob who sought his life.

Brigham Young, then governor and general dictator in Utah, ordered the man to be branded with a hot iron and banished to Church island. During the quiet hour of midnight Jean Baptiste was taken from the jail, and his whole forehead was seared with the following inscription: "Branded For Robbing the Dead." Two men escorted the quivering, naked form from the city of vengeance. A canoe was entered near the city, and the doomed prisoner was taken in chains to the island which in future was to be his home. Without clothing or food he was landed upon the shore, the boat returned to the mainland, and the ghoul remained a hopeless exile. He could not leave the island, because instant death would follow should he be seen by any of the inhabitants of the Mormon land of Zion. He was forced to seek food and shelter amid wild animals, the birds and reptiles.

The island was soon known as the land of banishment. People shunned its shores as they would a haunted house. Many persons were lost upon the lake while rowing in canoes against heavy winds. The general supposition of all was that those unfortunates drifted to the island and were devoured by the wild man. Even the fearless cowboy has ever refused to intrude upon the home land of the exile. Wild horses roam over its acres of broken canyons, rugged cliffs and grassy meadows. The sea gulls and other birds find a home undisturbed on the deserted shores. All the natives, including Indians, warn newcomers of the fate of scores of pleasure seekers who have been drifted upon the shores of the fated island. The crags, bluffs, dark caverns and lonely canyons warn every boatman nearing the shore to keep away from the hidden dangers.

In a dark cave about half a mile from the shore lives the wild man. His home is strewn with the wrecks of boats, bones of victims and other cannibalistic indications. Away back in the deep darkness of the cavern is his sleeping place, made of clothing stripped from unfortunate victims shipwrecked on the fatal shore. A collection of leaves, grasses and branches from the trees of the island forms the foundation for the bed, in which this human monster spends most of his time. Several hunters and explorers have recently viewed the man. He is described as old, stooping, destitute of clothing, incapable of speech and covered with long hair. Upon the appearance of man he utters a wild, weird shriek and rushes to the cavern, from which he cannot be induced or forced to return.—San Francisco Examiner.

## PREACHER'S QUEER PET.

**Shaggy Wolf Is a Regular Attendant at a New York City Church.**

A wolf has crept into the fold of the John Hass Presbyterian Church, on East Seventy-fourth street, New York. It has not come in sheep's clothing, but in a dark, shaggy coat. It presence in the flock does not seem to occasion the least anxiety; in fact, it has become a

THE PASTOR'S WOLF.

universal pet and a favorite with all. The wolf is the pet of Rev. Vincent Pisek, pastor of the church. This peculiar pet was born on a Western prairie, but when he was a very small whelp, and before he had grown fierce enough to be dangerous, he was captured and transported to the quiet church parsonage. Since then the religious influences of his surroundings have completely converted him. He has put away nearly all wolfish things, and at the present day is leading a quiet, exemplary life, and often attends both the church and Sunday school. It is said he sleeps through the sermons.

The wolf was born a heathen. Both of his parents lived and died on the open prairie. Mr. Pisek, while on a hunting trip in the West, shot the parents of Mr. Wolf and captured their cub. He brought the little orphan home with him, and a new life at once began for him. He was given a milk diet, which agreed with him very well, and it time it began to influence his character. Instead of growing up to be snarling and ferocious, his manners became mild and gentle. He soon became accustomed to his civilized home, and enjoyed the rich carpets he walked upon and the warm blankets he slept in every night. Mr. Pisek, in bringing up the wolf in his fold, has been very careful to keep his young charge out of bad company.

In the summer time Mr. Wolf changes his residence to his master's summer home at Lake Hopatcong. This move is always very welcome to Mr. Wolf. He is allowed to run at large about the woods. As a result, however, he is constantly meeting very curious adventures. The pet wolf has often caused great consternation by appearing suddenly before picnic parties or parties alone in the woods. The appearance of his sharp little nose has often broken up a party and caused them to run wildly from him, although his intentions were undoubtedly friendly. On one occasion two girls who were rowing on the lake spied Mr. Wolf on shore and were afraid to land for several hours for fear of encountering the supposedly ferocious animal, which followed them along the bank to play with them.

## TOY ROAD IN CHINA.

**One of the Smallest Railroads in the World Is in the Celestial Empire.**

There is in China one of the smallest railroads in the world. Here is a photographic reproduction of one of

CHINA'S TOY ROAD.

the engines. The gauge is less than two feet, the cylinders are 5x10 inches, the drivers 24 inches diameter, and the water tank holds 90 gallons. If this was the standard-sized engine in this country hardware stores would keep them, same as they do sausage-cutters. Railroad managers would order them by the gross, and locomotive engineers would be thicker than fleas in a dog kennel.—Locomotive Engineer.

### A Queen and Mother.

To the English people who know and understand how the daughters and granddaughters of the Queen have been brought up and trained it will not be surprising news that the Czarina has determined to nurse her little baby herself. Her own mother, Princess Alice, like all her sisters, washed and dressed and nursed her babies; the Duchess of Fife has done the same, and the Czarina is only obeying her English as well as her natural mother instincts in declining to have a wet nurse for her infant. Nothing, perhaps, that she could have done will so endear her to the Russian people as this act, which seems perfectly natural to us. No previous empress has ever nursed her children, and the Russians will regard what they take to be an exceptional evidence of devotion to the tiny Grand Duchess as a proof of the Czarina's wish to cherish for them their possible future Empress.—Gentlewoman.

## SHE IS A NANCY SIKES

### ALTHOUGH YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL SHE WAS LIVING WITH THIEVES.

**New York Police Unearth a Gang of Robbers In a Squalid Den—Find Pretty Mrs. Annie Beck In Charge—Says She Is a Police Captain's Niece.**

Five burglars and all round crooks, whose record of crime is scarcely less repulsive than their general appearance, were held in $1,500 each in Harlem police court, New York, the other day.

Seated in the body of the court was an extremely pretty young girl, elegantly attired and of refined speech and manners. She looked like a young society beauty who had drifted into that clearing house of crime and seemed entirely out of place amid the tough and vicious surroundings. Yet she claimed to be the wife of the leader of the gang, a hideous little creature, seemingly of Chinese origin, curiously resembling the notorious George Appo, and she was known to have acted as a modern Nancy Sikes to these New York prototypes of the Artful Dodger, Charley Bates and other graduates of old Fagin's school.

Early the other morning N. Levin's clothing store was entered, and $150 worth of goods were stolen. The burglars had obtained access to a cellar beneath the store, and after erecting a scaffold of planks they had bored through the floor until a hole large enough to creep through had been made. Overcoats and other articles were taken, also the proprietor's hat, an old and broken one being left in its place.

Detectives Grady and Powell obtained a clew which led them to 328 East Seventy-seventh street. Here is a large flathouse, the basement of which is not occupied. Groping their way through this basement in the darkness, at the rear they found a perfect rookery of squalor and vice, presided over by the beautiful houri eyed girl of 18 or 20, who claimed to be the wife of the leader of the gang, an ex-convict named Maurice Beck.

The pair were found together in a small room containing only one bed and very little furniture. They were arrested on suspicion and admitted that the room was also occupied by Dan Murphy, aged 21; Tom Bluson, aged 29; John McGrath, aged 20, and Jim Hart of the same age.

Annie Beck, the modest, reserved, ladylike girl, told the officers where much of the stolen property had been pawned, and she was set at liberty, while her supposed husband was taken to the police station. She remained in the room with the officers, awaiting the return of the rest of the gang, who, she explained, were probably paying a professional visit to some store in the neighborhood.

The woman told the detectives the signals which would herald their return, and at 3 o'clock in the morning they arrived, making a peculiar scratching noise on the door. As soon as the door was opened they were seized, and a lively struggle ensued, during which pretty Annie sat coolly and calmly on the bed. Pistols had to be drawn before they capitulated, when they were found in possession of jimmies, chisels, bits and a full burglars' outfit. One of them wore the identical hat belonging to Mr. Levin.

No pawn tickets were discovered, but the stolen clothing was found to have been pawned exactly as described by pretty Annie.

The five crooks were taken to police headquarters, and all were identified as ex-convicts of the worst character. Benson returned only three months ago from serving five years for trading in counterfeit bills.

Annie Beck obtained an order to see her husband from the commissioner of correction and patiently awaited an opportunity to speak with the ill favored little crook, whom she avows she loves dearly. She was perfectly willing to talk of him and his accomplices in crime, and she spoke in the polished English of a thoroughly educated girl.

"Maurice is not so bad," she said, "and, although we courted for three years and have been legally married four months, I never knew him to be in trouble before. You may rely upon my word that he had no hand in that robbery, although the young men with whom he associates were probably concerned.

"That man Benson is at the bottom of all this trouble, and, of course I was aware that he had recently been in state prison, but what could I do? I was powerless to prevent their misdeeds.

"Yes, I gave the officers the signals and assisted them as far as I could. I am sure they will find that my Maurice is innocent.

"I would wish it to be understood that there can be no scandal attaching to me and these other men. I am legally married to Maurice. I love him with all my heart, and I have always been true to him.

"I cannot tell you my maiden name, as that would bring disgrace upon my family, who are well known and respected, and the disgrace of this would kill them. My uncle is a police captain, and I have lived all my life in Yorkville, where I was born."

When asked how it was that she was found consorting with a gang of thieves in a squalid and filthy hovel, she smiled sweetly, revealing the most perfect little teeth, and said:

"Well, I loved my husband, you know. Of course I knew he used to run a policy game, but that made no difference. My people are well off, and he could have the best counsel in the city if I chose to let them know of our trouble, but I cannot do that.

"Oh! Do you think they will let me see him, if only for a moment?" Her big black eyes had such a bewitchingly pleading expression that it is small wonder she had her wish immediately after the magistrate had disposed of the case.—New York Journal.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY APRIL 17 ..... 1896


(Official.)

## Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of the office for the Quarter ending March 31st

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1-96, Cash on hand | $ 18 414 2 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 729 50 |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees | 23 00 |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees | 24 50 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 70 65 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 49 30 |
| Geo. W. McIntyre, Int State ld. | 44 80 |
| R. W. McIntyre, Int. State land | 22 40 |
| W. H. Murray, Int State land | 22 40 |
| R O'Neal, Fines in Justice court | 14 50 |
| S. T. Black, Supt. State | 2 580 01 |
| | 22 032 27 |
| Feb. A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 512 53 |
| P. A. Chaffant, Assessor | 5 10 |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collectr fees | 6 00 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 105 60 |
| D J. Hession, Clerk fees | 40 80 |
| E. A. Crocker, Int. State land | 23 17 |
| E. A. Crocker, Int. State land | 61 51 |
| J. W. Clark, ent'm't Sta. school | 28 10 |
| W. H. Murray, Rel'pt'n Sta. ld. | 46 51 |
| R. P. Keating, Int. State land | 5 60 |
| S. P. McKnight, Int State land | 11 20 |
| S. W. Austin, fees | 24 00 |
| | 22 934 39 |
| Mar. A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 6 1 50 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees | 23 8 |
| D J Hession, Clerk fees | 58 0 |
| D J Hession, Recorder fees | 158 30 |
| J. G. Birchim, Int. St. land | 32 00 |
| J. G. Birchim, Int. swamp land | 15 68 |
| J H Shannon, Int. State land | 34 60 |
| Agnes McFee, Redemption land | 4 51 |
| P. W. Forbes, Int. State land | 168 00 |
| | 24 0.9 85 |

DISBURSEMENTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. Salary | 1.265 88 |
| Hospital | 5.2 60 |
| Sundries | 18 70 |
| General Expense | 1.633 43 |
| Bridge | 653 56 |
| Sundry Road districts | 1.241 23 |
| Union School | 85 00 |
| Station School | 160 30 |
| Fish Spring School | 99 77 |
| Round Valley School | 113 42 |
| Liberty School | 70 00 |
| Warm Spring School | 81 20 |
| Big Pine School | 197 25 |
| Valley School | 115 00 |
| Lone Pine School | 114 50 |
| Fish Springs Library | 14 28 |
| Station School Library | 17 7 |
| Milton Library | 26 00 |
| Liberty Library | 11 03 |
| Sundry School Dist. Libraries | 11 25 |
| Teacher's Library | 16 91 |
| Unapportioned County School | 15 00 |
| | 6 554 66 |
| Feb. Independence Bond Fund | 570 00 |
| Salary | 1.624 98 |
| Hospital | 30 00 |
| General Expense | 204 10 |
| Road District No. 3 | 7 00 |
| Bishop School | 250 00 |
| Lone Pine School | 190 75 |
| Irving School | 189 00 |
| Station School | 75 00 |
| Big Pine School | 25 00 |
| Warm Springs School | 5 00 |
| Fish Springs School | 75 00 |
| Liberty School | 25 00 |
| Riverside School | 7 9 |
| Milton School | 7. 00 |
| Independence School | 1 50 |
| Tabouse Building | 291 80 |
| Independence Library | 2 85 |
| Lone Pine Library | 2 13 |
| Big Pine Library | 2. 85 |
| | 21 019 85 |
| Mar. Fish Spring Bond | 223 50 |
| County Bond | 1 550 00 |
| Salary Fund | 1.024 93 |
| Hospital Fund | 30 00 |
| Union School | 7 00 |
| Liberty School | 14 00 |
| Lone Pine School | 250 75 |
| Big Pine School | 320 00 |
| Irving School | 127 50 |
| Bishop School | 315 00 |
| Warm Springs School | 3 80 |
| Riverside School | 158 66 |
| Tabouse School | 60 00 |
| Independence School | 17 00 |
| Fish Springs School Dist. | 75 00 |
| Round Valley School | 150 00 |
| Station School | 71 25 |
| Tabouse Building | 34 46 |
| Lone Pine Library | 1 5 |
| Independence Library | 9 25 |
| Liberty Library | 3 97 |
| Milton School | 75 00 |
| | 11 472 07 |
| Balance | 9.577 83 |
| | 21,049 85 |

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the Salary Fund | $ 977 16 | |
| General Expense | 559 76 | |
| Hospital | | 159 40 |
| Bond | 58 97 | |
| Bishop School special | 5 13 | |
| State General | 555 48 | |
| General Redo | 327 59 | |
| Road District No. 1 | 178 38 | |
| Road District No. 2 | 338 99 | |
| Road District No. 3 | | 94 |
| Road District No. 4 | 182 20 | |
| Road District No. 5 | 71 44 | |
| Unapportioned County | 61 01 | |
| Road Poll Tax | 3 00 | |
| Bridge | 12 77 | |
| Swamp & overflowed land | 280 29 | |
| Institute | 23 00 | |
| Big Pine School special | 26 00 | |
| Teachers' Library | 15 74 | |
| Coroners | 88 25 | |
| Unapportiondd prop. tax | 548 27 | |
| County School | | 845 13 |
| To the School Districts: | | |
| Riverside | 337 47 | |
| Round Valley | 38 79 | |
| Irving | 508 76 | |
| Bishop | 346 55 | |
| Station | 150 59 | |
| Warm Springs | 270 48 | |
| Big Pine | 109 27 | |
| Milton | 218 21 | |
| Independence | 191 80 | |
| Fish Springs | 57 53 | |
| Union | 341 52 | |
| Lone Pine | 443 33 | |
| Liberty | 91 | |
| Valley | 174 73 | |
| Tabouse | 198 00 | |
| To the various School district Libraries: | | |
| Milton | 57 62 | |
| Round Valley | 21 49 | |
| Irving | 52 32 | |
| Bishop | 170 17 | |
| Station | 58 34 | |
| Warm Springs | 25 91 | |
| Big Pine | 61 50 | |
| Independence | 20 21 | |
| Union | 78 15 | |
| Riverside | 26 26 | |
| Lone Pine | 59 65 | |
| Fish Springs | 5 72 | |
| Liberty | 1 25 | |
| Tabouse | 16 95 | |
| Valley | 1 25 | |
| To the various School District Building Funds: | | |
| Independence | 3 00 | |
| Fish Spring | 10 86 | |
| Independence Bond | 28 03 | |
| Bishop Bond (old) | 71 02 | |
| Union Bond | 345 49 | |
| Bishop Bond (new) | 977 77 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 595 65 | |
| Fish Springs Bond | 8 93 | |
| Lone Pine Bond | 1.594 77 | |
| | 10,583 30 | |
| Cash on hand | | 9,577 83 |
| | | 10,583 30 |

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1896.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Approved April 8, 1896.
FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

(Official.)

## Auditor's Report.

Qqarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quarter ending March 31, 1896.

April 1. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between January 1, 1896 and March 31, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total warrants drawn | | $12,213 47 |
| General Exp Fund | 1,857 85 | |
| Primary Fund | 1,215 84 | |
| Hospital Fund | 612 60 | |
| School Fund | 4,124 79 | |
| Bridge Fund | 653 56 | |
| Teachers' Library | 28 15 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 4 93 | |
| Unapportioned | 15 75 | |
| Road Dist. No. 1 | 179 84 | |
| Road Dist. No. 2 | 290 77 | |
| Road Dist. No. 3 | 501 95 | |
| Road Dist. No. 4 | 73 60 | |
| Road Dist. No. 5 | 118 45 | |
| Tabouse Building | 325 24 | |
| | $12,213 47 | $12,213 47 |

April 1. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's indebtedness, interest not included:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County total indebtedness | 62,999 55 | |
| County Bonds | | 62,000 00 |
| Old Indebtedness | | 999 55 |
| | $62,999 55 | $62,999 55 |

Exhibit showing present financial condition.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County total indebtedness | 62,999 55 | |
| Cash in Treasury | | 9 577 83 |
| Remaining indebtedness | | 53,412 72 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1896.
FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

### Showing Cents Instead of Eagles.

Nearly all the money changers down town have stopped displaying gold in their show windows, and in place of it have great piles of new copper pennies.

Up to a year or so ago the changers vied with one another in displaying gold coin. Sometimes there would be as much as $7,000 or $8,000 in a window, and there was usually a crowd around looking at it.

About a year ago a thief in one of these crowds smashed a window and made off with a double handful of gold. Then the police asked the money changers to take better means to protect their windows.

Some of them put up wire screens. Others put up iron bars. Both interfered with the view of the gold.

Who originated the new funny idea is not known, but it has taken hold generally. The pennies, when they came from the mint, have about the color of an American gold coin. They are piled in the windows, Indian head up.

There is nothing on that side of a cent to tell what it is, and no doubt a great many foreign patrons of these places who are not familiar with our coin think them gold.

Some of the changers have empty treasury bags in the windows beside the pennies. The bags are marked $15,000 or $20,000 or some other large amount. —New York Sun.

### Took Pride In It.

One day the home of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the famous French naturalist, became a perfect pandemonium. Every room was turned upside down, except the study of the master of the house. Mme. St. Hilaire had lost a very valuable diamond necklace, but she instructed the servants not to mention the loss to her husband, lest the knowledge of it should disturb him in his work. Moreover, the missing bauble could not be there, inasmuch as she rarely entered that sanctum. The search proved in vain, but the great savant was still left in ignorance. A few days later, at Mme. St. Hilaire's weekly "at home," one of her female friends sympathetically inquired after the ornament in the hearing of her host. In the most airy but withal most unaffected way, the great naturalist remarked that his favorite baboon had been playing for nearly a week with a "similar thing to that described," which "similar thing" turned out to be the priceless ornament. Mme. St. Hilaire indignantly protested at M. St. Hilaire's neglect in not having taken the necklace from the animal. "I thought that it belonged to him," was the calm reply," he seemed to take such pride in it."—San Francisco Argonaut.

### An Absentminded Customer.

You recall the old story of Lamar, who was so forgetful and ridden by abstraction that once, getting into a horse car, he dropped a 50 cent piece into the fare box and then sat contentedly down to read. The driver felt a natural horror at the proceeding, as he could not make change for money once it was in the box. He stuck his head in the door and hailed the supreme judge reproachfully. "You don't oughter put a 50 cent piece in the box," he said. "That's dead wrong. You ought to put in a nickel." Lamar was much stricken of conscience at the fault thus found with him, and, hastening to repair the wrong he had done, hustled out a nickel and put that in the box along with the 50 cent piece. At this the driver looked at him with an air of knowing sympathy, and, tapping his forehead significantly, shut the door and said no more, while Lamar went on with his reading. —Washington Post.

### A Watermelon Story.

A group of friends were telling stories at a reception the other evening, when one of the guests related the following incident, that is without parallel:

"I was in Georgia, near Barnesville, last spring," she said, "and to me a watermelon field in full bloom is one of the prettiest things I ever saw. I went out into the field and picked some of the blossoms. When I returned to the house a ring that was highly prized, but a little loose on my finger, was gone. We searched everywhere, but could not find it. Last summer I bought a watermelon at the Centre market, and when I cut it the knife struck something hard at the end of the melon. Investigation revealed that it was my lost ring. It had dropped in the center of a bloom, and the melon had formed around it."—Philadelphia Times.

### The Popular Bicycle.

Prospects of even greater popularity for the bicycle are pleasant. It means prosperity as showing folks getting on well or better off.—Philadelphia Times.

### Temporarily.

"Will you be mine?" he timidly said,
And the maiden replied, "Until we are wed."
"And after that?" "After that," said she,
"You, of course, will belong to me."
—Indianapolis Journal.

### Polite Policeman.

The Boston Herald tells of a brave policeman who is especially attentive to the wants of little women who want to cross the streets. It is seldom that kindness makes an error, but in this case the policeman's good natured helpfulness was mistaken.

The pleasant weather had brought out a crowd of shoppers, and among them was a pretty little woman who seemed to be in terror of moving across the street.

She stood on the corner and gazed at the passing throng, unmindful of the many admiring glances cast at her. A car passed the crossing, and was closely followed by another. Then she ran into the street, and the policeman saw her just as she left the sidewalk.

The second car was coming along under right of way, when the officer raised his hand and seized the little woman by the arm. She was so slight that he almost lifted her out of the way of the car and dashed in front of a team on the other side, landing her safely on the opposite sidewalk.

"There, you're all right," he said as she stepped upon the walk and turned to face him.

She shook out her ruffles, straightened her hat, and smiled sweetly at him as she replied:

"Yes, I'm all right, but I ran out to take that first car. I didn't want to come over here. Now, will you please escort me across?"

### Hedging.

It is thoughtlessly said that man blows women, but it is not so. It may be not done as a public, or even a social, act. On such occasions man is only in a responsive and not an initiative capacity.

To produce a blow only two things are necessary, and man, except by the most precious, has nothing to do with its origin. The first condition is an opportunity, and the second is the desire existing, though unexpressed, in the woman's own mind to be blown.

When these conditions are present, there is sure to be some blowing, for the woman will, in a dozen ways that cannot be counted, convey the idea to the man, and he, if he has any chivalry in his nature, will respond to her wish. Therefore in all cases of true blowing, it is the woman who blows, and not the man, who simply responds to a prompting and intuition that he cannot resist. The power of blow is a woman's, and if it is not put out there will not be any blowing.—Norman's Weekly.

### Some of the Sharpers.

Some of our well known men built up the marvelous stories of early visits to apparently unnatural methods of sharp business, for example, one man who made a week's visit to Europe, and brought up a new discovery. The last man was found in this city who had actually 40 winks at a time. Dr. Joseph Hawkins, who has 30 years of his life in a trance, has lately called sleep nowhere else. W. J. Arkell brings a wake from Friday morning till Friday night, then goes to Canada to sleep and sleeps for two days. Dr. Depew has lately discovered the lost art of taking a siesta and finds it exhilarating. Webster could never stay awake later than 9 o'clock. Many a time he was caught standing behind the door fast asleep. His head grew an eighth of an inch a year, and the increasing weight of brain made him sleepy.—New York Press.

### Drawing the Line.

Many years ago the minister of Perlee, in Aberdeenshire, was Benjamin Mercer, a man of great bodily strength and of great eccentricity of habits. One day as he was preaching a man in the congregation fell very sound asleep. Still Mr. Mercer took no notice of him until he began to snore, and then called to the beadle, "Charlie, wauken uplandy. Much; he's sittin i' the corner o' that square seat snorin." The beadle was quick to act, and sharply awakened in a hurried and excited manner, whereupon the minister addressed him: "Sandy, I'm nae freely sae hard upon sleepers i' the kirk as some folk, because the preacher is sometimes as much to blame as the hearer, but"—and he held out his clenched fist threateningly—"hut, Sandy, I dear snorin."—London Telegraph.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS. Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 25, 1890. tf.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. for the year 1895, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 26th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 24
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Baugh, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said Deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Baugh deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Baugh, deceased, has by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Baugh at the time of his death, in and to the e these certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South west quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 9, and the Northeast quarter of Section No. 15, East Half of the South east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 11 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 480 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to Wit: Commencing at the south east corner of Southeast quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 88 links; thence Northeast to a point in the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along the West line to the place of beginning, the next so described being a lot in the Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Pierce lots No. 2 and 3, in Block No. 12, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Pacific Lode."

Bids may be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned in Georgetown, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or addressed to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor upon the acceptance of his bid, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Baugh, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896.

### ORDER FOR NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO SELL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of
The Salt Wells Borax Co., a corporation,
An Insolvent Debtor.

D. Holland, the trustee of the estate of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, an insolvent debtor having filed his petition in this Court asking for an order to sell certain property of the estate of said debtor at public auction. It is ordered that the 8th day of April, 1896, be set apart by the Court for hearing said petition at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court room of said Court in Inyo, and publish notice of the hearing of said petition to the creditors of said insolvent by serving a copy of this order by mail, and by publication in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in the County for the hearing of said petition.

N. D. ANNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo.

Dated, March 28, 1896.


THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

First class hotel in every respect. The bar always supplied with the choicest beverages. Clean and comfortable rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams at Prices of any Stable in Inyo, to and from all points of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

LATHES, SCROLL SAWS
DRILLS, CIRCULAR SAWS
BAND SAWS, ETC.
TOOLS AND HARDWARE

MECHANICS' TOOLS
AND HARDWARE

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER
Successor to Osborn & Alexander.
401 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO


LAND NOTICES.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 27, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against Heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 785, dated March 20, 1888, upon the NE¼, Sec. 2, T 10 S., R. 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Mollett against Chris F. Wenzelburger, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 991, dated October 15, 1884, upon the Southeast Quarter, Section 12, Township 12 South Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. E. 845. February 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of sec. 27, Tp. 15 South, Range 35 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George H. Palmer, Robert S. Carrasco and Frederick Burkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County California. Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 20th day of March, 1896, an assessment (No. 3) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2d day of May, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, unless payment is made before, will be sold on 30th day of May, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Dated, March 20, 1896.

### NOTICE OF DELINQUENT SALE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, state of California.

Location of works Inyo county, California.

Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 4, levied on the 30th day of January, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| NAME. | NO. CERT. | NO. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. J. Reynolds | 6 | 1 | $ 7.00 |
| W. Griffith | 41 | 100 | 700.00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of January, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the Bishop Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Office—District Attorney's Office, Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

### NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between P. O'Brien and Pat. Kennedy, under the name of O'Brien & Kennedy, and also known as Kennedy & O'Brien, has been dissolved, and said Kennedy has no interest in the lease of the Minnehaha mine, Modoc mining district, Inyo County, Cal.

P. O'BRIEN.

March 18, 1896.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and south.

ja4-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Office. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

## CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L PA'T & PASS. AGT

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | DISTANCE | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10:50 a m | Ar | 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | | 11:25 a m | | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | | 12:10 p m | | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | | 12:40 p m | | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | | 1:40 p m | | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2:05 p m | | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | | 2:30 p m | | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | | 3:10 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3:50 p m | | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5:00 p m | Lv | 11:00 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6:00 a m | Ar | 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | | 6:37 a m | | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | | 7:10 a m | | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | | 7:30 a m | | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | | 7:40 a m | | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | | 8:10 a m | | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | | 8:30 a m | | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9:00 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9:30 a m | | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | | 10:10 a m | | 3:25 p m |
| Royal | 167 | | 11:10 a m | | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | | 12:00 m | | 1:25 p m |
| Queen | 183 | | 12:50 p m | | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 195 | | 1:30 p m | | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 2:10 p m | | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv | 3:15 p m | Lv | 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 230 | | 4:05 p m | | 8:35 a m |
| Tibbles | 236 | | 4:50 p m | | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 247 | | 5:25 p m | | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6:20 p m | | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | | 6:50 p m | | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 295 | Ar | 7:00 p m | Lv | 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

## VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD,

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:45 a m | Lv | 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 9:07 a m | | 2:26 p m |
| Franktown | 9:25 a m | | 2:05 p m |
| Carson | 10:10 a m | | 3:00 p m |
| Mound House | 10:50 a m | | 3:50 p m |
| Gold Hill | 11:23 a m | | 4:33 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:35 a m | Ar | 4:45 p m |
| | TO RENO. | | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:10 p m | Lv | 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 5:21 p m | | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 5:58 p m | | 8:40 a m |
| Carson | 6:40 p m | | 9:35 a m |
| Franktown | 7:06 p m | | 10:25 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 7:31 p m | | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 7:55 p m | Ar | 11:40 a m |

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $4.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock M

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 17 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GEORGE L. JOHNSON |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN |
| Superior Judge | GEO. S. GILL |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. GIVEN |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION |
| District Attorney | P. W. FORBES |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN |
| Surveyor (vacancy) | JOSEPH SELLAY |
| Supt. Schools | S. V. AUSTIN |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R. ELDRED |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD |

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .65½ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. Boone | Victor Colore. |
| Dounty & Paddock | James Logue |
| Jno. Kinsella | Manager Star Mining Co. |
| W. E. Miller. | W. Robinson. |
| Jas. Quirs | Sailor Strand. |
| Jean F. Martinto | I. Rambeau I. |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

LANE—At Fish Spring, April 11, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs James Lane, a daughter.

### DIED.

BELL—At San Francisco, April 14, 1896, Mrs. James Bell of Sonora, a native of Michigan,, aged 48 years

Mrs. A. R. Brown arrived from Bishop last Monday.

Marshall Naylor returned from Big Pine Wednesday.

The telegraph line is again running between Independence and the Station.

Mrs. Max Gransberger of San Francisco is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Rhine.

Tickets to the Grand Ball in the Pavilion on the 27th of this month will be $1.50.

Fuller & Malone, the Fish Spring miners, spent last Sunday and Monday in town.

Sheriff Given is making active preparation to collect the sheep license this year.

A small fire on the Schalton ranch in the big wind Tuesday was quickly extinguished.

J. J. Gunn and his brother, Thos. Gunn came up from Mojave Tuesday, returning to-day.

Miss Agnes Chalfant of Bishop is visiting with Miss Lena Thompson of Camp Independence.

Arthur and Paul Mairs went to Los Angeles with Fred Hobart when he took his band of cattle.

W. T. Grant came in from the southern end of the county Wednesday and is spending a few days in town.

A number of cattle have been drowned lately in the ditch above town, five cows and a dog being drowned in one day.

Mrs. G. W. Rives arrived from Southern California yesterday. She has been teaching music in Los Angeles for the past two months and returns to that city next week.

Last Tuesday morning when the wind was howling its wildest a fire broke out on the Sanger ranch near Big Pine and burned half a dozen feed racks. Word was sent over to town for help but the fire was extinguished before any further damage was done. It is believed that the fire originated by a spark from the engine.

The old Maxim Mill on the east side of the river was burned during the first part of the week. No one was near at the time, and the origin of the fire has not been ascertained. All that remained was discovered when the train came down the Valley Wednesday afternoon. The property was owned by Mrs. F. Rhine of this place and was not insured. As we go to press we learn that it was the Chrysopolis mill that burned, and not the Maxim.

### From Aberdeen.

Miss Doss' house was completely wrecked by the wind storm on Tuesday.

John Martinta has had a neat little house erected on his claim south west of Chas. Walters'.

The Railroad Company has erected a platform at the Station which will be a great convenience for those who have freight to load or unload.

During the terrific wind storm that prevailed last Tuesday our new school house was moved about six feet from its foundation and otherwise damaged. It will be impossible to hold school therein until it is repaired.

Capt. Lake Smith and W. B. Moore are preparing to take a trip to Bonie with provisions soon. They contemplate being gone all summer.

NONPAREIL.

### SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1896.
9 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met in regular session at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes and proceedings of preceding meeting were read and approved.

WEDNESDAY, April 9 1896.

Reports of Road-viewers of Road District No. 2, concerning a proposed new road over lands of Cuny, Taylor, Gunter, Newlon, and others, ordered laid over until next regular meeting. Petition of tax-payers and report of Road-viewers in Road District No. 3, for proposed new road over the lands of B. Martin, L. A. Anger, A. S. Pell and others, laid over until next regular meeting.

Ordered: That the sum of $53.27 be transferred from the unapportioned fund to General Expense fund.

Ordered: That the following sums be transferred to the Hospital Fund, to-wit: From Swamp land Fund, $80.29; from Unapportioned County Fund, $61.04; from Coroner's Fund, $33.25.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock P. M.

Board met at above stated time, all members present as before. Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Claim No 15 of A. C. McDonald for Coroner's fees in the sum of $10 rejected.

Claim No. 7 of A. P. Smith, Constable fees in the sum of $77.65, allowed $68.65.

Claim of W. E. Smith, Constable fees, in sum of $26.45, allowed, $16.55.

Claim of W. A. Chalfant, reporting Justice Court, allowed in sum of $4.

Claim of O. H. Hill, boarding Jury, allowed in sum of $2.25.

Claim of Armstrong and DeGarre for Assessor's Book allowed in sum of $18.90.

Claim of P. W. Forbes for traveling expenses of District Attorney allowed in sum of $10.05.

Monthly and quarterly reports of County Treasurer and quarterly report of County Auditor were examined and approved.

Whereupon Supervisors Stewart Freeman and Eldred were appointed by the Chairman a Committee to examine into the books of the various offices, and after investigation of the books of all the offices, the Committee reports that they find the books in good condition, and work kept up to date.

Board adjourned to meet Thursday, April 9, 1896 at 9 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1896.
9 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Ordered: That monthly allowance of $20 be allowed O. I. Mairs for the care and support of indigent blind person, A. J. Gorill, for the months of April, May, and June, 1896.

Claim of S. G. Gregg, Justice fees, allowed on General Expense Fund in sum of $3.

Claim of Carie Gregg, transcribing testimony in Justice Court, allowed on General Expense Fund in sum of $12.75. In the matter of the appointment of the members of the County Board of Education the following nominations were made: Supervisor Freeman nominates David E. Truscott, seconded by Supervisor Eldred.

Supervisor Eldred nominates Geo. F. Willis, seconded by Supervisor Stewart.

Supervisor Shaw nominates J. H. Shannon, seconded by Freeman.

Supervisor Stewart nominates Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens, seconded by Shaw.

Chairman Fitzgerald calls Supervisor Freeman to the Chair and nominates A. E. Janvier, seconded by Eldred.

Upon rollcall members of the Board voted as follows:

Freeman for Maud E. Truscott and Geo. F. Willis.

Eldred for Geo. F. Willis and Maud E. Truscott.

Shaw for J. H. Shannon and Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens.

Stewart for Geo. F. Willis and Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens.

Fitzgerald for A. E. Janvier and Maud E. Truscott.

Whereupon Clerk was directed to issue certificates of appointment to Geo. F. Willis and Maud E. Truscott.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock, P. M.

Board met at above stated time all members present as before, Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Board proceeded to open and consider various proposals for County contracts as follows:

Bid of Henry Levy to board County prisoners at the rate of 70 c. per day.

Bid of O. I. Mairs to board County prisoners at the rate of 65c. per day.

Proposal of O. I. Mairs ordered accepted.

Bid of Mrs. R. A. Clarke for boarding prisoners at Bishop jail at the rate of 60c. per day was accepted.

Bid of I. J. Woodin as County Hospital physician at the rate of $450 per year was accepted.

Proposal of Mrs. M. Lewis for the care of indigent sick at the rate of $1.000 per year for the daily average of four patients, and 65c. per day for each one in excess thereof, being the only bid on file, was ordered accepted.

Sealed proposals for furnishing books and stationery supplies were opened as follows:

Bid of A. W. Eibeshutz.
Bid of Friederike Rhine.

Part of the bid of Friederike Rhine intended to comprise the supply of stationery was ordered accepted as follows:

1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap, $3 75
5 Reams (more or less) White Legal Cap Royal 16 lbs at 22c. per lb.
Carrolton Royal, 23c. per lb.
5 Reams (more or less) straw colored tablets legal cap form, $1.50 per ream.
4 000 printed letter headings in tablets of 100 each, first quality, ruled or unruled, $4.50 per M.
2.000 No. 10 envelopes, printed, $4.50 per M.
2.000 No. 6 envelopes, printed, at $3.25 per M.
2 gross lead pencils:
Housatonic @ $2.
Golden Gate @ $3
Arctic No. 2. @ $4
2 gross steel pens:
No. 464 Gillott's @70c.
London Incandescent No. 5, @ 65c.
N. R. Pens @ 50c.
12 quarts writing fluid, Barnes as Arnold, @ $7.

Proposals on file for publication of Delinquent Tax List were opened and read as follows:

Bid of W. A. Chalfant at the rate of 80c. per square for first insertion and 40c. for each subsequent insertion.

Bid of I. H. Mulholland at the rate of 80c. for first insertion and 40c. for each subsequent insertion.

Both ordered rejected.

Communication of I. H. Mulholland asking that the INYO INDEPENDENT be named as the County Official paper for the ensuing year and offering to do all the publishing required by this Board for the ensuing year at the rate of 80c. per square for the first insertion and 40c. per square for each subsequent insertion, considered and ordered rejected.

The maximum rate for blank and printed books were ordered fixed for the ensuing year as follows:

Minute and Order Superior Court, each $11.
Index to Minute and Order Superior Court, $13
Jury Book, $16.50
Deed and Mortgage Record Book, 6D p. each $11.
Index to Deed and Mortgage Record Book, $13.
Homestead, Agreement, Attachment, each $11.

All Books and Records to be full bound Russia as may be directed by the various officers ordering same.

The maximum rate for supplies intended to be included as job-printing ordered fixed as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Letter heads 10 lb. per 1.000, | | $5.50 |
| " " " " " | 500, | $3.50 |
| " " " " " | 250, | $2.25 |
| Envelopes, 10s. per 1.000 | | $5.50 |
| " " " | 500 | $3.50 |
| " 6s. " 1.000 | | $4.50 |
| " " " | 500 | $3.00 |

Ordered: That the INYO INDEPENDENT newspaper be and the same is hereby named as the County official paper for the ensuing year at legal rates established by this Board at the meeting held on the 7th day of April 1895 to-wit 75c. per square for first insertion and 35c. per square for each subsequent insertion.

Board adjourned to meet Friday April 10, 1896 at 9 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

FRIDAY, April 10, 1896.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of Inyo County met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart, and Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Upon sufficient evidence and due proof being first presented and made to the Board that Ordinance No. 56 of this Board which was passed and ordained on the 10th day of January, 1896, was duly published by law, it is hereby

Ordered: That said ordinance No. 56 has been and was duly published according to law.

Ordered: that the Great Register of the County of Inyo, State of California, be and the same is hereby canceled and a re-registration ordered as required by law.

Ordered: That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish for the term of three weeks advertisement inviting sealed proposals for printing the Great Register of Inyo County on a basis of 1200 names and 400 copies. Ordered that the Clerk of this Board confer with the proper authorities and make the best terms possible for the transportation of John S. Mills, an inmate of the County Hospital, to Lake City, Minn., and that the Auditor draw his warrant accordingly.

Ordered: That sums be transferred from the General Road Fund as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Road District No. 3 Fund, | | $87.70 |
| " " " " 5 | " | 52.56 |
| " Bridge Fund | | 52.05 |

Reports of Road Commissioners on file were examined and approved as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner | F. Shaw, | road dist. No. | 1 |
| " | A. C. Freeman, | " " " | 2 |
| " | J. R. Eldred, | " " " | 3 |
| " | J. J. Stewart, | " " " | 4 |
| " | F. Fitzgerald, | " " " | 5 |

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners examined and claims allowed as follows:

Frank Shaw on Bridge Fund $15 22; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Huckaby | 15 22 |

On Road Dist. No. 1 Fund $136.80, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Levi Chapman | 60 70 |
| Frank Shaw | 68 00 |
| C. E. Powers | 8 00 |

A. C. Freeman on Road District No. 2 Fund, $237.78; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling & Leece | 25 44 |
| Murdock McIver | 13 88 |
| John Clarke | 159 00 |
| J. M. Horton | 7 50 |
| A. C. Freeman | 36 00 |

J. R. Eldred on Bridge Fund $36.00; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. W. Eibeshutz | 11 33 |
| Walter James | 19 50 |
| Alexander Clarke | 6 00 |

J. J. Stewart on Road District No. 4 Fund $270.00; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Hamilton | 6 00 |
| J. C. Anton | 64 50 |
| W. K. Miller | 28 00 |
| Henry Glade | 44 50 |
| Paul Howard | 26 00 |
| A. C. Harvey | 22 00 |
| N. Rhine | 4 00 |
| J. E. Shepherd | 15 00 |
| J. J. Stewart | 60 00 |

F. Fitzgerald Road District No 5 Fund $154.00; apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John McSweeny | 12 5 |
| R. F. Leland | 21 50 |
| R. R. Slack | 2 50 |
| Pierre Carrecatte | 50 00 |
| A. McLean | 20 00 |
| A. P. Meachem | 2 50 |
| W. K. Miller | 18 00 |
| Frank Fitzgerald | 27 00 |

The following claims for per diem and mileage of the members of the Board of Supervisors were presented and approved by the District Attorney are warrants therefor ordered drawn on the Salary Fund as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Shaw | 44 40 |
| A. C. Freeman | 42 00 |
| J. R. Eldred | 39 30 |
| J. J. Stewart | 34 80 |
| Frank Fitzgerald | 54 40 |

Whereupon Board adjourned for the term.

### Closing Exercises at Milton School.

| | |
|---|---|
| Music | School |
| Roll Call | Response by Quotation |
| Recitation, "Winter" | Rita Aguirre |
| Recitation, | Edith Gorman |
| Declamation | Clarence Breeding |
| Composition | Carrie Schabbell |
| Declamation | Lenny Putman |
| Music | Trio |
| Recitation | Magdelena Aguirre |
| Declamation | Val Gorman |
| Essay, "Good Manners", | Paulita Aguirre |
| Recitation "The Floweret" | Dora Schabbell |
| Essay, "Inyo County" | Charley Breeding |
| Music, Duet, | Kitty and Charlotte Putman |

Refreshments.

| | |
|---|---|
| Declamation, "The Duel" | John Gorman |
| Recitation, "The School of Experience" | Polina Aguirre. |
| Essay, "The Electrical Age" | Carl Walter |
| Declamation, "Battle of Bunker Hill", | Manuel Aguirre. |
| Declamation, "Johnny and His Hand Organ", | Glen Breeding. |
| Music, Solo, | Mrs. Breeding |
| Essay, "Vacation," | Frances Aguirre |
| Paper, "Recreation Journal" | Val Gorman |
| Story, "A Tour in '93" | F. Moore |
| Music | School |

### Report.

Term: Seven months. Number of pupils, twenty-seven. Number of visitors, twenty-five. Per cent of attendance, 93. Term closed April 17.

F. MOORE,
Teacher.

### Independence School Report.

Following is the report of the Independence School for the term beginning September 2, 1895 and ending April 10, 1896:

Boys enrolled, 21. Girls enrolled. 25. Total, 46. Average number belonging, 34. Average daily attendance, 33. Percentage of attendance, 96

The following pupils received an average over 70 per cent on examination held at the close of the term:

| | |
|---|---|
| Effie Roeper | 97 |
| Viva Gill | 85 |
| Lena Levy | 83 |
| Stella Robinson | 81 |
| Irma Webb | 80 |
| Elsie Gill | 79 |
| Mamie Hession | 79 |
| Lizzie Marlack | 79 |
| Jeanette Wood | 79 |
| Louella Robinson | 79 |
| Edna Marlack | 78 |
| John Symmes | 75 |
| Jesse Hession | 74 |
| Charlie Mulholland | 72 |
| Minnie Levy | 71 |
| John Hession | 70 |

MRS. I. H. MULHOLLAND,
Teacher,

### Religious Services

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

### Estray Notice

There came to my place at the "Tennessee Ranch," about 16 miles from Darwin, two horses described as follows: One brown, branded JE and vented JE on right hip and shoulder. One roan, branded C3 right hip. Taken up Sept. 10, 1895. The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JAMES WOOD.
Tennessee Ranch, March 16, 1896.

### Notice

A meeting of the People's Party County Central Committee is hereby called to meet at Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., on Saturday, April 18, 1896. For the purpose of electing (2) delegates to the State Convention, and to fix a time and place for holding a County Nominating Convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Committee.

J. R. EDRED, Chairman.
THOS. CATLOW, Secretary.

Dated at Big Pine, March 24, 1896.

### Notice

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lone Pine Canal Company will be held at the office of the Company in Lone Pine, Inyo County, California on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day April, 1896 at one o'clock p. m.

WM. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Rhine's now have the telegraph line from town to the depot in good working order, and parties desiring to send or receive messages can do so.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of March, 1896, an assessment No. 58 of ten cents (10c) per share was called upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 23, Phelan building, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which his assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of May, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 23, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

To AUGUST HERTZER:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Modock mining district, Inyo County, California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896 in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

J. J. MORTON.

Dated January 10th, 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co., California.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.
WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.


MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

## L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, & DRESDEN WARE.

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

Give me a call at the Old Stand, see Goods and learn Prices.

5tf A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK
## BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING
Shirts, Underware and neckware.

JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

NATHAN RHINE,
THE LEADING MERCHANT.
Independence, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

FROM actual analysis made by me, I pronounce the Royal Baking Powder to be the Strongest and Purest Baking Powder before the public.

W. T. Wenzell

*Prof. Chemistry, College of Pharmacy Dep't, University of California.*

## CHASED BY A TIN BUG.

**An Unfortunate Woman in Broadway, New York.**

Among the soul-terrifying mechanical toys which infest the pavements of lower Broadway, none is so distressing as the green beetle, which is a favorite among the fakirs in that locality.

One might look for straightforwardness in a bug whose entire powers of locomotion are included in a spool and an elastic band wound up tight, but somewhere in this simple combination lurks possibilities of diabolical ingenuity. A few twists of the fakir's fingers and the bug is ready for business. At first he trundles along at a good pace, evincing a disposition to shape his course on circular lines; but let a crusty-looking man or a timid-looking woman draw near and all that is most devilish in the spool, which passes for the beetle,'s heart, comes to the surface. The bug slows down as if there were hardly an iota of motion left in it until the victim is within easy reach when it darts forward and gets the unfortunate passerby into a state of distraction by rattling about under his or her feet. One of these bugs chased a woman up on the stone coping that bounds Trinity churchyard the other day, and tried to climb upafter her while she clung to the railing and screamed:

"Take it away! Oh, somebody chase it away!"

"It ain't nothin' but tin, lady," said the fakir who owned the beetle. "It ain't agoin' to hurt yer none. Buy one to take home to the children."

"I won't move a step till you hold it," insisted the woman. "I don't care what it's made of. It chased me. Take it away!"

And the fakir had to hold his tin creature down to the sidewalk while the terrified woman braved the perils of a crowded crossing and reached the other side of the street.—New York Sun.

**Oil and Water.**

"I'm very unfortunate," said the young artist.

"You are deficient in one important quality," replied his candid friend.

"What is that?"

"Tact. When Mr. Greesem came to see you about a portrait, you never stopped to think that he made his fortune out of a lucky streak in kerosene."

"Never."

"And you told him he ought to have his picture done in oil, and he didn't leave the order."

"That's so."

"And when Mr. Skimker, who has prospered as a dairyman, called at your studio, you rushed from Scylla to Charybdis and advised him to be done up in water colors. You're a good painter, my boy, but what you need is discretion."—Washington Star.

**An Exciting Crap Game.**

One of the notable features of a not otherwise interesting crap game down in Flemingsburg, Ky., the other day was that after it was all over the doctors removed three flattened pistol bullets from under the scalp of one of the negro players. Aside from the slight punctures in his scalp the man was uninjured. The bullets had not even dented his skull. Of the other players, one was badly slashed with a razor, another had a pistol bullet in his thigh, another had a bullet in his arm, and another had a bullet in his hip.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN KILLER KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures

Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, It Cures

Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cinn. Recorder.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Charleston Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.

Mr. A. H. Cransby, of No. 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., writes that his wife had cancer which had eaten two large holes in her breast, and which the best physicians of the surrounding country treated, and pronounced incurable. Her grandmother and aunt had died of

Cancer

and when told this, the most eminent specialists of New York, under whose treatment she was placed, declared her case was hopeless. All treatment having failed, she was given up to die. S. S. S. was recommended, and astonishing as it may seem, a few bottles cured her sound and well.

Our treatise on this disease will be sent free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga

**Imitation Furs.**

After the furrier, chemist and dyer have got through with the rabbit skin it may be a sealskin, a sable, an otter, a Siberian squirrel, a mink, a marten, a beaver or any other fashionable fur. The transformation takes place in the shops which sell felt to hatmakers, carpet weavers and felt manufacturers, and Paris and London are the principal centers for this industry. In those cities millions of rabbit skins are dressed and treated, and the bogus furs are sent out to robe men and women of all parts of the world.

Rabbit skins are not the only pelts which are transformed into furs that bear the names of animals living in ice and snow. Monkeys from Africa and South America send their skins to the furrier to be made into fine raiment. Cats are skinned to supply the demand for sealskins and beaver. The shaggy curls of the Newfoundland dog are made into buffalo robes, and the skins of fox tailed squirrels are sold as imitations of rare furs.

The United States buys more imitation furs than any other country, and millions of them are sent to China to line the mantles and robes of mandarins. Large numbers of rabbit and cat skins are treated and dyed in this country, but the French furrier has the credit of producing the best imitations.

The furrier's trade is not a healthy one, for the dust and short hairs which are beaten out of the skins fill the lungs and thus shorten the lives of many workmen. This is not the case, however, with American furriers, for machinery and improved appliances used in this country and better ventilation serve to keep the air of the workshops comparatively free from the injurious dust. In making fur clothing many skins are sewed together, and the workman not only must have the skill necessary to conceal the seams, but must be able to perfectly match the several skins.—Chicago Record.

**Theatrical Managers Today.**

A vast and disproportionate army of theatrical managers, men whose darling desire it is to see their names in 2 by 4 letters and their faces in five colors on the advertising boards, has sprung up by the opportunity afforded for the exercise of the art of getting something for nothing. By imperceptible degrees the position of the actor has been entirely changed. Once he was a person who possessed a certain power and was entitled to a certain consideration. He knew how to act and what was necessary toward the making of a good play. His opinion was deferred to and his judgment sought. The commercial prosperity of the old time "agent" has, however, made that member arrogant in these regards, and he now no longer defers to the experience of the man who plays. The latter must conform his conduct to the direction of the box office man, and much and great is the dissatisfaction resulting from this reversal of function. Not the least important of the dissatisfied parties is the public. It sees, without knowing why, that there is something wrong with both actor and play, and it naturally blames the actor. He is the one responsible to it. No agent can represent the actor in his work.

If the actor is blameworthy for helping to break down the rational organization of the theater, the manager is equally so for thrusting himself into the actor's place and presuming to dictate how and what plays shall be performed. Does it not always happen that the pleasing power of any given play or set of plays is referred solely to the actors, and do they not eventually become the actual controllers of the theater, no matter how assiduously the agent of their work tries to keep his name in print as the head of "my theater" or of "my company?"—Forum.

**English In French Canada.**

There is a Canadian dialect of French, usually called the French-Canadian patois by patronizing people who know little or no French, though such authorities as Mr. Ferchette and Mr. William Maclennan declare, I believe, that it is much purer French than is spoken by the "common people" in France. But when you reflect on the so called French-Canadian dialect of English you will perceive that it is not a dialect, but simply broken English, varying as to correctness according to the acquaintance of the individual with a language which is not his mother tongue.

A dialect of English such as the Scotch or Irish or Yankee or that of the Tennessee mountaineers is, I take it, some well established form of the language common to a multitude of people bred similarly and mostly living in one district. It is a local language, varied little in its usage by those nurtured in it. But French-Canadian English varies with almost every user. Its degrees of correctness range between the exquisite literary English slightly modulated by French tones that is spoken by such finished orators as Mr. Laurier or Mr. Chapleau and the scarcely intelligible English of a habitant beginning to practice in the foreign tongue. Here is no local fixed form of English; here is no dialect; here is nothing but a great variety of cases of broken English in some of which the language is spoken with perfect facility. What the story writer in or the reporter of French-Canadian English must do is to choose the case that he will represent or report, and his choice will of course be determined by the literary purpose that he entertains.—New York Post.

**Cloth Made From Peat.**

Peat fiber can be bleached to snowy whiteness and will dye any color. One of the great advantages of cloth made from peat fiber is that it is entirely antiseptic and possesses properties which render it inimical to parasitical organism. In appearance the finer makes are quite equal to the best tweeds and closely resemble the camel's hair cloth.

## GOTHAM PEDAGOGY.

### THE LIFE AND DUTIES OF A NEW YORK SCHOOLTEACHER.

**Good Pay, Short Days and Lots of Vacation—Advantages Over Other Occupations—Male Teachers Have Wider Opportunities Than the Women.**

Everything taken into consideration, there are few public offices in the city of New York which are more desirable than those within the public school system. From almost every point of view the life of a schoolteacher is a desirable one in this city. The pay is good, the promotion tolerably rapid, the work not onerous, and the hours are better than in almost any other field of labor. About 4,000 teachers are employed in the public school system of New York whose salaries range from $600 to $1,900 a year for women, and from $1,080 to $3,000 for men. But $3,000 is by no means the limit to the financial ambition of a New York schoolteacher. On the part of the men there are several greater prizes within their reach if they have the proper qualifications and can secure the right influence in the board of education. For instance, there is the office of assistant superintendent of public schools, of which there are ten, each drawing a salary of about $4,000 a year. Then there is the superintendent's office itself, with its handsome pay of $7,000, and it has been the goal toward which scores of educators in this and other cities are constantly keeping their eyes. Both the offices of assistant superintendent and superintendent are filled absolutely by the board of education. The assistant superintendent is elected for two years, and, as a matter of practice, has a life position. Then the male teachers can look forward to a promotion to the City college either as an instructor at a salary of $2,500, or a full fledged professor at $4,500.

There are few of the 53 male principals in New York's public schools, however, who do not get more than their salary of $3,000 a year. Almost every one of them gets some little additional pay, as $500 or $800 a year for extra service as an instructor in the evening schools or as clerks of the ward board of school trustees. Some of the principals hold both of these little plums and make a clear $4,000 a year out of the school system. The principals of boys' schools, of course, have their pick in these choice perquisites, but there are so many additional offices to be filled that under male teachers in the public schools come in for a good round share.

The four evening high schools alone give employment to 20 or 30 teachers, each of whom gets anywhere from $3 to $6 a night for the additional work. Then there are some 23 boards of school trustees, each of which has its clerk, who gets pay for the amount of work done, the average mounting up to $400 or $500 a year. Nearly all these clerks are principals of some schools.

In the case of women schoolteachers the chances for earning extras are very limited. The maximum salary she can get is $1,900. She starts into the system with a salary of about $600, which is gradually raised until she becomes the principal of a girl's department of a grammar school.

In order to become a schoolteacher in the public schools of New York it is first necessary to get a recommendation from a member of the board of education. This enables the candidate to try a preliminary examination, which, if he is successful, entitles him to be placed upon the eligible list of teachers. After satisfactory work in this capacity for not more than a year the candidate secures a permanent license as a teacher in New York's public schools, and as such is entitled to teach in any part of the city.

This does not mean necessarily that the teacher will immediately find employment. That depends entirely upon the local board of school trustees. The city is divided into 24 school districts, the schools in each of which are controlled by a school board, who are appointed by the board of education. The boards have the selection of all teachers below the grade of principal, these being appointed by the board of education. As a rule, however, the licensed teacher soon finds an opening and then is in the regular line of promotion.

What has made the school service so attractive to many are the easy hours. Nine-tenths of the salary earners in New York get to work at 8 a. m. and are lucky if they get away by 5 p. m., with half an hour for luncheon. The work of the teacher begins at 9 a. m. and is over, as a rule, by 3 p. m., with an hour for luncheon. Nine-tenths of the salary earners get only 2 weeks out of the 52 in the year for a vacation, and they work 6 days in the week at that. The schoolteachers get a vacation of 15 weeks in 52 and draw full pay during that time. Besides this they work only 5 days in the week and have all holidays. It has been estimated that the schoolteachers of New York work less than 200 of the 365 days in the year.

If a schoolteacher is to rise in the calling, however, the work does not end with school hours. Studies in pedagogy and advanced education must be kept up at home. The work is not so hard, however, or the pay so poor as to induce many to resign. In fact, it has become a saying in the system that "schoolteachers never die and never resign."—New York Tribune.

**A Health Palmist.**

Mrs. St. Hill is a woman who has made of palmistry something more than a means of amusing an idle crowd or frightening a credulous one. She has studied it with reference to its medical side and has proved the connection between brain and hand. The London hospitals, asylums for idiots and the blind—yes, even Hanwell—all have opened their doors to her. From wax impressions made of the hands of the inmates she has learned that each disease brings its own sign on the hand.—London Letter.

**Just Like a Man For All the World.**

The mighty feminine mind is nowhere more resplendent than in the elaboration of cooking recipes. "Bake a duck 40 minutes," says the lady cooking teacher. If the clumsy masculine intellect were preparing the recipe, undoubtedly it would say bake 40 minutes in an oven heated to a given temperature. The lady teacher, however, with sublime faith in the intuitional faculty of the cook, says merely bake so long, whether the oven be redhot or nearly cold.—Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat.

## LEANING TOWER IN RUINS.

**For One Day This 225-Foot Steel Shaft Resembled Pisa's Pride.**

The last vestige of the great midwinter fair at San Francisco was removed recently when the tall tower on which the great searchlight was placed was pulled down after several days of hard labor. Dynamite was tried on the foundations at first without success. Enormous cables wound on windlasses were attached to the framework and pulled, while twelve blasts were fired in the four ten-foot cubes of cement that formed the foundation stones. With all that energy the tower only leaned a little to one side, and for thirty-six hours San Francisco had a leaning tower of Pisa. The number of blasts was doubled, more cables were attached, and at last in one long, grand pull, aided by twenty-four thundering explosions, the 225 foot shaft of steel toppled slowly over, bent and twisted into fantastic shapes. The iron was then broken up for junk.

The electric tower was a white elephant to the men who invested money in it. It did not come anywhere near paying for its construction. The company became involved in financial difficulties, it is said, and when the managers learned that it would cost more to take the thing down than it would bring chopped into pieces they decided

THE TOWER THAT WOULDN'T TUMBLE.

to allow the Park Commissioners to get rid of it. The tower stood in the way of a grand concourse that is being laid out. This driveway runs through the park in which the midwinter fair was located.

**Measure Your Friends.**

"Did you ever amuse yourself," asks the London Gentlewoman, "on a wet Sunday afternoon by giving marks of appreciation or the reverse to all your friends and acquaintances? This is the method we employ: There are five heads—1, looks; 2, manners; 3, abilities; 4, merit, and 5, 'use'—and this fifth item often balances all the rest, for a person may quite likely possess nearly full marks for looks, manners, abilities and merit and yet be of no possible 'use' to oneself, while, vice versa, some person may be of great use, one may fancy their company, or they may have a knack of sympathy, yet be very deficient in manners or merit. The marks range from 0 to 20, and if you are quite conscientious in awarding your marks you will be surprised to find how the law of averages comes in, and how much the sum total of one individual's marks resembles another."

**WHY NOT.**

It is said that if we take care of little things, the big things will take care of themselves. But why can't we be always prepared for many of our little troubles. What's the use of suffering days and weeks, when in ten minutes we can get rid of the pain. A sudden attack of backache, toothache, or neuralgic headache, finds the most of us without anything at hand, while St. Jacobs Oil would cure and put an end to the trouble promptly.

The Boy—Say, Maria, let's play we're father and mother. The Girl—All right; you begin. The Boy—Oh, would that I had never been married!

**STOP, THIEF!**

Stop a small malady, which is stealing your strength, before it outruns your power to arrest it, and recover what it took from you. The surest and prompiest recuperator of waning vitality is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which restores vigor, flesh and nerve quietude because it restores activity to those functions whose interruption interferes with general health. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints and biliousness.

Now doth the busy Congressman
Burst forth in fiery speech,
So that the gentle voter may
Exclaim: "Oh, he's a peach."

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

FOR MARCH, APRIL AND MAY!

Paine's Celery Compound the Best Spring Remedy To-day in All the World.

It Purifies the Blood as Nothing Else Can Do--It is Food for the Tired Brain--It Makes Strong Nerves.

Publicly Recommended as No Remedy of Any Kind Ever Was Before by Thousands Whom It Has Made Well.

Endorsed and Prescribed by the Ablest Physicians in Every City in America.

Where every other remedy has failed Paine's celery compound has made people well!

It cures disease! It has saved the lives of thousands of sufferers. It has made the weak strong.

Paine's celery compound purifies the blood as nothing else can do: it is nature's brain food; it builds up the shattered nerves; it is preeminently the one great health-maker known to medicine.

First discovered after laborious, studious, scientific research by the ablest physician America has produced, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL.D., of Dartmouth College, it is prescribed and publicly indorsed by the best practitioners in every city of America. It has been so enthusiastically recommended by grateful men and women in every walk of life that it is to-day in every sense the most popular remedy in the world.

It has proven itself so easily the greatest of all spring medicines, making the weak strong and the infirm well, that in the big cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and the rest, the leading newspapers, making their own canvasses again this year, have found that the demand for Paine's celery compound as far surpasses that of all other remedies as the curative power of this great compound surpasses that of all others together!

Paine's celery compound, taken during the early spring days, has even more than its usual remarkable efficacy in making people well. It makes short work of all diseases of debility and nervous exhaustion. It rapidly drives out neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and rheumatism from the system. It removes that lassitude, or "tired feeling," which betokens weakened nerves and poor blood.

Overworked and tired women are but one class of persons who are in urgent need of this wonderful remedy to make and keep them well. Business men who are not sleeping soundly, shop girls made pale and sickly by long hours of indoor work, and the countless sufferers from dyspepsia, kidney and liver trouble, need the invigorating effect of Paine's celery compound now that spring with all its dangers, is at hand. Its preeminence as a health-maker comes from its extraordinary powers of supplying appropriate nutriment to the blood, nerves and brain.

Just as the great lawyer studies each one of his cases till he knows it on every side, and in every possible aspect, so Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, the discoverer of Paine's celery compound, has studied the nerves in health and disease, when well nourished and when under nourished, in men and women and children years before he looked for the remedy. Paine's celery compound was the outcome of his entire professional life. A fitting memorial to a life of hard study and close observation—a remedy that the world could not lose to-day, at any price.

Take advantage of the remarkable power of this greatest of all remedies for restoring vigor to the blood and strength to the nervous system. In these first days of spring one has every chance for getting well. Don't neglect it.

Paine's celery compound calms and equalizes all the nervous tissues and induces the body to take on solid flesh. It purifies the blood, as is so clearly shown by the rapid clearing of the skin of all evidences of bad humors within. It is an infallible relief for salt rheum, eczema and all blood diseases.

Physicians recognize Paine's celery compound as the one scientific spring remedy, and it is universally prescribed by them wherever there is great need of a vigorous and prompt restoring of health and strength to the worn-out system.

**$100 REWARD $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S.F.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

**Shortening the Time.**

Friend—Doesn't the journey to and from the country every day seem very long?

Mr. Suburb—Long? It's too short. When I take the train in the morning, I know I've got to pinch in and work like a horse the moment the train reaches the city. That makes the journey seem too short, doesn't it?

"I presume it does. But how about the journey back?"

"Well, I always remember after I start that I've forgotten something my wife wanted particularly, so that ride is always over too soon."—Pearson's Weekly.

**Not So Awfully Superior.**

Paleface—Why don't you get a civilized name for yourself, now that you have become a civilized Indian?

Noble Red Man—Ugh! What your name?

Paleface—My name is Iglehart.

Noble Red Man (with crushing sarcasm)—Ugh! Iglehart! Heap good! Injun's name Eagle Heart! Heap bad!—Chicago Tribune.

Prayer has a right to the word "ineffable." It is an hour of outpourings which words cannot express—of that interior speech which we do not articulate, even when we employ it.—Mme. Swetchine.

During the four years of the civil war there were 107 pitched battles, 102 combats involving the presence of a number of regiments on each side and 362 skirmishes, sieges and other actions.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### THE SWEETEST THING.

La mode has ne'er meant much to men.
Not closely do I con its
Vagaries, but I vow I've seen
The sweetest thing in bonnets.

Describe it? Ah, that calls for what
I haven't—genius! Dimming
The roses round it, 'twas beyond
My poor pen's power of limning.

Such form and color! Titian's brush
At best could never show 'em.
Then why should I essay in words
A picture and a poem?

Yet, for the milliner, among
My memories no place is!
The sweetest thing in bonnets now?
Why, Dolly's flowerlike face is!
—M. N. B. in Boston Globe.

## KIDNAPED.

We are a high caste and enlightened race, and infant marriage is very shocking and the consequences are sometimes peculiar, but, nevertheless, the Hindoo notion—which is the continental notion, which is the aboriginal notion—of arranging marriages irrespective of the personal inclinations of the married is sound. Think for a minute, and you will see that it must be so; unless, of course, you believe in "affinities"—in which case you had better not read this tale. How can a man who has never married; who cannot be trusted to pick up at sight a moderately sound horse; whose head is hot and upset with visions of domestic felicity, go about the choosing of a wife? He cannot see straight or think straight if he tries, and the same disadvantages exist in the case of a girl's fancies. But when mature, married and discreet people arrange a match between a boy and a girl, they do it sensibly, with a view to the future.

Properly speaking, government should establish a matrimonial department, efficiently officered, with a jury of matrons, a judge of the chief court, a senior chaplain and an awful warning in the shape of a love match that has gone wrong chained to the trees in the courtyard. All marriages should be made through the department, which might be subordinate to the educational department, under the same penalty as that attaching to the transfer of land without a stamped document. But government won't take suggestions. It pretends that it is too busy. However, I will put my notion on record, and explain the example that illustrates the theory.

Once upon a time there was a good young man—a first class officer in his own department—a man with a career before him and, possibly, a K. C. I. E. at the end of it. All his superiors spoke well of him, because he knew how to hold his tongue and his pen at the proper times. There are today only 11 men in India who possess this secret, and they have all, with one exception, attained great honor and enormous incomes.

This good young man was quiet and self contained, too old for his years by far—which always carries its own punishment. Had a subaltern, or a tea planter's assistant, or anybody who enjoys life and has no care for tomorrow done what he tried to do not a soul would have cared. But when Peythroppe—the estimable, virtuous, economical, quiet, hard working, young Peythroppe—fell, there was a flutter through five departments.

The manner of his fall was in this way: He met a Miss Castries—D'Castries it was originally, but the family dropped the D' for administrative reasons—and he fell in love with her even more energetically than he worked. Understand clearly that there was not a breath of a word to be said against Miss Castries—not a shadow of a breath. She was good and very lovely—possessed what innocent people at home call a "Spanish" complexion, with thick blue black hair growing low down on the forehead into a "widow's peak" and big violet eyes under eyebrows as black and as straight as the borders of a "gazette extraordinary" when a big man dies. But—but—but— Well, she was a very sweet girl and very pious, but for many reasons she was "impossible." Quite so. All good mammas know what "impossible" means. It was obviously absurd that Peythroppe should marry her. The little opal tinted onyx at the base of her finger nails said this as plainly as print. Further, marriage with Miss Castries meant marriage with several other Castries—Honorary Lieutenant Castries, her papa, Mrs. Eulalie Castries, her mamma, and all the ramifications of the Castries family, on incomes ranging from 175 to 470 rupees a month, and their wives and connections again.

It would have been cheaper for Peythroppe to have assaulted a commissioner with a dog whip, or to have burned the records of a deputy commissioner's office, than to have contracted an alliance with the Castries. It would have weighted his after career less—even under a government which never forgets and never forgives. Everybody saw this but Peythroppe. He was going to marry Miss Castries, he was—being of age and drawing a good income—and woe betide the house that would not afterward receive Mrs. Virginie Saulez Peythroppe with the deference due to her husband's rank. That was Peythroppe's ultimatum, and any remonstrance drove him frantic.

These sudden madnesses most afflict the sanest men. There was a case once—but I will tell you of that later on. You cannot account for the mania except under a theory directly contradicting the one about the place wherein marriages are made. Peythroppe was burningly anxious to put a millstone round his neck at the outset of his career, and argument had not the least effect on him. He was going to marry Miss Castries, and the business was his own business. He would thank you to keep your advice to yourself. With a man in this condition, mere words only fix him in his purpose. Of course he cannot see that marriage out here does not concern the individual, but the government he serves.

Do you remember Mrs. Hauksbee, the most wonderful woman in India? She saved Pluffles from Mrs. Reiver, won Tarrion his appointment in the foreign office and was defeated in open field by Mrs. Cusack-Bremmil. She heard of the lamentable condition of Peythroppe, and her brain struck out the plan that saved him. She had the wisdom of the serpent, the logical coherence of the man, the fearlessness of the child and the triple intuition of the woman. Never—no, never—as long as a tonga buckets down the Solon dip or the couples go a-riding at the back of Summer Hill will there be such a genius as Mrs. Hauksbee. She attended the consultation of three men on Peythroppe's case, and she stood up with the lash of her riding whip between her lips and spake.

* * * * * *

Three weeks later Peythroppe dined with the three men, and The Gazette of India came in. Peythroppe found to his surprise that he had been gazetted a month's leave. Don't ask me how this was managed. I believe firmly that, if Mrs. Hauksbee gave the order, the whole great Indian administration would stand on its head. The three men had also a month's leave each. Peythroppe put The Gazette down and said bad words. Then there came from the compound the soft "pad-pad" of camels—"thieves' camels," the Bikaneer breed that don't bubble and howl when they sit down and get up.

After that, I don't know what happened. This much is certain—Peythroppe disappeared—vanished like smoke—and the long foot rest chair in the house of the three men was broken to splinters; also a bedstead departed from one of the bedrooms.

Mrs. Hauksbee said that Mr. Peythroppe was shooting in Rajputana with the three men; so we were compelled to believe her.

At the end of the month, Peythroppe was gazetted 20 days' extension of leave, but there was wrath and lamentation in the house of Castries. The marriage day had been fixed, but the bridegroom never came, and the D'Silvas, Pereiras and Ducketts lifted their voices and mocked Honorary Lieutenant Castries as one who had been basely imposed upon. Mrs. Hauksbee went to the wedding and was much astonished when Peythroppe did not appear. After seven weeks, Peythroppe and the three men returned from Rajputana. Peythroppe was in hard, tough condition, rather white and more self contained than ever.

One of the three men had a cut on his nose, caused by the kick of a gun. Twelve bores kick rather curiously.

Then came Honorary Lieutenant Castries, seeking for the blood of his perfidious son-in-law to be. He said things—vulgar and "impossible" things—which showed the raw, rough "ranker" below the "honorary," and I fancy Peythroppe's eyes were opened. Anyhow, he held his peace till the end, when he spoke briefly. Honorary Lieutenant Castries asked for a "peg" before he went away to die or bring a suit for breach of promise.

Miss Castries was a very good girl. She said that she would have no breach of promise suits. She said that if she was not a lady she was refined enough to know that ladies kept their broken hearts to themselves, and, as she ruled her parents, nothing happened. Later on, she married a most respectable and gentlemanly person. He traveled for an enterprising firm in Calcutta and was all that a good husband should be.

So Peythroppe came to his right mind again and did much good work and was honored by all who knew him. One of these days he will marry, but he will marry a sweet pink and white maiden, on the government house list, with a little money and some influential connections, as every wise man should. And he will never, all his life, tell her what happened during the seven weeks of his shooting tour in Rajputana.

But just think how much trouble and expense—for camel hire is not cheap, and those Bikaneer brutes had to be fed like humans—might have been saved by a properly conducted matrimonial department, under the control of the director general of education, but corresponding direct with the viceroy.—Rudyard Kipling.

### The Man, the Cow and the Elk.

While a freight train was lying at a small mountain station in Montana the engineer borrowed a shotgun and started out for a hunt. He was about starting to return to his train when a cow made her appearance. Before he realized that there was any danger the animal made a rush at him, and he ran with all his speed. But the cow was a better racer, and in a few minutes caught him by the clothing, splitting his coat from waist to collar and tossing him into the air. Getting to his feet as quickly as possible, he dodged behind a tree, and then, to his dismay, found that the gun barrel was bent so as to be useless.

The next ten minutes were very lively ones. The cow chased the engineer round and round the tree, and when he got a chance to hit her with the gun barrel it only seemed to enrage her the more. It was only a question of time when he would succumb to fatigue, when a diversion occurred which saved his life. An angry snort was heard, and a big elk appeared upon the scene, head down and prepared for a fight. The cow was so mad by this time that she was ready for anything, and in another moment the two animals dashed at each other. The engineer watched the combat for a few minutes, until prudence suggested that he should make a retreat in safety. He never knew the outcome of the battle, but the presumption is that the elk was the victor.—Bozeman (Mon.) Avant Courier.

### A Tight Ring.

To remove a tight ring from the finger take a long thread of silk and put one end under the ring and draw it through several inches, holding it with the thumb in the palm of the hand. Then wind the long end of the silk tightly round the finger down to the nail. Take hold of the short end of the silk, and, holding it toward the finger end, unwind it, and the silk pressing against the ring will withdraw it.—New York Sun.

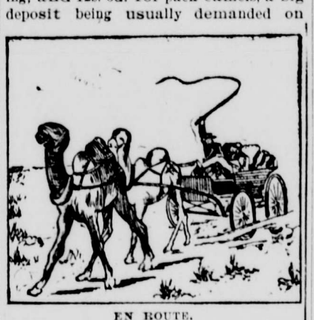
## WILDS OF AUSTRALIA

### CAMELS CARRY TOURISTS AND BURDENS.

**The Beasts Consume Astounding Quantities of Water When a "Condenser" Is Reached—Lakes with Mirage and Occasionally One with Water**

**Water at Eight Cents a Gallon.**

In Australia camels are quite generally in use as beasts of burden, and journeys to the mining camps in the desolate West Australian Bush region are almost invariably made with them. They are used either under the saddle or hitched before a wagon or carriage. Camels are also especially trained for use as bearers of baggage and other burdens, and the animals accustomed to that can carry from 400 to 500 pounds for long distances. In the towns at the edge of the mining district, which is as a rule covered with an interminable and monotonous growth of dense forest, these animals are not for sale or hire. At Coolgardie they can be hired at the rate of £1 per day for riding, and 12s. 6d. for pack camels, a big deposit being usually demanded on



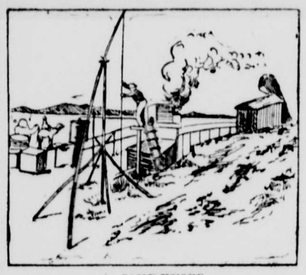
EN ROUTE.

each one besides. A good fast animal for riding purposes costs about £70, as against £30 to £40 for the pack animals.

Traveling by camels is a very uncertain mode of procedure. The Australian animals are inured to all kinds of hardships, but sometimes they travel fast and sometimes with exasperating slowness, and the efforts of the tourist to spur them on when they choose to advance at a snail's pace, are usually futile. Every once in a while, when traversing the wastes, one comes upon a condenser, a plant where water is collected, to be sold at the rate of four pence or eight cents a gallon. It is astonishing to observe how much water will flow down the throats of the camels, and the bill, after all have been daily watered, is startling.

The first experience of actual bush life is novel, and this to a great extent compensates one for the inevitable "roughing it," a novelty which, by the way, however, too soon wears off and leaves the bare uncomfortable facts in all their uncompromising reality. Still, the first experience is not altogether unpleasant, and in the light of the big camp fire, with the surrounding forest extending like some huge cathedral into the distant gloom, the effect is distinctly impressive.

Occasionally the traveler gets into the open country and sights a large lake, with water in it. To the reader to whom the wilds of western Australia may be unfamiliar this astonishment may doubtless appear strange; it is, therefore, necessary to explain that out in those parts a "lake" does not necessarily contain water, though it may do so at certain times of the year, if any rain should happen to fall. As a gen-



A CONDENSER.

eral rule, these inland seas are but vast expanses of arid salty sand, whereupon the curious effect known as "mirage" usually takes the place of the missing element, and, as a rule, so realistically, that it was very hard, indeed, to believe that the distant rippling water, looking so refreshingly cool under the glare of the scorching midday sun, was in reality but a cruel deceptive illusion, which would gradually retreat as one advanced towards it.

### Help for Geographical Study.

An English kindergarten game consists of a little box containing flags of different colors with an outline map. Both flags and divisions on maps are numbered with corresponding numbers. Flags of one color are used for towns, another for rivers, one for mountains and one for mineral fields. This idea might be used with advantage by the mother who goes through the geography lessons with her small children. If they were given bits of colored paper and permitted to make the flags of different nations, they could then be used to denote the territory of different countries.

### Humor with the Puritans.

The first boatload from the Mayflower scrambled out on Plymouth Rock.

"I suppose," remarked Miles Standish, emptying the water from his shoe, "that we can now be referred to as landed aristocrats."

And when this was repeated to Elder Brewster and explained to him he almost laughed.—New York Recorder.

An old man who marries a young wife may have good taste, but he has poor sense.

### The Halberd.

The distinctive weapon of the Swiss was the halberd, which was their principal weapon at Morgarten and Laupen. It is curious to note how the Teutonic nations, even to this day, prefer the cut and the Latin nations the point. We have been told by German officers that when the Germany and French cavalry met in the war of 1870 the German sword blades always flashed vertically over their heads, while the French darted in and out horizontally in a succession of thrusts. Even the German dead lay in whole ranks with their swords at arm's length. So the English at Hastings worked havoc with their battleaxes. The Netherland mercenaries carried a hewing weapon at Bouvines. The Flemings at Courtrai used their godendags fitted alike both for cut and thrust, and finally the Swiss made play with their halberds, an improvement on the godendag.

The halberds had a point for thrusting, a hook wherewith to pull men from the saddle and above all a broad, heavy blade, "most terrific weapons (valde terribilia"), to use the words of John of Winterthur, "cleaving men asunder like a wedge and cutting them into small pieces." One can imagine how such a blade at the end of an eight foot shaft must have surprised galloping young gentlemen who thought themselves invulnerable in their armor.—Macmillan's Magazine.

### A Curious Divorce.

The charming old Duchess Wilhelmine of Sleswick-Holstein, grandaunt of the present empress of Germany, was the divorced wife of King Frederick VII of Denmark. The duchess, who subsequently married the younger brother of the present king, had no alternative left her than to demand and obtain a dissolution of her union with Frederick, for her place in his affections and at the head of the household had been usurped by her French modiste, who was subsequently invested by the late king with the title of Countess Danner. Many years later he yielded to her importunities and legalized his relations with her after a fashion by a morganatic marriage. Notwithstanding her antecedents she was treated with the utmost consideration by the present king and queen of Denmark when they were eking out a scanty subsistence in Copenhagen previous to their succession to the throne, and it was from her that the Princess of Wales, the present czarina of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland acquired not only their unrivaled taste for dress, but also the practical knowledge which they possess of how to make dresses and hats.

### That Motto of Sala's.

It is not generally known that Mr. Sala was the author of a quotation attributed to Dr. Johnson. The circumstances under which it came to be made were as follows: He had been a contributor to The Cornhill Magazine, and was contemplating further work for that periodical, when John Maxwell, a publisher, proposed that he become editor of a new magazine which Mr. Maxwell thought of starting. This offer he accepted, and Mr. Sala says: "To this periodical I gave the name of Temple Bar, and from a rough sketch of mine of the old bar which blocked the way in Fleet street Percy Macquoid drew an admirable frontispiece. As a motto I imagined a quotation from Boswell, 'And now, sir,' said Dr. Johnson, 'we will take a walk down Fleet street.' To the best of my knowledge and belief, Dr. Johnson never said a word about taking a walk down Fleet street, but my innocent superchery was, I fancy, implicitly believed in for at least a generation by the majority of magazine readers."—Boston Transcript.

### Central New York Justice.

There is a justice of the peace in Oneida county who is regarded by many as a wonderfully keen fellow with a most accurate sense of justice. In the village where he resides no man is more important than the "jedge." Recently a man arrested for larceny was arraigned before him. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

"Well, I think that you stole it anyway," said the judge without further inquiry or parley. "I suspect you," he thundered, "and I'll give you 59 days on suspicion."

The man who was suspected served the sentence.—Utica Observer.

### Can Temper Copper.

E. G. Salter of this city, has discovered the lost art of tempering copper so that the metal may be utilized in place of steel for many purposes where corrosion puts steel at a disadvantage. He has made both flat and coiled springs of great elasticity, has made good knife blades, and, best of all, is able to weld the metal itself and weld it to iron or steel. Mr. Salter says his process gives pure copper all the qualities which it possesses when the secret process of tempering is employed. Trolley wheels made from tempered copper have outworn several sets of wheels made in the old way.—Detroit Dispatch.

### Recording Music.

A French gentleman has at last perfected and brought out an invention which has long been looked for by many musicians. It is nothing more or less than a recording piano. By means of a kind of typewriting instrument which is attached under the keyboard anything that is played can at will be recorded by the instrument. The music so written is not recorded in the usual notes, but in a series of long and short dashes something like the Morse alphabet, which it is easy to reproduce in the ordinary manner.

### A Poetess' Former State.

"They say Ella Wheeler Wilcox believes in reincarnation," observed the maiden in the fur jacket, "and thinks she was once a cat."

"My opinion is," said the damsel in the yellow buskins, "she's mistaken. She was a salamander."—Chicago Tribune.

## UNCLE SAM'S BONDS.

### HOW THE VALUABLE PIECES OF PAPER ARE MADE.

**The New Issue Will Be a Duplicate of the Issue of Last Year—A Real Artist as Designer—Various Steps In the Processes of Turning Them Out.**

The way in which United States bonds are designed, engraved and made ready to be turned over to the investor in return for his gold coin or its equivalent is one of the most interesting parts of the workings of the treasury department branch of the national government. The coming bond issue will not be what is technically known as a new issue, but will be a duplication of the issue of February, 1895.

The designer of the plates is a well known New York artist who enjoys high reputation as a magazine and book illustrator. This is Mr. Will H. Low, and for the past year he has been the star man of the corps of artists attached to the treasury department. In addition to the work of drafting the design for the bonds he has designed several schemes for currency.

After the announcement of a bond issue the secretary calls in the chief of the department of engraving and printing and tells him the denominations to be issued. These may be in coupon bonds of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. The same denominations may be issued in registered bonds, with the addition of others of a higher face value. The additional ones are for $5,000, $10,000, $20,000 and $50,000. The issues of the two latter denominations have been very small.

After the chief has received his instructions he turns the matter over to the artist, who at once designs the plate. It is an erroneous impression that for every issue a new series of plates is engraved. The artist may use any one of a number of vignette likenesses of historic Americans, and he mortises it into the drawing.

When completed, it is submitted to the chief for his approval and then to the secretary of the treasury. If the design is all right, it is turned over to the engravers.

This usually requires from a month to six weeks. The engraving is done on a thin sheet of soft steel of a thickness of an eighth of an inch. By a secret process the metal is hardened when finished, and a proof is taken, which is submitted to the chief of the bureau. This proof then must be approved.

The plate then goes to the printer and the work of turning off the bonds begins. The bonds are printed on the same kind of paper as that used for currency and each impression is carefully watched. If any imperfection renders a copy worthless, it is destroyed by the officials, after being returned from the pressrooms. But for each sheet of bond paper taken out there must be returned a similar number of copies, either perfect or otherwise. After the work of printing is done the securities are counted and checked off and are then made ready for delivery to the purchaser. When their final destination is determined upon, an employee of the department, accompanied by an escort, takes charge of the bonds and delivers them to the purchasers. In the last issue Mr. Logan Carlisle, son of the secretary, had charge of the deliverance of the securities.

The difference between the two classes of bonds—coupon and registered—is great. The former are like currency, payable to the bearer, and no record of their transfer is ever made. The interest coupons may be collected by any one who presents them at a national bank or subtreasury.

The registered bonds are safer in case of a burglary, as they are absolutely nonnegotiable except by the signature of the holder as evidenced by the books of the treasury department at Washington. When registered bonds are sold, the name of the purchaser is placed in a book kept for the purpose. There are no interest coupons attached, but each quarter a check is mailed from Washington for the accumulated interest, which is payable at any subtreasury.

Should the holder desire to sell his registered bonds, the transfer must take place before some official of the treasury department or an officer of a national bank. The fact of the sale is then forwarded to Washington and the necessary alterations made in the registered bond book.

Although the face design of a government bond is less intricate and puzzling than the designs used on currency, efforts to counterfeit them have been rare. The noted forger, Brockway, was the author of the last bogus government bond issue that was detected. It was a duplication of a coupon bond of the issue of 1861, the first of the war loans, which matured in 1881. The denomination was $1,000. The work was poorly executed, and its worthlessness was soon detected. It was for this that Brockway served his longest term in the penitentiary.—New York World.

### Mr. Gladstone and British Guiana.

Mr. Gladstone has a personal connection with British Guiana, as his family fortune was made there. His father owned a great sugar estate at Vreeden Hoop, in Demerara, and was a large owner. One of the Grand Old Man's first speeches in parliament was a defense of West Indian slavery, made just before the passage of the act abolishing slavery in 1833. He was undersecretary for the colonies when Schomburgk was laying out his line.

### True Test of Knowledge.

"Watts, you know something about this Transvaal affair, don't you?"

"I thought I did until I tried to tell my wife something about it."—Indianapolis Journal.

### These Saw the Cotton States Fair.

One million two hundred and eighty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three persons visited the Atlanta exposition.

## A WASHINGTON CURIOSITY.

**A Section of One of California's Great Redwood Trees.**

One of the curiosities of Washington is the great tree Gen. Noble (named after Gen. Noble, late Secretary of the Interior), which stands in the mall between the Agricultural Department and the Smithsonian Institution. The tree, a California redwood, was originally 26 feet in diameter at the base, 81 feet 6 inches in circumference and 300 feet high. The section shown was taken twenty feet from the ground, cut into forty-six smaller sections, some of these weighing over four tons, and transferred to Chicago. Thence it

A WASHINGTON CURIOSITY.

was taken to its present place as seen in the illustration. The interior diameter of the structure is 13 feet, with an average thickness of wall of 20 inches. A circular iron staircase leads to a platform 18 feet above. The whole has been roofed over and four dormer windows light the interior. Our illustration, with matter, is from the Scientific American.

## MRS. J. B. FORAKER.

**The Wife of Ohio's New Senator Will Grace Her New Dignity.**

Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, wife of Ohio's new Senator, was Miss Julia Bundy, and was married to the ex-Governor twenty-five years ago. She is the daughter of Hezekiah Bundy, of Wellston, and was a classmate of her future husband when, as boy and girl, they attended school at Delaware, O. She is a charming woman, domestic in her taste, and as fond as she is proud of her home. She has a natural genius for architecture, and it was from her designs that the pretty residence of the Foraker family was built in Walnut Hills, a delightful suburb of Cincinnati. The Senator's wife is widely read and of deep culture. To be equipped for intelligent discussion with him of matters dearest to his daily life, she has made herself familiar with State and national politics, and in other ways has been a student of the progress of the world. She is ever in close sympathy with her husand in his home and public and professional life. As a consequence, he consults her constantly and relies upon her judgment in shaping his plans, even in business and politics. Mrs. Foraker is the mother of five children—Joseph Benson, Jr., who has been associated with his father in the practice of law; Florence Margaret, who made her debut last winter; Clara Louise, aged 19; Julia Bundy, aged 15, and little Arthur St. Clair, who was born while his father was attending the national convention in 1892. Mrs.

MRS. FORAKER.

Foraker will be a valued addition to society in Washington. Her receptions in Columbus were notable.

### Their Sharp Ear.

It is a well-established fact that horses have a much keener sense of hearing than man. Noises which we with the greatest attention could not hear, are sufficient to startle these intelligent animals. Long before the great earthquake of the Riviera last year, for instance, horses gave signs of restlessness, which continued for several days. While the people did not hear any subterranean noises until a few seconds before the first shock, horses had for more than seventy-two hours before manifested the restlessness and nervousness peculiar to these animals when hearing a noise which they do not understand.—L'Eleveur.

### The Cars Will Run.

A Maine paper contained the following advertisement the other day: "I, Sam'l H——, forbid all persons trusting or harboring my wife Abbie ——, as I will pay no bills of her contracting from this date, as she has left my bed and board between three and half-past five in the morning while I was gone down to Wiscasset after clams. But the cars will run just the same. Sam'l H——."

### Preparing for the Crowds.

Both St. Louis and Chicago hotelkeepers are preparing for the conventions with soldier-like promptness. It was as though the order were given: "Prepare to charge!"—Philadelphia Times.

## NOAH'S CURSE OF HAM

### POOR AFRICA FEELS IT EVEN AFTER THE CENTURIES.

**The Partition of the "Dark Continent" by the Powers of Europe—But Twenty-two Million Square Miles Not Appropriated. What Each Nation Claims.**

The continent of Africa has been carved out by Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Germany and Italy.

The area claimed by each of these is as follows:

| | Square miles. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 2,570,926 | 40,704,000 |
| France | 2,902,624 | 23,788,000 |
| Portugal | 841,025 | 5,416,000 |
| Spain | 203,767 | 437,000 |
| Germany | 822,000 | 5,950,000 |
| Italy | 602,000 | 6,300,000 |

Besides these apportionments Belgium owns the Kongo State, with a population of 8,000,000 and an area of 802,000 square miles. Turkey claims, but England practically owns, everything in Egypt and Tripoli—population 7,980,000 and area 836,000. Liberia is a black republic, with an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000. Swaziland, under the protection of the Boers, includes an area of 6,370 square miles and 60,000 people under a tribal monarchy. The Boer state, the South African Republic, has a population bordering on 1,000,000 and an area of 112,700 miles, within which lie some of the richest mines on the continent. There remains unappropriated a total estimated at 22,000,000 square miles.

Great Britain has been openly anxious to extend her protectorate by intrigue, stealth or filibustering, but if France, Italy and Germany shall combine to preserve the balance of power in Africa further aggression on her part will be checked effectually. Numbers, it is true, are in her favor. Population to the square mile is 16 for British Africa against 8 for French, 7 for German and 10 for Italian Africa. Fleets, however, and diplomatic menace will be convincing against a disparity of colonizers and natives whose fidelity cannot always be relied upon. The other partitioning powers are likely to profit by the Venezuelan contention and leave no boundary lines for future Schomburgks to readjust or British premiers to refuse to arbitrate.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## TO COLONIZE ARMENIANS.

**New Mexico Capitalist Offers the Oppressed People 500,000 Acres of Land.**

Amado Chaves, territorial superintendent of public instruction for New Mexico, has addressed a letter to Edward F. Cragin, chairman of the Chicago executive committee to aid the Armenians, thanking him for his suggestion of colonizing these people in New Mexico and offering to supply the necessary land free of cost. Mr. Chaves considers Mr. Cragin's idea the happiest solution of the Armenian problem that has yet been advanced. He has looked into the character of the Armenians and regards them as a very desirable class of settlers.

In West Valencia county, along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, Mr. Chaves has extended landed interests, and he proposes to place at the disposal of the Chicago Armenian association, free of cost, all the land it may desire to colonize up to 500,000 acres. Or if the committee deems best to locate the colonists on public lands Mr. Chaves offers his services to enable the people to secure such locations.—Washington Post.

## STOLEN, A POSTOFFICE.

**Was at Top of Alleghany, Va., and Paid $4 Per Year.**

When Uncle Sam gets the present weighty affairs of the nation straightened out and can give attention to minor details of the government, some of the people living in Pocahontas county, Va., will be glad to have him scatter a few handbills worded somewhat as follows:

'Lost, Strayed or Stolen.—Postoffice known as Top of Alleghany. Description: Plain country office, paying a salary of $4 per annum."

The above named postoffice has been kidnapped. Prior to 1895 T. J. Williams had been postmaster. Then he changed his residence, leaving W. F. Willfong as deputy. A few days since Williams carried away the entire postoffice paraphernalia, and when last heard from he and the postoffice were in Green Bank, ten miles away. Some of the patrons of the abducted office went to Monterey making inquiry as to how to proceed to get the office back.—New York World.

### Warriors Enjoy a Joke.

General McAlpin always relishes his little joke, and he always has a good stock on hand. Now, Captain A. A. Yates of Schenectady is another great joker, and is never so happy as when propounding an apparently unanswerable conundrum. The captain's friends know this, and never lose an opportunity of firing conundrums at him. The other day Captain Yates called at general headquarters, and had the following launched on him by General McAlpin:

"Why is Police Commissioner Roosevelt like a tailor?"

Auty pondered and puzzled and finally reluctantly gave it up.

"Why, that is the easiest of the easiest," said the general. "Because he made the saloon keepers close."—Albany Journal.

### Married Almost Seventy-seven Years.

Wayne county, Ind., probably possesses one of the most remarkable old couples in the state, or the country for that matter. They reside on a farm in the northwestern part and are John and Martha Cates. The former is 95 and the latter 98 years of age, and they have been married almost 77 years.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

### Matthew Arnold on Salisbury.

"Lord Salisbury is a dangerous man. I know of no one, indeed, more likely to provoke shocks and collisions than men like Salisbury."—York Gazette.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. ULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY APRIL 24 ..... 1896


All the elements of a pretty legal fight are in sight in Madera county over the matter of Henry Miller's taxes. A telegram from Madera to a San Francisco paper thus puts it: "Henry Miller, the cattle king, has had his stock in this county assessed for eight times its actual value by County Assessor Hoskins. Heretofore Assessor Hoskins has not been entirely satisfied as to the correctness of the statements of Miller in regard to his property. It has been the custom of Miller to appear rather late in the month of March, and while admitting that he had more cattle in the county at that date than his sworn statement showed, claimed that the stock had been driven into the county after the 1st of March. Hoskins, therefore, in order to ascertain the true state of affairs, took one of his deputies in the latter part of February and the two went on what was ostensibly a fishing trip to the San Joaquin river. They remained several days and made a thorough investigation as to the possessions of Miller, and found that on the first Monday in March there were 8,000 head of stock cattle, 1,300 head of beef cattle and 1,000 calves in the pastures of the cattle king. The Assessor then went home and waited for Miller to make his own statement. When Miller was in town last week he swore that he owned in this county in the way of stock 3,000 head of stock cattle and 500 calves, leaving a difference between his statement and the actual number 5,000 head of stock cattle, 1,300 head of beef cattle and 500 head of calves. Under this state of affairs Hoskins promptly assessed the property at eight times its value, or as follows: Five thousand head of stock cattle, $320,000; 1,300 head beef cattle, $208,000, and 500 head of calves, $12,000, making a total of $540,000 on which Miller must pay the taxes." Miller is not the man to stand this sort of a raise without something in the way of back talk, and it is a foregone conclusion that the matter will have to be adjusted in the courts.

The depression of farming in England has become so acute that the English farmers are agitating for a protective tariff on their produce. The hop growers are leaders in this movement, their profits having been wholly wiped out by the cheaply grown hops of our own Pacific Coast. Lord Salisbury told a deputation of the hop growers, a few weeks ago, that the party in power would never listen to their proposal, but it had ideas for relieving agriculture. It is an open secret that Salisbury will recommend parliament to authorize an immense issue of bond to provide money to loan to farmers at 3 per cent, so that they can thus refund their farm mortgages upon which they are now paying 5 to 6 per cent. It seems strange that conservative old England should thus be the first to seriously propose following Russia's example of Government loans to farmers on the security of their real estate. The Farmers' Alliance in our Western States made a like demand a few years ago, but weakened their case before the general public by suggesting that such government loans be in the form of a new issue of greenbacks. Since the death of the late Senator Stanford, the chief advocate of this scheme, and the disasterous experience in the Argentine with farm mortgages guaranteed by government, little has been heard of the proposition in this country. Certain it is that current interest rates on farm mortgages in this country are too high. The business cannot pay from 5 to 8 per cent. on borrowed money. It is full time for mortgaged farmers to pool their issues and refund their mortgages at a lower rate of interest, just as the railroads have repeatedly scaled the interest on their bonds. We would never advise the repudiation which railroad robbers so shamelessly practice, but the mutual interest of both lender and borrower of money on farm mortgages require a lower rate of interest.

A Vienna firm has discovered a method of making wearing apparel of glass. In our ignorance of the quality of the new fabric we are inclined to think it might resemble sack cloth, and be a potent and prickly factor in the mortification of the flesh; but we understand that it rivals silk in softness, the rainbow in hue, and the pyramids in durability. In this attractive invention there would seem to be much virtue. Of course the material is expensive, but when one grows tired of a gown, how convenient to be able to melt it up and have another made. For the envious leader of fashion it will be an godsend. She can have a skirt made of crystal, with looking glass trimmings, which will enable her to cast reflections upon her rivals' costumes to her heart's content. And above there will be the new theater hat. It may be ten feet high if necessary, with mammoth bows, and no one will complain, for it will be transparent.

The following California gold mines have paid dividends as follows: Idaho, $5,480,000; Standard of Bodie, $3,771,159; Kennedy, $2,734,000; Plumas Eureka, $2,606,295; Bodie Consolidated, $1,677,572; Sierra Buttes, $1,599,933. There are others. Unincorporated mines are the biggest yielders, one, the Utica of Calaueras, being credited with a steady out put of $500,000 per month.—[Mining Index.

Ohio now has a law providing that a county in which a lynching occurs must pay damages to the family of the victim. However, if the victim is assessed at his real value, even this would be less than the expense of a trial, while much more effective, and so the law may not fully accomplish its object.

(Official.)

## Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quarter ending March 31, 1896.

April 1. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between January 1, 1896 and March 31, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total warrants drawn | | $12,213 47 |
| General Exp. Fund | 1,837 83 | |
| Salary Fund | 3,515 84 | |
| Hospital Fund | 612 69 | |
| School Fund | 4,124 79 | |
| Bridge Fund | 653 56 | |
| Teachers' Library | 28 16 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 4 95 | |
| Unapportioned | 15 75 | |
| Road Dist. No. 1 | 279 55 | |
| Road Dist. No. 2 | 230 77 | |
| Road Dist. No. 3 | 590 95 | |
| Road Dist. No. 4 | 72 00 | |
| Road Dist. No. 5 | 148 45 | |
| Tabosee Building | 325 26 | |
| | $12,213 47 | $12,213 47 |

April 1. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County's total indebtedness | 62,999 55 | |
| County Bonds | | 62,000 00 |
| Old Indebtedness | | 999 00 |
| | $62,999 55 | $62,999 55 |

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County' total indebtedness | 62,999 55 | |
| Cash in Treasury | | 9,577 83 |
| Remaining indebtedness | | 53,412 72 |
| | $62,999 55 | $62,999 55 |

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION, Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1896.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

### His First Glimpse of the Sea.

King Prempeh of Ashanti never saw the sea until the day when, as a prisoner of the English, he was brought down to the coast and embarked on the warship that had been designated to take him to the place of his exile, where he must spend the rest of his life. The beach was crowded with a dense throng of natives, who shouted and sang and made a tremendous din when Prempeh and his companions came in sight. The expression on the king's face when he first beheld the ocean was one of blank astonishment, not unmixed with alarm, but he soon recovered himself and talked volubly in the farewell interview which he had before embarking. A detachment of the West Yorkshire battalion entered a surfboat, and Prempeh was placed in their midst. The chief interpreter followed closely in the wake of the boat conveying the king, whose every movement was plainly visible. His novel surrounding evidently made a great impression upon Prempeh, and when the Racoon was reached and boarded he was quite lost in wonder. Long before the Racoon started many of the Ashanti prisoners, most of whom had preserved a most stolid demeanor on coming on board, were painfully seasick.

### A Frenchman's Dilemma.

"I begin to understand your language better," said a Frenchman the other day, "but your verbs trouble me still. You mix them so with your prepositions. I have just seen my friend, Mrs. James, and she said she intended to break down housekeeping—no, break up, I mean—her health is so broken into, and since smallpox was broken up in the city she thinks she will leave for a time."

After some difficulty he was set straight and made to understand that he should say broken up as applied to health, broken out as applied to smallpox, after which he continued:

"Mrs. James tells me her son's engagement is broken—broken off. He seems a nice young fellow and is a breaker, I believe."

And it was some time before his hearers realized that this last was not a pun, but only another eccentricity of the verb "to break"—that young Mr. James is a broker, and that his profession is not that of breaking either engagements or hearts.—New York Journal.

### Walpole an Inspired Reporter.

Of course a man *may* choose, if he will, to be less than a free author. He may become a reporter, for there is such a thing as reporting for books as well as reporting for newspapers, and there have been reporters so amazingly clever that their very aptness and wit constitute them a sort of immortals. You have proof of this in Horace Walpole, at whose hands gossip and compliment receive a sort of apotheosis. Such men hold the secret of a kind of alchemy by which things trivial and temporary may be transmuted into literature. But they are only inspired reporters after all, and while a man was wishing, he might wish to be more and climb to better company.—Professor Woodrow Wilson in Century.

### Hadn't the Time.

A man asked for work at the door. The lady of the house said that she would take his name and address and see what could be done for him. She offered him a pencil and bit of paper. "You write it, mum," he said. "I would write it myself, but I never learned to write." "Not even your name?" she exclaimed. "No'm, I ain't had the time." "Well, why not take time? I'll teach you to write your name at least. It seems strange that an intelligent man like you hasn't learned that. How did it happen?" "Well, mum, you see I went and got married young, and I've always been busy working, and I ain't had the time for learning."—Boston Transcript.

### Used to Them.

Henpeck—Have you "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures" or some other book of that sort?

Bookseller—I'll see, sir.

"I wish you would, for I want to get a good night's rest."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Everything. My wife died a few days ago, and I think if I read a few pages of 'Mrs. Caudle' I won't miss her."—Philadelphia Record.

The single car propulsion common among the boatmen of almost every country is on the principle best seen in the tail of the fish.

Papier mache shoes for horses have been recently introduced, with, it is said, gratifying results.

(Official.)

## Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1 96. Cash on hand | $ 18 444 2 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 79 [illegible] |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees | 33 00 |
| A. M. Given, sheriff fees | 2 50 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 70 [illegible] |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 49 3 |
| Geo. W. McIntyre, Int State ld | 44 80 |
| R. W. McIntyre, Int. State land | 22 4 |
| W. H. Murray, Int State land | 22 40 |
| R. O'Neal, Fines in Justice court | 11 50 |
| S. T. Black, Supt. State | 2 580 01 |
| | 22 032 27 |
| Feb. A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 542 53 |
| P. A. Chitwood, Assessor | 5 10 |
| A. M. Given, Tax-collector fees | 6 0 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 105 60 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 40 80 |
| F. A. Crocker, Int. State land | 23 17 |
| E. A. Crocker, Int. State land | 61 51 |
| J. W. Clark, ent'm't sta. school | 28 10 |
| W. H. Murray, Re'pt'n Sta. ld. | 46 51 |
| R. P. Keeling, Int. State land | 5 6 |
| S. P. McKnight, Int State land | 11 20 |
| S. W. Austin, fees | 24 00 |
| | 22,931 3 |
| Mar. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector | 611 5 |
| A. M. Given, Tax collector fees | 33 8 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 58 0 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 158 30 |
| J. G. Brehm, Int. St. land | 3 10 |
| J. G. Brehm, int. sw. sp. land | 15 68 |
| J. H. Shannon, Int. State land | 34 00 |
| Agnes McFee, Redemption land | 4 1 |
| P. W. Forbes, Int. State land | 1 [illegible] |
| | 24,019 85 |

DISBURSEMENTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. Salary | 1 [illegible] 68 |
| Hospital | 5 2 6 |
| Supplies | 1 70 |
| General Expense | 1,633 [illegible] |
| Bridge | 653 56 |
| Sundry road districts | 1,2 1 2 |
| Union School | 85 00 |
| Station school | 1 0 30 |
| Fish Spring School | 99 77 |
| Round Valley School | 11 42 |
| Liberty school | 7 00 |
| West Spring School | 81 2 |
| Big Pine school | 197 25 |
| Valley School | 11 00 |
| Lone Pine School | 114 50 |
| Fish Springs Library | 14 28 |
| Station School Library | 17 7 |
| Milton Library | 26 50 |
| Liberty Library | 11 03 |
| Sundry School Dist. Libraries | 11 25 |
| Teacher's Library | 16 91 |
| Unapportioned County School | 1 00 |
| | 6 5 4 06 |
| Feb. Independence Bond Fund | 500 00 |
| Salary | 1 024 98 |
| Hospital | 30 00 |
| General Expense | 201 40 |
| Road dist. No. 3 | 7 [illegible] |
| Bishop School | 2 0 0 |
| Lone Pine School | 190 75 |
| Irving School | 189 00 |
| Station School | 75 00 |
| Big Pine School | 25 00 |
| Warm Springs School | 5 00 |
| Fish Springs school | 75 00 |
| Liberty School | 2 00 |
| Laverell School | 7 00 |
| Clifton School | 7 00 |
| Independence School | 1 00 |
| Tabosa Building | 29 80 |
| Independence Library | 2 85 |
| Lone Pine Library | 2 13 |
| Big Pine Library | 2 85 |
| | 24 049 85 |
| Mar. Fish Spring Bond | 223 0 |
| County Bond | 1 500 00 |
| Salary Fund | 1 024 93 |
| Hospital Fund | 3 00 |
| Union School | 7 00 |
| Liberty School | 11 0 |
| Lone Pine School | 250 75 |
| Big Pine School | 330 0 |
| Irving School | 127 0 |
| Bishop School | 315 0 |
| Warm Springs School | 3 90 |
| Riverside School | 138 65 |
| Tarry School | 60 00 |
| Independence School | 17 [illegible] |
| Fish Springs School Dist. | 75 00 |
| Round Valley School | 150 0 |
| Station School | 71 25 |
| Tabosee Building | 31 46 |
| Lone Pine Library | 1 5 |
| Independence Library | 9 [illegible] |
| Liberty Library | 3 97 |
| Milton School | 75 0 |
| | 11 4 2 0 |
| Balance | 6 5 7 83 |
| | 24,049 85 |

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the Salary Fund | $ 977 16 | |
| General Expense | 559 75 | |
| Hospital | | 159 40 |
| Bond | 58 07 | |
| Bishop School special | 5 13 | |
| State General | 555 48 | |
| General Road | 3,7 59 | |
| Road District No. 1 | 178 58 | |
| Road District No. 2 | 238 99 | |
| Road District No. 3 | | 94 |
| Road District No. 4 | 189 00 | |
| Road District No. 5 | 71 44 | |
| Unapportioned County | 61 01 | |
| Road Poll Tax | 3 00 | |
| Bridge | 10 77 | |
| Swamp & overflowed land | 233 [illegible]9 | |
| Institute | 28 00 | |
| Big Pine School special | 26 00 | |
| Teachers' Library | 15 74 | |
| Coroners | 88 25 | |
| Unapportioned prop. tax | 548 27 | |
| County School | | 845 13 |
| To the School Districts: | | |
| Riverside | 257 47 | |
| Round Valley | 58 29 | |
| Irving | 209 73 | |
| Bishop | 242 75 | |
| Station | 159 09 | |
| Warm Springs | 273 18 | |
| Big Pine | 139 57 | |
| Milton | 218 21 | |
| Independence | 161 89 | |
| Fish Springs | 57 93 | |
| Tinnin | 241 52 | |
| Lone Pine | 443 23 | |
| Liberty | 61 | |
| Valley | 174 75 | |
| Tabosee | 198 00 | |
| To the various School district Libraries: | | |
| Milton | 57 02 | |
| Round Valley | 21 49 | |
| Irving | 52 99 | |
| Bishop | 179 17 | |
| Station | 58 34 | |
| Warm Springs | 25 61 | |
| Big Pine | 61 50 | |
| Independence | 99 91 | |
| Tinnin | 28 15 | |
| Riverside | 26 26 | |
| Lone Pine | 20 95 | |
| Fish Springs | 5 72 | |
| Liberty | 1 25 | |
| Tabosee | 16 95 | |
| Valley | 1 25 | |
| To the various School District Building Funds: | | |
| Independence | 3 00 | |
| Fish Spring | 10 84 | |
| Independence Bond | 28 03 | |
| Bishop Bond (old) | 71 02 | |
| Union Bond | 245 49 | |
| Bishop Bond (new) | 977 77 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 595 65 | |
| Fish Springs Bond | 8 39 | |
| Lone Pine Bond | 1,384 77 | |
| | 10,583 30 | |
| Cash on hand | | 9,577 83 |
| | | 10,583 30 |

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1896. D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Approved April 8, 1896. FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, state of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 15, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 15 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the south east corner of South-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along the North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 50-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Disgracia Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the district Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made subject to confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 22rd, 1896

### ORDER FOR NOTICE OF A PLICATION TO SELL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of The Salt Wells Borax Co., a corporation, An Insolvent Debtor.

D. Holland, the assignee of the estate of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, an insolvent debtor having filed his petition in this Court asking for an order to sell certain property of the estate of said debtor at public auction. It is ordered that the 6th day of April, 1896, be set as the day for hearing said petition at 10 o'clock a. m., in the court room of said court; and that said assignee give notice of the hearing of said petition to the creditors of said insolvent by serving a copy of this order by mail, and by publication in the paper published in said County of Inyo, as often as said paper is published before the day set for hearing of said petition.

N. D. ARNOT, Acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo.

Dated, March 3, 1896.


THE NUCLEUS— HAWTHORNE NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

Fish served in every style. The tables always supplied with the best in the market. Clean sweet rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am prepared in the level of livery business at Bishop, and can fill orders to furnish teams, rigs or saddle horses desired, to and from all points of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room

WORKSHOP MACHINES

BY FOOT AND STEAM POWER

MECHANICS' TOOLS

AND HARDWARE

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO


LAND NOTICES.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. January 27, 1896.

Complaints having been entered at this office by Maggie P. Goodale against Heirs and legal representatives of James Daley, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 786, dated March 29, 1886, upon the NE¼ Sec. 9, T 10 S., R. 34 E., In Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. February 17, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James R. Moffett against Christ F. Wenzelburger, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 901, dated October 15, 1894, upon the south east Quarter, Section 22, Township 12 South Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, With a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30 day of March, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. February 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 28, 1896, viz: James W. Holland for the NE¼ of Sec. 27, Tp. 15 South, Range 36 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reuben Van Dyke, George H. Palmer, Reles S. Carrasco and Frederick Burkhardt, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation held on the 6th day of March, 1896, an assessment (No. 3) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office on Edwards Street in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20d day of May, 1896 will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 30th day of May, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Dated, March 20, 1896.

### NOTICE OF DELINQUENT SALE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, state of California.

Location of works Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 4, levied on the 9th day of January, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| NAME. | NO. CERT. | NO. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. J. Reynolds | 6 | 20 | $ 7.00 |
| W. J. Lewis | 41 | 100 | 35.00 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 9th day of January, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the District Attorney's office, in the Court House, in the town of Independence County of Inyo State of California, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

F. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Office—District Attorney's Office, Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

### NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

TO AUGUST HERTZEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100 on labor and improvements on the Blue Bell Mine, situated in Wildrock mining district, Inyo County California, as will appear by certificate filed January 9th, 1896 in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of sect on 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1895. And within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co owner, your interest in said mine or claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324. J. J. MORTON.

Date January 10th 1896; Keeler, Inyo Co. California


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House. New Furniture. Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE KIRESHITUZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.


CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Nason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:27 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 134 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:25 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 149 | 8:30 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:05 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | Lv 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 229 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 233 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 237 | 5:25 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 295 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:45 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 9:07 a m | 1:26 p m |
| Franktown | 9:25 a m | 1:05 p m |
| Carson | 10:10 a m | 5:00 p m |
| Mound House | 10:50 a m | 5:30 p m |
| Gold Hill | 11:22 a m | 6:28 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:35 a m | Ar 6:45 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:10 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 5:21 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 5:58 p m | 8:40 a m |
| Carson | 6:40 p m | 9:25 a m |
| Franktown | 7:08 p m | 10:20 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 7:51 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 7:55 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. JOH

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GROVE L. JOHNSON |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN |
| Superior Judge | GEO. M. GILL |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. GIVEN |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION |
| District Attorney | P. W. FORBES |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN |
| Surveyor (endorsed) | JOSEPH SEELY |
| Supt. Schools | S. V. AUSTIN |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R. ELDRED |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD |

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 67⅝ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅛ |
| Pig lead | 4 00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| R. C. Bedon. | Edward Bell. |
| Joel Boone. | J. W. Boon |
| Crane Dell. | W. M. Campbell. |
| Wm. J. Fitzgerald. | W. A. Greenly. |
| Chas. D. Haines. | John Kinsella. |
| James Logue. | Pat Keys. |
| Mrs. Mary Malery. | W. E. Miller. |
| Mrs. O. I. Martin. | Wheeler & Clodfelton. |

Victor Colore.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

Fish stories are commencing to circulate.

Chas. Collins came down Bishop last Wednesday.

Mrs. C. S. Meroney returned to Darwin last Friday evening.

P. H. Mack Esq. is expected home next Monday evening.

A. V. Davidson is still confined to his bed since his return from Coso.

The sheep are commencing to arrive. Several bands passed this week.

Chas. Partridge of Bishop visited relatives at Camp Independence the past week.

Ed. and Geo. Clarke came down from Bishop last Tuesday and returned the next day.

The cold weather of the past two weeks spoiled the fishing sport during that time.

H. E. Wilkinson, formerly observer of the Weather Bureau here, is now in San Francisco.

The late frosts have injured the fruit crop considerably in the western portion of the State.

The Taboose school house has been replaced on its foundation and all necessary repairs made.

Mr. Matthews, who follows the butcher business in Los Angeles, spent the past week in town.

Eugene Smith of Blackrock left for Los Angeles last week, going down with John Schober.

John Schober passed here with his big team last Saturday morning on his regular trip to Mojave.

H. Giles is still under the Doctor's care in Los Angeles and is making very slow progress towards recovery.

During the late cold weather the fruit crop was as badly damaged as it has been for many years past.

Rudolph Schober passed through town yesterday evening, with his team loaded with freight for merchants up the valley.

Miss Nettie Irwin returned yesterday morning from a visit of a year and a half at El Paso, Texas, where she had been attending school.

Dr. Woodin was called to Fish Springs last Tuesday by the illness of Mrs. Jones. He returned Wednesday morning and started immediately for Lone Pine and Darwin.

The recent law enacted by the last Legislature, compelling the closing of all barber shops after twelve o'clock on Sundays and holidays, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court last week.

A new post-office will be opened at George's Creek within a few weeks, and will in all probilities retain that name It will receive its mail by way of the Independence office, for which bids have already been made.

Mrs. J. D. Blair and daughter, Miss Maud Cook and Miss Annie Schabbell left for Los Angeles last Monday, going by way of Keeler and Mojave. They will spend several weeks in that city visiting with friends and enjoying the festivities of the Fiesta which opened there last Tuesday.

The east end of town had a close call last Saturday from what might have been a bad fire. The wind was blowing quite hard from the south-west in the forenoon, when smoke was seen coming from the house of John Keegan A crowd quickly gathered and the fire was put out before it gained much headway. A bucket of ashes had been set out in the yard in the morning, and when the wind commenced to blow a spark was probably blown to the trap door over the cellar where the fire originated, The loss was very light.

### Neighborhood News In General Here And There.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Mining news from the south end of the County in and around Panamint is very incouraging and new strikes are being made every week. A cloud burst or washout occured near Panamint one day last week and it is reported that a large part of the mountain was washed away uncovering a fine big quartz ledge measuring over twenty two feet in width and which can be traced for several hundred feet in the path of the water spout. It was a blind ledge and no croppings were visible until after the washout got in its good work.

J. G. Dodge of Lone Pine accompanied by A. C. Stevens came in from there last Wednesday and Mr. Dodge says there is quite a boom in that section.

Anthony's mine near Post-Office springs is widening out and looks better than ever. The five stamp mill works to perfection.

Chas. Richardson's latest strike about a mile from Darwin is reported to be the best yet found in that district and he will soon have a car load ready to ship. He shipped ten sacks this week as a test sample.

Mr. N. C. Palmer of Keeler left for San Francisco on last Tuesday's train en route to San Francisco where he goes for medical treatment. He will return in the course of a month or sooner if the doctors will allow him to travel by that time.

Miss Rosa Roeper of Independence is visiting friends in Keeler this week.

Mr. S. Zaun of Lone Pine is visiting in Keeler this week with his daughter, Mrs. Oscar Dearborne. The old gentleman was seventy years of age last month and is still enjoying the best of health, thanks to the bracing climate of Inyo County and Lone Pine in particular.

Mrs Dave Holland went to Mojave on last Friday's stage, en route to Los Angeles to take in the fiesta and then to San Francisco to visit relatives.

W. C. Smith of Modock was very sick last Monday and Walter Harris was sent in with a buggy to Keeler for Dr. Woodin, but up to Wednesday night the Doctor had not been able to start out, as he was in attendance on Mrs. Jones, near Tibbets, who is very sick. Such is life in a mining camp. No doctor within forty miles. It is believed that a doctor would enjoy a very good practice in this end of the county if located in Keeler where he could be easily reached from all the mining camps in this vicinity.

D. Holland has sold his butchering business in Lone Pine to Manual Diaz, and has also disposed of his butcher shop and trade in Keeler to Chas. Kaiser and M. C. Anton who thoroughly understand the business and will endeavor to retain the trade heretofore held by Mr. Holland.

J. Dooly has resigned as foreman for Lane at Darwin and has gone to Los Angeles for medical treatment. He has been on the sick list for several months and says he cannot work in the lead mines any longer.

D. C. Lane will ship a couple of car loads of ore to the smelter at Vallejo this week. J. A. McKenzie will ship a car of ore this week and probably another car load next week.

Mr. T. B. Scovil, the good natured and strictly religious miner and farmer of Georges Creek, has a rich quartz location near Panamint and it is reported that some of his ore goes as high as five hundred dollars per ton. All he lacks is capital to go ahead and develop a bonanza in which all his many friends wish him the best of success.

Supt. R. J. Laws accompanied by J. A. Yerington of Carson, went to Keeler on Wednesday evening's train.

The gentle breezes of spring allowed the following to blow into our sanctum sanctarum a few days ago and we find it is entitled "songs from an outlying district that out lies other outlying districts."

There is a young man of Lone Pine
Whe never indulges in wine
And who never could swear
Yet oft' smiles on the fair
Who says he is simply devine.

There is a young man of Keelaire
Who sometimes will go on a tear
And when he gets full
He makes it a rule
To have some one cut off his hair.

There was a young man of Pah-rump
Who thought he would jig an old dump
The dump did not pay
And friends of his say
He is now out there flat on his rump.

Financially yours etc.,
CONCENTRATES.

### Inyo's Bullion Production.

The statistics of bullion product of California for the calander year 1895 have just been forwarded from the San Francisco Mint to the director of the U. S. Mint at Washington for publication in his annual report on the "Production of Gold and Silver in the United States. By permission of Superintendent Daggett, the reports have been published. In the list of counties published in the *Mining and Scientific Press* Inyo's gold production last year is given at $92,142.28 against $52,638 91 in 1894. In silver production the figures are $188,320.23 for last year and $83,540 00 for 1894, making a total gain of $144,102.60 in one year's productions. The total production of gold and silver last year being $280,471.51 The county leading in the production of gold last year was Nevada, it producing $1,789,815.60, with Calaveras, Placer, Amador and Trinity counties next in the order named, they all producing over $1,100,000. San Bernardino lead in the production of silver, producing $219,401.30. Inyo coming in second with the above named figures. The unapportioned amount for the State's production last year was, gold, $53,786.17; silver, $11,158.83. The total production of the State for last year is given as follows: gold, $15,334,317.69; silver, $599,789.70. In 1894 the production was, gold, $13,923,281.29; silver, $297,332.55.

### Resting Springs.

Probably at this date there are few people in Owens Valley who know where "Resting Spring" is situate, and much less about the general character of that country. It is in this County very near the extreme southeastern angle of Inyo, the northeastern corner of San Bernardino, and about the State line between California and Nevada. It borders the Armagosa river, in the neighborhood of the Pacific Coast Co's Armagosa Borax Works, with which the late Wm. T. Coleman's history and great borax enterprise is connected. Besides, there have been whole books of other history published about it and surrounding mountains, mostly lies. The object now is to get some mail communication with old Inyo citizens, resident there for twenty years or more, who have been without a post-office since the one at Tecopa (a former townsite near Resting Springs) was discontinued sixteen years ago. From Dagget on the A. & P. R. R. there is a triweekly service to Pahrump, Nye county, Nev., which latter point is only thirty-three miles form Resting Springs. A petition, headed by the Lee Brothers and signed by thirty-five miners and prospectors within a radius of twenty miles, has been forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington asking for the establishment of a weekly mail between Pahrump and the Springs. It is proposed to make the veteran John Black postmaster and call the new office by the appropriate name of "Armagosa." We understand that a supporting petition, signed by our local Federal and County officers, will be forwarded from here.

### Killing At Bishop.

Last Friday word was received here from Bishop, that Bill McCarty had shot and killed Joe. Lewis. Sheriff Given started immediately. Both men were farmers living in the vicinity of Bishop, and it appears, had a difference over the division of some land. Friday, Lewis got L. de Gloss to accompany him and witness McCarty remove some posts that had been planted. When they came within hearing distance of McCarty, he called to them stop or he would shoot. They did not hear him or did not heed his threat and he fired. Lewis fell, shot through the groin with a 45-90 rifle ball. When Lewis fell de Gloss turned to run and at the same time received a shot in the hand. After the shooting it is supposed McCarty returned to his cabin and took what supplies he could well carry on foot and left. He has been at large ever since, and it is reported was seen last Sunday, near Benton. Sheriff Given and Constables Smith and Drake and A. L. and Bart. McGee are on the trail, and news is expected now at any time. Sheriff Given has offered one hundred dollars reward for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of McCarty. McCarty is described as follows: Forty-years old; height 5ft 9in; weight 150; raw-boned; small deep sunk grey eyes; when last seen wore mustache and side whiskers, and had three or four weeks beard on chin; hair light, quite grey; scar on back of right hand, which has been injured; number 8 boot, high instep.

The news came last evening that McCarty was found dead at Teal's Marsh, Esmeralda county, Nevada, on Wednesday afternoon. He had committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off with a rifle.

### Lost

A box about 2½ x 2 ft. and 18 inches deep, containing books and important papers. The box bears no address. February 9th it was put in depot at Citrus to await address. Thinking perhaps it has been sent out by mistake, with other freight to Independence or surrounding country, I use this means to ask the people to kindly aid me in the recovery of it by inspecting their freight. Papers inside the box bear my name. Address

MRS. GEO. T. RIVES.

Norman House, Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

### Estray Notice.

There came to my place at the "Tennessee Ranch," about 16 miles from Darwin, two horses described as follows: One brown, branded JE and vented JE on right hip and shoulder. One roan, branded C3 right hip. Taken up Sept. 10, 1895. The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JAMES WOOD.

Tennessee Ranch, March 16, 1896.

### Death of Governor Jones.

Governor J. F. Jones of Nevada died in San Francisco April 10th. he had been ill for some months, having a cancer in his stomach, and had gone to San Francisco to consult the most eminent physicians on the coast, but to no use. He was 55 years of age at the time of his death. The funeral took place in Carson on the 15th. A wife and two children are left to mourn his loss.

### Notice

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lone Pine Canal Company will be held at the office of the Compay in Lone Pine, Inyo County, California on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day April, 1896 at one o'clock p. m.

WM. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

The supervisors have leased the Bodie and Bridgeport toll road from Mrs. Murphy for a period of one year. The road was thrown open as a free road on last Monday.—[Bodie Miner.

The Odd Fellows lodge of this place will given an open entertainment at the pavillion on Monday evening the 27th of this month. The exercises will be followed by a grand ball.

Joe. Burkwalter came in from Beveridge last Monday, returning Wednesday. He says Pat Keys is nearly ready to make a run at the mill.

R. H. McDonald, the bank-wrecker was given his liberty in San Francisco last week.

Wells Barnes returned from his mine in the White Hills last Wednesday.

### Complicated Questions.

We observe in several of our exchanges lists of questions propounded to persons who desire to become schoool-teachers. Most of the conundrums are slushily silly. We paraphrase one that was fired at an applicant in Inyo—something like this: "If the President of the United States is 54 inches around the equatorial bulge, how long will it take a toothless Chinaman to eat a barrel of soft soap at a nigger funeral?"—[Mining Index.

### They Blamed The Assayer.

Assayers are to generally the butt of practical jokers in new mining camps. Many of the old timers up in Utah will remember how the boys got hold of a piece of a Morman's grindstone and worked it off on the camp assayer. The assayer made it go $300 to the ton in silver, and he was run out of the camp. This is said to be a true story. In the early days the Morman made the grindstones out of what afterwards was known the world over as Silver Cliff. That cliff was a sand carbonate and it was eventually discovered to be a wonderful deposit of silver ore. But that was to late to help the poor assayer who assayed the grindstone.—[Bulletin.

### Religious Services

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A. Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman supt.

All are cordially invited to be presen at all of these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th day of March, 1896, an assessment No. 28 of ten cents (1 c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 828, Phelan building, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of May, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 828, Phelan building, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will said Manuella Diaz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jesus J. Carrasco for the issuance to him of letters testamentary.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Dated February 10, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 25th |
| " | February 22d |
| " | March 28th |
| " | April 25th |
| " | May 23d |
| " | June 20th |
| " | July 18th |
| " | August 22d |
| " | September 19th |
| " | October 17th |
| " | November 14th |
| " | December 19th |

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.

W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS. Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with S. V. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890. tf.

## NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between P. O'Brien and Dan Kennedy, under the name of O'Brien & Kennedy, and also known as Kennedy & O'Brien, has been dissolved, and said Kennedy has no interest in the lease of the Minietta mine, Modock mining district, Inyo County, Cal. P. O'BRIEN.

March 18, 1896.

EVERY SMOKER PRAISES THEM

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies Wear, etc., etc AT

## L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

## A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY, Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, TIN-WARE, GLASS-WARE, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, BOOTS, SHOES, CUTLERY &c.

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

Give me a call at the Old Stand, see Goods and learn Prices.

5tf A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

## JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*

## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company:

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler:

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET;

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

## A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.) (Opposite Court House)

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

# Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength
—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Absolutely Pure

I have known a few men to pay outlawed debts for conscience's sake, but every time I have traded horses with one of them he took all manner of pains to hide the ringbones and spavins and git the big end of the deal.

When I hear of a man being friendless I do not put it down to any shortcomings of his. On the contrary, I know that he lent the first fifty $5 or $10 apiece and so estranged them, and the last fifty were refused and thus driven to talk against him. The world's friendship is more to be dreaded than the world's enmity.

There's heaps o' men who'll cheerfully spend two hours any day teachin' a dog to jump over a stick, but if their grown-up children don't know the alphabet they never worry over the fact.

It took the old man Parker ten years to make up his mind that it only rained thirty-nine days and nights instead of forty, and just as he had it all settled they carried the whole family off to the poorhouse as paupers.

A man makes a fool of himself about once a month durin' his natural life, and yet because his horse balks once a year he jumps on his hat and wants to shoot somebody or somethin' right off quick.

I may be mistaken about it, but it has always seemed to me that the principal object in makin' campaign speeches was to give a few hundred men opportunity to lie about those who could not agree with 'em on matters in general.

We could probably have had chestnuts without worms if anybody had thought to mention it in time, but as we were all busy askin' after 'taters without any pits in 'em the chestnuts were overlooked. This bein' the case, the wiser way is to take what comes or turn to peanuts.

It isn't bein' disappointed in the big things of life which hurt a man the worst. The defeated candidate for Governor gits over it after a few days, but the man who is kicked while applyin' mutton-taller to the sore heel of a mule can't feel right towards the world under twelve months.

### Paris Omnibuses.

Complaints that the Omnibus company darken their windows with advertisements are rife in Paris as in London. In Paris, however, the offending bills are put, not in the windows of the vehicles, but in those of the stations, where most people who have had experience of riding in the omnibuses of the French capital have spent many a tedious half hour. It is well known that French conductors can set down passengers, but cannot pick them up. The passengers have to go to the nearest station, as on the railways, there to wait their turn, and there being no competing underground railways and an insufficient number of omnibuses to meet the requirements of the traffic, they often have to wait a long time. In these circumstances it is felt to be a hardship that they cannot see the omnibuses from the inside as they draw up, but have to rush out in the cold or rain every time one comes rumbling up to see whether it is the one they want.—London Daily News.

A florist, who claims to know, says New York uses 30,000,000 roses and 15,000,000 carnations every season.

Palestine is about the size of New Jersey, but more books have been written about it.

No man is smart enough to be funny when he is drunk.

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.


### "Dreams! Dreams!"

Soon after Disraeli had quitted the active arena of the house of commons for the "gilded mausoleum" of the house of lords he was visited at his house by his friend, Lord Gower. The two men sat by the fire in the grate, and the ex-premier talked of his own political career. At last he ceased talking, and gazing abstractedly into the burning coals muttered, "Dreams! Dreams!"

The mournful, half audible exclamation is suggestive. Apparently it indicated that he who had for long, laborious years devoted himself to his country found in that fact no solid satisfaction. Is that the usual fate of retired statesmen?

The incident is quoted by Mr. Tuckerman as a thought provoking addition to his account of an interview with William H. Seward, published in "Personal Recollections of Notable People."

While Mr. Seward, in 1872, was suffering from paralysis at his home in Auburn, N. Y., Mr. Tuckerman went out of his way to pay his respects to the veteran statesman. He found him unable to use his arms and legs, but with his mental faculties unimpaired. For the two days the guest enjoyed the statesman's hospitality he was entertained with reminiscences and anecdotes.

When he was departing, Mr. Seward took him aside and said: "Now tell me what I can do for you. If I possess any influence with the present administration, I am at your service."

Mr. Tuckerman replied that the only service he could do for him was to get better health at his earliest convenience, and to let the world hear from him occasionally.

"Do you mean to say," asked Mr. Seward, "that you came out of your way to visit a broken down old man like me without a single interested motive beyond that of seeing me?"

He noticed that his guest was annoyed by the implication, and added, with emotion, "I do not have many such visitors nowadays."—Youth's Companion.

### The Vague Laureate.

It would be pleasant to think of Spenser as poet laureate to Queen Elizabeth, and there are those who do so, but strict criticism cannot allow the claim. It is true that Spenser became a courtier and flattered the queen in the extraordinarily exaggerated style of the time, and that when he dedicated the first three books of the "Faerie Queene" to Elizabeth she gave him a pension of £50 a year. It is true also that Spenser speaks of himself as the wearer of the laurel leaf. In one of the sonnets to the lady who was to become his wife he says:

The laurel leaf, which you this day do wear,
Gives me great hope of your relenting mind,
For, since it is the badge which I do bear,
You, bearing it, do seem to me inclin'd.

But this is nothing more than the usual formal reference to the laurel as the poet's special tree. No such office as that of poet laureate, as it is now understood, existed in Elizabeth's time, and few poets who have flattered a sovereign have had such bitter experience of the fickleness and cruelty of a court as Spenser. Like some of his more formally appointed successors, he was indeed buried in Westminster abbey. Yes, but he had died of starvation.—Temple Bar.

### Interpreting the Koran.

The Koran is at the same time a religious and political code. All Mussulmans admit it to be so, and it cannot be expected therefore that, since their religion is connected with their national policy, they will not make use of the former to carry out the latter. Their policy may be briefly defined—namely, the maintenance of their faith in its purity by exclusiveness and isolation, the emancipation of the countries which have fallen under Christian rule, the extermination of the infidel nations and races who by refusing to pay tribute for the redemption of their blood are pronounced by the prophet to be in a state of open rebellion against the law and consequently deserving of death. Enlightened and tolerant Mohammedans will endeavor to palliate these precepts by quotations from the Koran and Hadis (traditions), but they are not the less cherished creed, the conscientious belief of upward of 200,000,000 Mohammedans.—English Consular Reports.

### Eugene Field.

One of the many stories which are told about the late Eugene Field is of a little joke he had at his wife's expense. They had entered a street car, to find all the seats taken, save one at each end of the car, and they seated themselves accordingly. When the conductor collected the fares, Mr. Field announced in audible tones, as he gave him a dime, at the same time pointing to the far end of the car, "This is to pay the fare of the lady over there—the one wearing the new, beautiful brown silk dress." All eyes were turned to her, and her pretty face took a most becoming rose color, but back of the reproving glance she threw at him was one of mingled indulgence, appreciation and mirth at the unexpected and apparently truthful announcement.

### Miss Noe Tsuda.

Miss Noe Tsuda, now a special student at a New England woman's college, is canvassing among rich philanthropists for a fund to give Japanese women a four years' training in America and fit them for teachers. Miss Tsuda is a woman suffragist in America, but it is feared that if she should divulge her broad views in the land of the mikado she would be a woman sufferer.

### Ought to Fill the Bill.

"We have no use for bear stories," said the editor. "Our readers demand something spicy."

"Well," said the man with the manuscript, "this story is about a cinnamon bear."—Sports Afield.

The colonels of our army have each a salary of $4,500, while the lieutenant colonels receive $4,000, the majors $3,500.

### A Transformation.

The effect of European clothing upon Japanese women is quite remarkable, for whenever it is adopted modern manners and customs usually go with it. The educated Japanese say that when a native woman adopts modern dress she insists upon the same treatment and courtesies that her sisters in Europe receive. It is a curious fact that when a woman is dressed in the Japanese costume her husband always precedes her when entering a room or in walking the streets and treats her as Japanese husbands generally treat their wives—that is, like servants. But when the same woman puts on modern dress the conditions are reversed. Her husband pays her the same deference that European and American husbands show their wives and recognizes her as an equal. Therefore dress reform has had a powerful influence in the advancement of Japanese women, and those who have embraced Christianity and are laboring for the emancipation of their sex are all working quietly, zealously and effectively to promote the reform that is going on in the home and the wardrobe.—Chicago Record.

### New Point In Court Etiquette.

Miss Mary Philbrook, New Jersey's first woman lawyer, was in the chancery chambers in Jersey City a few days ago to make a motion concerning the foreclosure of a mortgage. All the other lawyers present had their hats off, and Miss Philbrook was in doubt as to whether she ought to take hers off, too, out of respect to the court.

To settle the point she walked up close to the bench and asked Chancellor McGill in a stage whisper if she was obliged to remove her hat. The chancellor looked amused and with a smile said:

"Oh, no, it is not necessary. Proceed with your motion."

Miss Philbrook made her motion tersely and with the utmost self possession. The chancellor reserved decision.

### Mary A. Livermore.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday very quietly at Melrose on Dec. 19. She had a bad cold and was confined to her room most of the day. She received many congratulations by letter and telegraph and many presents. In the evening she made an address in the First Universalist church at Lynn, "A Dream of Tomorrow." At the close of the lecture she held a brief reception and received the congratulations of many friends. A formal celebration took place at Salem on Dec. 23, when Mrs. Livermore was the guest at the Thought and Work club. Mrs. Livermore at 75 is fuller of power than any young woman in Massachusetts. May she see many happy returns of the day!—Boston Woman's Journal.

### Athletics at Bryn Mawr.

Bryn Mawr is keeping up with the other women's colleges as far as athletics are concerned. The Philadelphia Ledger says that Frederick Law Olmsted is now at work upon plans for the grounds. These provide for a circular bicycle track with four laps to the mile, and within this is a large space for tennis, basket ball and other sports. This will be so arranged that in winter time it can be flooded and provide a fine skating pond for the students. These grounds are kept in order by an athletic association of the undergraduates, who manage such affairs in much the same fashion as they are looked after at men's colleges.

### The Woman of It.

"Now, dear, I have one favor to ask of you."

"It is granted."

"Then please don't tell me that you have never loved before, that you never dreamed that you could love, that I'm the only girl you have ever been engaged to, that"—

He (interrupting)—I won't.

She (anxiously)—But you have never been engaged before, have you, dear?—Brooklyn Life.

### ONE THING LEFT OUT.

In acrobatic, gymnastic and athletic training one thing seems to be entirely left out; a thing which, if practiced, might prevent many serious consequences and thereby become the useful part of training. How to fall down easily and gracefully, with the least amount of resistance by the muscles, might be made a fine art. Why not adopt a slide and practice feet-slipping with these objects in view. Everybody knows that at this season the worst injuries result from not knowing how to fall. There seems to be nearly always a complication of injury in every fall, such as sprain, bruise and often broken limbs. It is true that for all these mishaps, either separately or in complicated form, and especially for sprains, St. Jacobs Oil is the best known and surest cure. Speaking of sprains, the very worst often result from falls, because the muscles sustain such violent twists from resistance. But whether there is practice of the art or not, the great remedy for pain is sure to cure.

"But, papa, things have changed since you were young." "Yes, they have. Folks used to wait fifty years for a golden wedding, and now they demand it at the start."


# Spring

Is the season for purifying, cleansing and renewing. The accumulations of waste everywhere are being removed. Winter's icy grip is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's returning life, renewed vigor and awakening power

# Spring

Is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes, in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should but have accumulated in the blood.

# Spring

Is therefore the best time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the system is now most in need of medicine. That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and Spring medicine is proved by its wonderful cures. A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent great suffering later on.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists; $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.


## A Slave from Boyhood.

*(From the Red Wing, Minn., Republican.)*

"I am now twenty four years old," said Edwin Swanson, of White Rock, Goodhue county, Minn., to a Republican representative, "and as you can see I am not very large of stature. When I was eleven years old I became afflicted with a sickness which baffled the skill and knowledge of the physician. I was not taken suddenly ill, but on the contrary, I can hardly state the exact time when it began. The first symptoms were pains in my back and restless nights. The disease did not trouble me much at first, but it seemed to have settled in my body to stay and my bitter experience during the last thirteen years proved that to be the case. I was of course a child and never dreamed of the suffering in store for me. I complained to my parents and they concluded that in time I would outgrow my trouble, but when they heard me groaning during my sleep they became thoroughly alarmed. Medical advice was sought but to no avail, I grew rapidly worse and was soon unable to move about and finally became confined continually to my bed.

The best doctors that could be had were consulted, but did nothing for me. I tried various kinds of extensively advertised patent medicines with but the same result.

"For twelve long years I was thus a sufferer in constant agony without respite. Abscesses formed on my body in rapid succession and the world indeed looked very dark to me. About this time when all hope was gone and nothing seemed left but to resign myself to my most bitter fate my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw, in sheer desperation I concluded to make one more attempt—not to regain my health (I dare not to hope so much) but if possible to ease my pain.

"I bought a box of the pills and they seemed to do me good. I felt encouraged and continued their use. After taking six boxes I was up and able to walk around the house. I have not felt so well for thirteen years as during the past year. Only one year have I taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am able now to do chores and attend to light duties.

"Do I hesitate to let you publish what I have said? No. Why should I? It is the truth and I am only too glad to let other sufferers know my experience. It may help those whose cup of misery is as full today as mine was in the past."

Dr. Williams Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggsits, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

### Loss of Sense of Color.

The human eye, though trained to distinguish colors, may by want of use forget how to distinguish them. The unique experience of Dr. R. Harley, F. R. S., related in the London Spectator, establishes the fact that color can be forgotten, as well as learned, by human sight.

Dr. Harley, in order to save the sight of one eye—or perhaps of both—when one was injured, voluntarily immured himself in a room made totally dark for nine months.

The fortitude which enabled him to adopt this course and the ingenuity by which he preserved his health and faculties in this the most mentally and physically depressing of all forms of imprisonment are sufficiently remarkable, but Dr. Harley also kept an accurate record of his impressions when he at last looked again upon the light, after the supreme moment at which he satisfied himself that he was not blind, but could see.

He found that in the nine months' darkness his eyes had lost all sense of color. The world was black, white and gray. They had also lost the sense of distance. His brain interpreted the picture wrongly. His hand did not touch the object meant to be grasped. Practice soon remedied the last induced defect of sight. Experiment with skeins of various colored wool, in the presence of one who had normal color vision, restored the first.

### The Kaiser's Sword.

Inscription on the blade of Kaiser Wilhelm's sword: "Trust in God! Be courageous in battle, in order that you may preserve your honor and your glory! The one who relies courageously on the aid of God is never beaten. Your strength belongs to the fatherland. To my dear son, Wilhelm, May 6, 1892. Wilhelm, R."

At the close of a long and laborious sermon by a local pastor he very appropriately gave out the hymn, "Awake and Sing."—Minneapolis Journal.


DON'T BE TOO LATE FOR THE STEAMER.

And don't omit when you are packing up your effects preparatory for the voyage, to include among them a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy for sea sickness. Travelers for pleasure or business seeking foreign climes, or who locomote by steamboat or train, besides yatchmen and mariners, testify to the remedial and preventive efficacy of the Bitters, which is incomparable for nausea, headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, nervous and kidney trouble.


Parson (to youngster fishing on Sunday)—My boy, I'm surprised to find you here. Youngster (innocently)—Do you know some other place where they bite better?


$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Tea Garden Drips is Best Sugar Syrup for table use ever offered to the public. Makes delicious taffy candy. First-class dealers sell it.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

# AN ELECTRO GOLD WATCH

SENT POSTPAID

For 100 Coupons and $1.00 OR, For 2 Coupons and $2.00.

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

## BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.

The watch is Electro Gold Plated, a good time keeper, quick stem wind, and stem set. It is offered far below its value to induce you to try this Tobacco. Send coupons with name and address to

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco and read the Coupon which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them. 2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

# Insist

On a good (the best) skirt binding as strenuously as on a good cloth for the skirt.

Ask for (and take no other) the

TRADE S·H·&M· MARK

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City

## PLANTING

well begun is half done. Begin well by getting Ferry's Seeds. Don't let chance determine your crop, but plant Ferry's Seeds. Known and sold everywhere.

Before you plant, get

Ferry's Seed Annual

for 1896. Contains more practical information for farmers and gardeners than many high-priced text books. Mailed free.

D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
For sale by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

## Wagons, Carriages and Harness.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS. 50 per cent. saved. FACTORY PRICES. Write for Catalogue, or call.

Carts.....$15 to $25
Buggies...$70 to $100
Surries...$125 to $160
Wagons...$50 to $75
Harness...$8 to $35

We ship everywhere.

California Wagon and Carriage Co.
36½ Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal.

## ROWELL'S FIRE OF LIFE!

An unfailing Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago and Acute Nervous Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists. $1 per Bottle.

BURNETT & CO., 327 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## BICYCLE

Riders will find nothing antiquated about our $60.00 LINDSAY SPECIAL. Large tubing, barrel hubs, adjustable handle bar. Backed by an honest guarantee and built for Bicycling. Unapproachable! Rather stiff talk but we mean it. Mail orders carefully attended to.

F. J. ARNOLD & CO.,
522 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

YOUR WIFE CAN START IT.
HERCULES GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE.
Palmer & Rey, S. F., Cal. and Portland, Or.

# PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

## The Best Remedy in the World—It Makes People Well.

There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter, Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

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### Views of America.

Sir Walter Besant, in commenting on Mr. Hall Caine's views of America and published in The Daily Chronicle, says: "We don't know the American people in this country, and we ought to know them; they come over here by the thousand, by the hundred thousand, and we do nothing to entertain them or to make their acquaintance, or to show them that we should like to know them. Are we ashamed of ourselves—of our homes—of our women, especially—that we do not want to show ourselves to them? We have no reason to be ashamed.

"The English woman is not so intellectually cultivated as the American, but she need not fear comparison. As for the people generally, I am right glad to see Hall Caine proclaiming the truth about them—that is, that they are 'almost childlike in their singleness of heart, easily moved by simple things, the youngest minded and the youngest hearted people in the world.'

"As I did not say this myself, I copy it, I steal it, and I adopt it. The material greatness of America takes away one's breath; the kindness of the Americans takes away one's power of criticism. One does not go away from a delightful evening and begin at once to carp and sneer and insinuate suggestions. Only, if by any machinery we could do something to make the American visitor feel at home with us, we should be doing a great thing for ourselves. I don't want him to be introduced to belted earls, but I want American men and women of culture to be able easily to meet English men and women of culture."

### Badly Told.

The member for North-South Blankshire: "Gentlemen, you twit me with having turned my coat. Years ago I supported this measure. Then I had a reason. But now, gentlemen, I have lost my reason." And he wondered at the deafening smile that pervaded the meeting.—Household Words.

Scarcely have I ever heard or read the introductory phrase, "I may say without vanity," but some striking and characteristic instance of vanity has immediately followed.—Franklin.

In 1880 the average amount of capital invested in each factory was $275,000, while in 1890 the average capital in each was $392,000.

### Napoleon's Generosity.

Count de P—— had been raised by Bonaparte to honors and dignities, but for some unaccountable reason he betrayed the confidence which his patron had reposed in him. When Bonaparte became cogwizant of the man's treachery, he ordered him to be arrested. He was to have been tried the following day and in all probability he would have been condemned, as his guilt was fully established. In the meantime Mme. de P—— solicited and obtained an audience of the emperor.

"I am very sorry for your sake, madame," he said, "that your husband should be mixed up in an affair which places his ingratitude in so glaring a light."

"Perhaps he is not so guilty as your majesty supposes," said the countess.

"Do you know your husband's signature?" inquired the emperor, taking a letter out of his pocket and handing it to her.

Mme. de P—— rapidly perused the letter, recognized the handwriting and fell into a swoon. When she came around, Bonaparte put the letter into her hands, saying:

"Take it. This is the only legal evidence that exists against your husband. There is a lighted fire behind you."

The countess quickly snatched up the important document and threw it into the flames. P——'s life was saved, but as for his honor, not all the influence of a generous emperor could avail to restore it.—Chicago Daily News.

### And Then He Proposed.

There had been a brief interval of silence, and he felt that he ought to say something.

"I see that the students of sociology have figured it out," he began, "that education"—

He paused as if in doubt whether he ought to proceed.

"Yes?" she said encouragingly.

—"that education is having a bad effect upon matrimony," he continued; "especially the education of women."

"I never did believe in too much education," said she softly.

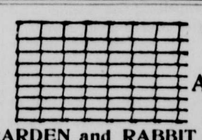
She waited for him to speak, but he said nothing.

"I'm glad I never knew my lessons, anyway," she added.

Some men are slow to take a hint, but they are quick to understand when they are hit with an ax.

He saw the point.—Chicago Post.

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. N. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. N. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

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### WANTING.

The new year has brought back the same old blooms,
The daisies for the leas,
The bluebells sweet, and the cowslips' plumes,
And the pale anemones,
And again with the golden fires of spring
The woods and groves are bright,
And the same old songs the blackbirds sing
In the apple orchards white.

And the dawns are bright and the eves are fair
As e'er in the days of old,
And the fragrant hawthorn scents the air,
And the gorse is of burnished gold,
And the wind has come o'er the southern seas
From shores where the nereids play,
And as of old do the brigand bees
On their clover blossoms stray.

There's an amber sea in the faroff west,
Where the hills and the sunset meet,
And the hymn of the throstle by its nest
Is tender and clear and sweet,
And I wait and watch, as in days of yore,
By the ivied trysting tree,
But, ah, never, never, never more
Can my sweetheart come to me!

—Chambers' Journal.

## THE RED LANTERN.

"Oh, pshaw, pop! What made you get a red one?"

"Why, my son, I thought a red lantern would tickle you to death."

"Naw," returned Jimmy, contemptuously. "I wanted one with a green light. They're twice as nice."

"Well, now, that's strange," said John Saunders, looking at his boy's disappointed face. "When I was a youngster, I liked anything if 'twas red—a red wagon, sled, top. As long as there was some red about it I thought 'twas stylish and first class."

"Red is so common," said Jimmy, with great airs.

"Go 'long," said the father. "Aren't you ashamed, sir? That's the sort of airs you learn from playing with boys that have money—at least their fathers have. Red common. Well, so am I common; so's your ma, and, for the matter of that, so are you, too, I reckon. Don't forget that, Jimmy. You're the son of a laboring man. Don't try to ape folks who are better off in this world."

Jimmy Saunders picked up the despised lantern and went out to the barn with it. His father had just returned from the town with a few purchases for the family and among them this lantern, which was not up to Jimmy's ideas of lanterns. He wanted one with a bright green light and nickel trimmings like the one used at Mr. Somers' stables. Charlie Somers said they were much nicer than red lanterns, which were common looking and only used by railroad men. And what Charlie Somers said was law to Jimmy Saunders. Charlie lived in Chicago during the winter and only spent his vacations out in Indiana on his father's handsome country place. So, of course, being the son of a rich man and a dweller in the cities, his word had a great weight with the boy who had never been farther away from the farm than to the neighboring town of Dexter.

Mr. Saunders' farm lay next to the railroad, which wound like a great shining serpent through the woods, the deep cut beyond the creek and across the swamp and on to Chicago, that wonderful city of which Jimmy never tired of hearing Charlie's descriptions.

But just now there was trouble in the great city—mobs and strikes and confusion and chaos almost. Every day the boys could hear Mr. Somers speak of the state of affairs to the gentlemen who were visiting him, and all agreed that there were to be terrible times unless the city was declared under martial law.

And as the days went on and rumors of fires and killing and destruction floated out through the quiet countryside Charlie and Jimmy both became greatly interested in the news and plied their fathers with questions about the great strike.

"What did you hear in town today, father?" asked Jimmy, having recovered from his vexation over the red lantern, as his father was unharnessing Zebedee, the old gray horse.

"There's all sorts of news—the worst goings on in Chicago ever you heard of," answered his father. "And Dexter, too, is full of a crowd that's threatening to burn the depot. They've overturned a lot of freight cars and upset things generally around the station. I heard folks saying that soldiers are coming from New York some time tonight to re-enforce the troops in Chicago, and they were making threats that they shouldn't get farther than Dexter. I dunno," gloomily shaking his head, "I dunno what's going to happen, but I tell you one thing—I'm glad we don't live in Chicago, my son."

Jimmy secretly wished they did, so that he might see some of these exciting scenes, but as they didn't he tried to content himself by going to the Somers country place, half a mile up the road, to play tag with Charlie in pursuance of an engagement made early that morning.

When he went into the house to ask for his playmate, who was not outside as usual, he found an excited little group standing about the telephone in the hall and Mr. Somers listening intently to the unseen messenger.

"Perfect panic there tonight," he said as he dropped the repeater. "Troops fired into the mob this afternoon; killed half a dozen people; fires everywhere; wrecking going on and re-enforcements coming from New York tonight."

"Hello, Jim," said Charlie, coming forward. "Come on. Let's play strike. You be a freight car, and I'll be a striker and overturn you."

This new game was followed awhile, and then Charlie's fertile brain suggested another scheme. "You be a train full of soldiers coming from New York, and I'll be the mob and stop you."

So Jimmy, with many a toot and snort and "chug chug," rushed here and there among the shrubbery, playing he was a train, while Charlie piled sticks on the track and flagged the train and stopped it with a smart green lantern from the stable until both boys were tired out. The sun had long since set, and the darkness was coming on fast. "I must go home," suddenly cried Jimmy. "Gracious! I didn't know it was so late. Mother will be awfully worried."

"Well, be sure and come over tomorrow," cried Charlie after him, "and we'll play strike again."

"All right," answered Jimmy as he went whistling down the road.

As he came near the road Jimmy heard a strange sound. It was like the distant snarl and roar of the animals he remembered in the one circus he had attended in his life. He stopped for a moment to listen. The noise rose and died on the evening air, and mingled with it rose another sound like the clink of instruments against steel.

"That sounds as if somebody was hammering on the track," he said as he listened. But he was late and so hurried on toward home.

As he neared the gate his mother came running down the walk, her apron over her head. "Jimmy," she cried hysterically, "where is your father?"

"I don't know," answered the boy, staring in dismay at his mother, who was pale and trembling.

"Oh, my child," she screamed, "there's something wrong. Your father went over an hour ago down into the woods to find the stray lambs, and he never stays so late, and 10 or 15 minutes ago a crowd of yelling, cursing men swept by here like a cyclone and down into the woods, and father's there, and maybe they've killed him."

"Hold on, mother," cried Jimmy. "Don't take on so. I'll run down to the edge of the woods and see what's up. Father's all right. What would they hurt him for, I'd like to know?"

Though he spoke so stoutly, the boy was frightened, but he ran as fast as he could toward the woods. He remembered the noise he had heard at the track and suddenly it rushed over him what it meant. "They're sympathizers of the strikers," he whispered as he tore across the field, "and they're tearing up the track, I'll bet."

When he reached the woods, he stole along as cautiously as possible toward the din and uproar, which every moment grew louder. Suddenly he saw them.

There were 50 at least, bareheaded, ragged, prying up the track with crowbars—a frightful sight to a lonely little boy creeping among the trees. The stray lambs, huddled together under a tree, were bleating in a frightened, helpless way. Jimmy felt sure his father must be near them, so, creeping on hands and knees now, the boy crawled slowly along and suddenly saw his father tied to a tree, watching the rioters completing their work of destruction. As Jimmy saw his father Mr. Saunders, turning his head, saw his son.

Jimmy was not 10 feet away from his father, while the mob was at least 40 feet away from both.

"Jimmy," murmured his father, "run, my boy, run! The New York special with soldiers! Run up the road and signal it! Never mind me, but save the train."

With a half sob the boy crept back through the tall grass to the edge of the forest and then darted across the field toward the farmhouse like an arrow.

His mother met him. "Don't stop me, mother," he gasped. "Father's alive, but the strikers have got him. You run to Mr. Somers' for help. I'm going to signal the special." Signal the special! Suddenly he stopped. What with? How could he, a little boy, stop a train before it reached the cut yonder? Ah, the red lantern, the despised, common thing he had sneered at that very day.

Two minutes later this towheaded, freckled faced young hero was flying up the track, his red lantern lighted, his bare feet spurning the earth, panting, stumbling, sobbing, falling, up again and on, on.

A low rumble broke on his ear. The rails began singing under his feet. "It's coming!" he shrieked, and putting all his remaining strength into this last effort he dashed on a few rods farther.

There came a great white light glowing at him like an angry eye, nearer and nearer, larger, brighter. Would they ever see him as he stood there, desperately gripping his red lantern and swinging it with both his tired little arms?

At last! The engine gave a scream. "I see you, Jimmy!" it seemed to cry to the poor child. Then a shiver ran through the long train. It groaned and stopped, the engine panting and sighing, at the feet of James Saunders, hero.

Do you suppose, if Jimmy lives to be 100 years old, he will ever forget that moment—the shouts, the questions, the excitement, the soldiers crowding around him, the glistening bayonets, the praise, the thanks, all the pride of the instant as he knew that he, a little prairie lad, had saved the special laden with Uncle Sam's troops?—Advance.

### The First Log Cabin In Kentucky.

The flourishing little city of Harrodsburg, the county seat of Mercer county, Ky., was the scene in the latter part of the last century of some very exciting episodes in the history of the early settlers in the young state. On June 16, 1774, Captain James Harrod of Virginia, who had brought a party of settlers to the new country, laid off a town site at Big Spring Camp, where they had erected the first cabin ever built in Kentucky. They allotted to each man a half acre lot and a ten acre out lot. The town's first name was Harrodstown, but later this was changed to Harrodsburg. A clearing was made in the east end of the town boundary, and here it was that John Harman planted and raised the first corn that was known to have been grown in the state. Only a few weeks after this auspicious beginning of the town's promoters four of Harrod's men were ambushed by Indians. Jared Cowan was killed. The other men escaped, only one of them being injured.—Louisville Post.

### Absentminded.

Waiter—What shall I get for you?

Professor (absentminded, reading the bill of fare)—I am busy now; ask me after dinner.—Fliegende Blatter.

## WORSE THAN DEATH.

### HOW CAPTURED CUBAN REBELS ARE PUNISHED.

**Terrible Tortures that Await Luckless Insurgents in Spanish Prisons—Shackled and Walled Up in Damp Dungeons and Left to Rot and Die.**

**Cells Are Living Tombs.**

The desperation of the Cubans who are fighting Spain for the liberty of their island excites wonder at times in the American mind, and some are inclined to thing them too bloodthirsty in their system of warfare. It is true, very little quarter is given the Spanish soldiery in any of the conflicts where the insurgents have the upper hand, but there is a good, substantial reason for this seeming heartlessness.

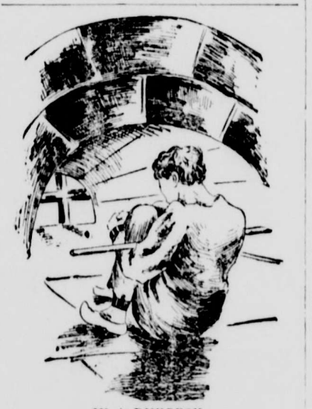
The soldiers of the insurgent army know that a fate blacker than death will be their allotment if they fail. The kingdom of Spain has never displayed a gentle hand to its enemies. Dark

EXECUTION IN A SPANISH PRISON.

echoes of the inquisition permeate its treatment of malefactors, for as such the Cuban insurgents are regarded. The prison system of Spain is more barbarous to-day than that of either Turkey or Russia, and that is saying a good deal.

For more than a thousand years the Spaniards have made a study of torture, and the long accumulation of knowledge handed from one generation to another, and elaborated on by each, makes their prisons the worst on earth. There are men forgotten and unnamed rotting away in the Spanish dungeons to-day, under conditions more horrible than that pictured by Dickens in his Tale of Two Cities, in the character of the old doctor confined in the Bastile for twenty-five years. Men who took part in the previous Cuban rebellion, nearly a generation ago, may still be living in the dungeons. Thirty years hence some of the men who are now fighting so valiantly in Cuba may be rotting away in the same pest holes. It is this prospect which makes them desperate and bloodthirsty, and eager to accept a thousand risks to shake off the torture which awaits them.

Each week batches of Cuban suspects are forwarded to Spain. To be a suspect is equivalent to being guilty, and those who go will, in all probability, never return. If a wealthy planter is suspected of furnishing financial aid to the insurgents he is pounced upon and shipped off. Infinitely better would have been his fate if he had joined the insurgent army and been killed on the field of battle. The ordinary suspect is not executed, but if he be proved guilty of treason the garrote will speedily end his troubles. The garrote is the official form of cap-



IN A DUNGEON.

ital punishment in Spain. Nearly all of the death sentences are executed in the Pradera de la Ysidro, in Madrid. All executions are public, and are usually held early in the morning. The criminal is always mounted upon the back of a tiny Spanish donkey and goes to the place of execution in a procession which consists of citizens, priests and soldiers. Prior to leaving the prison in which the condemned has been confined, mass is celebrated, and the death sentence is read to the guilty wretch. When the prisoner reaches the place of execution, he mounts a scaffold, and he is manacled to a chair. Then around his neck is placed the band of the garrote. Two turns of a powerful thumb-screw crush the neck of the victim, and almost sever the head from the body. Death is claimed to be absolutely instantaneous.

The political prisoner fares worse than the criminal guilty of assassination. Most of the political prisoners are sent to Ceuta, Africa. Ceuta is an old Moorish seaport town in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar. The town is on the side of the ancient mountain, Abyla, which forms one of the Pillars of Hercules, the Rock of Gibraltar being the other. It is almost impregnable, and is to Spain what Siberia is to Russia, with the exception that it is even more horrible. The town was built by the Moors about 945, and it is probable that there is no other place in the world where so many devices of torture are concentrated.

Ceuta is a very small place and the Moors constructed a chain of fortresses around it to guard against any possible attack. It is in the center of these ancient and decaying fortresses that the dungeons are located. They are hewn out of the solid rock, and are in tiers to a depth of fifty or sixty feet. The approach to them is made through narrow openings in the stone floors of the fortresses, and when the horrible hole is opened the foul odor of filth and decomposition is overpowering. These dungeons are inhabited almost solely by political prisoners, and many Cubans arrested during the present rebellion are there. Some are in solitary confinement. Others are in dungeons holding thirty or forty men.

When a man is placed in solitary confinement, a hole it cut in the masonry large enough to admit the passage of his body, and he is dropped in. A blacksmith follows and welds on the fetters. Locks and keys are never used. A heavy weight with a chain is welded about the waist. A chain attached to the latter is welded to an iron ring sunk in the wall of solid rock. The hole in the masonry is bricked up again with the exception of a small space a few inches square. Through this comes the scant air and the scraps of food allowed the victim.

After that the man is left to live or rot. The filth of these holes cannot be adequately described. Death is merciful here, for few men survive the torture for any length of time.

### Once a Cook, Now Premier.

The son of a cook is now Premier of Austria. His name is Casimir Felix Badeni, and thus far in life he has basked in the sunshine of fortune's smile. His luck began two years before he was born, when his father, who had been a very good cook, was created a count. The title was at the time an empty honor, for the distinguished chef had so little money that he could not live with the necessary dignity. For a time it looked as though his two sons would be compelled to toil for a living, but luck again came to their rescue. Their mother's brother, Count Mier, had married the famous German actress, Anna Wierer, and this childless lady became so attached to the two Badeni boys that she bequeathed to them her entire fortune. Thus relieved of the necessity of earning a competence by their own efforts, Count Badeni procured an excellent education, was graduated as doctor of philosophy and entered the Austrian civil service. He was genial in manner, had a great deal of money to spend and was not averse to spending it, and he soon made himself the most popular Pole at the court of Vienna. In 1871 he became district chief of Zolkiew and two years later entered the ministry of the interior. In 1888 he was made governor of Galicia, an office he held until he was recently appointed prime minister of Austria by Emperor Franz Joseph. He is said to be worth $2,500,000, but his younger brother, who has succeeded him as governor of Galicia, has been more conservative in his expenditure, and is credited with being the fortunate possessor of considerably over $10,000,000.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Truth's Rules of Life.

Never lie—or at least if you must lie, lie about something nobody knows or cares about, so you will not be caught. Avoid exaggeration. Every one is "onto it."

Never laugh at the fate of others—excepting only the predicament of the man who, with seven bundles of dry goods for his wife had fallen into three inches of city mud that should have been removed three hours before.

Never treat a man to a cocktail in the expectation that he will treat you to one in turn. On the contrary, stand before the bar talking about yourself until he is willing to treat you to shut you up. You are then ahead of the game and can cease talking with dignity and a drink.

Never give your seat in a car to any but a pretty woman. The homely ones all have disagreeable tempers and might not thank you, which would be disappointing, I don't think.

When a man asks you to lend him fifty dollars, don't lie to him. Be a man and tell him you haven't got it. You can't fool a man who is dead broke.

### The Ideal Salesman.

A prize essay on the successful salesman says: "He must be enthusiastic! He will never be fully successful until he thinks his business is the best thing in earth! He must be true to his trade and earnest in his avocation. It is scarcely necessary for me to urge the importance of increasing his ability by learning all that is to be learned in the business, even to the minutest detail. The salesman should be an expert in the examination of his own goods. He should never represent a weave or fabric until he is sure of what he is handling. When he is himself cheated, his customer likewise is swindled. Once understanding his business the salesman starts out on the pathway of success."

### The Wheel and His Grip

The first commercial traveler to adopt the plan of taking his bicycle with him as "baggage" to enable him to quickly visit his customers in country towns is a drug salesman from Portland, Maine.

Napoleon had his double, so had Wellington. A boy's double is a green apple.

Hope is believing that some stranger will saw your wood while you sit in the shade.

## NEW GOLD BRICK IDEA

### A NEAT SWINDLE WORKED UPON A CONFIDING BRITON.

**Letter to the Late "Mr. Y." Telling of Treasure In Which He Is a Share Owner, Falls Into the Hands of His Executor. He Takes the Bait and Is Hooked.**

The story of the latest improvement in the old gold brick game comes from London and is told in Truth of that town in a recent issue. It cost one Englishman $6,000 and may have cost others as much. Truth doesn't tell the name of the victim, but calls him Mr. X. Some time after Mr. Y. died a letter was received in England addressed to him. It was dated San Francisco and was signed "Spencer." The letter was apparently written by some one who had been in correspondence with the man to whom it was addressed, and it was a report of alleged operations to get possession of a mysterious treasure about which Mr. Y. knew. The writer said that success had crowned the efforts of himself and friends, and that Mr. Y.'s share of the profit was $250,000. This share was to be sent to London in a raw state, because Spencer wouldn't allow it to be disposed of in America. The letter asked how Mr. Y. would advise having his share disposed of. The letter reached Mr. X., the executor of the estate of Mr. Y. Truth continues the story as follows:

"Mr. X. thought it worth attention, and wrote to Mr. Spencer informing him that the gentleman to whom he had written was dead and inviting further information about the enterprise. In due course an answer came back from Mr. Spencer, full of regrets that his 'dear old friend' should have died just when the fruits of his venture were on the point of being gathered. In a noble spirit of generosity Mr. Spencer expressed the desire of himself and his partners that the dear old friend's share in the profits should be paid over to his estate, provided that the executors would carry the matter through. For this purpose a meeting in New York was suggested. Again feeling that he would not be justified in dropping the matter, Mr. X. accepted the proposal and arranged to meet his correspondent in New York.

"To New York he went accordingly, and there met Mr. Spencer and his friends. They expressed surprise at finding him so young a man, and on this ground betrayed reluctance to go further with the business. Mr. X., however, succeeded in overcoming their scruples, and they produced the first sample of the treasure—apparently native gold in large nuggets. Mr. X. was to have every opportunity of testing the value of the stuff for himself. For this purpose two nuggets, weighing about 600 ounces each, were brought to him at his hotel. He was invited to drill them, and did so with a center bit. The dust drilled out was collected on a sheet of paper and taken possession of by Mr. X. for further tests. He fused it himself into a lump and took it to a jeweler, who at once pronounced it to be pure gold, and offered to buy it as such.

"Having thus satisfied himself, Mr. X. met his friends again and told them he was ready to complete the transaction. After complimenting him on the businesslike way in which he had acted, they told him that there was a great deal more of the stuff to be taken to England, and it would be necessary for him to make four journeys for the purpose, but that he could now start with the first two nuggets on payment of the 'thousand pounds.' The reader will observe that not until this point is there the slightest indication as to what the proceedings were all tending to.

"Mr. X. expressed surprise at the mention of the 'thousand pounds,' and his friends, on their side, were surprised at his surprise. The payment of £1,000 had been clearly agreed to in the correspondence with the deceased. Surely Mr. X. had seen references to it in looking through his testator's correspondence? At an earlier period possibly Mr. X. might have shied at the suggestion that he was to buy gold with gold, but, having thoroughly satisfied himself of the genuineness of the treasure, it seemed to him foolishness to raise any difficulty over a mere matter of detail. He cabled to England accordingly for the £1,000, and, on its arrival, paid it over to Mr. Spencer in exchange for the two nuggets, with which he departed for England.

"It will not surprise the intelligent reader to hear that when he got home and came to have the precious metal assayed it proved to be worthless, being composed, it is said, of iron pyrites slightly gilded and compressed by hydraulic pressure in order to give the right weight for bulk. The total cost of these two precious nuggets to Mr. X., including his expenses out of pocket, was about £1,200. No doubt he has also acquired valuable experience, but it will probably be considered dear at the price."

The New York police said that this trick was an entirely new one to them, but that they didn't doubt its truth.—New York Sun.

### Speaker Reed Has Been There.

Speaker Reed is credited with saying the other day to a man who was glorifying the climate of Arizona: "Tut, tut, man! I have been to Fort Yuma, and I know your climate. When a bad man dies down there, he does not notice the transition."

### A Good Motto.

Pay as you go, and if you can't pay don't go. That is the motto that Comptroller Fitch has set up for the finance department of New York. It is good enough to pass around.

### A New Line For Bull.

The ground marched over by Dr. Jameson will soon be claimed by England as the new border line.—Minneapolis Journal.

## JUST CHANGED JUNGLES.

**William Astor Chanler Gives Up Tiger Hunting to Join Tammany Hall.**

William Astor Chanler, the explorer who took an expedition into Africa and added a lot of things to the map of that continent, has undertaken another exploration enterprise. He has joined Tammany Hall. This step has caused no end of talk among his relatives. Some of the Astors, to which family he belongs, don't like it. But Mr. Chanler does not go about canvassing among his relatives when he takes a step. He simply takes the step, and it is understood that any adverse comment that has been made has not caused him to regret what he has done in this instance.

Mr. Chanler has met many weird creatures in his travels. He has killed elephants, rhinoceroses and lions. He has eaten fried boa constrictor while colored dwarfs sat beside him in the wilds of the dark continent, and he has slept in a tree with a tiger sitting at the foot of it with his mouth open waiting for him to drop. Fierce and untam-

WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER.

ed savages have danced around him, beating tamtams, and he has seen the coarse grained cannibal munch his unpleasant repast. So he is not worried by the terror that scares most decent New Yorkers from political primaries.

When Mr. Chanler first came in contact with Mr. Croker is not now known, but he has met him. It is understood that the young explorer is a personal convert of the great politician.

"Yes," said Winthrop Chanler, "my brother has joined Tammany Hall. I haven't any idea why he did it or what he means to do about it."

"Do you think he has given up exploration and means to settle down as a politician?"

"I don't think anything. I don't know. I don't believe he knows. He may join Tammany Hall today and go back to Africa next Tuesday."

The young politician is a brother of John Armstrong Chanler and of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler and a brother-in-law of Amelie Rives Chanler, the novelist. She got a divorce recently. Mr. Chanler is barely 30 years of age.—New York World.

## J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

**A Story About the Man Who Headed the Bond Syndicate.**

J. Pierpont Morgan, who has had a good many hard names hurled at him lately on account of the bond syndicate he was said to be engineering, conceals under a stern and unyielding business manner a charitable heart. Few of his many deeds of kindness become known. One of them is now being told in Wall street.

For many years an old man has kept a little candy stand close beside the entrance to the Morgan banking house at Wall and Broad streets, New York. It has always seemed like a blemish to the millionaires and notable men who swarm to that center of wealth, but Mr. Morgan ordered long ago that the humble vender should not be disturbed.

When Police Commissioner Roosevelt started to clear away all the street stands, the old candy man ventured one morning to speak to Mr. Morgan as he entered the bank. The great financier listened to the appeal and said that he would protect the stand himself. Just what Mr. Morgan did is not known, but financial affairs waited that day until the little business of the candy man was secured from danger, and the little stand still remains beside the banker's door.

## SCARED THE DEVILS.

**Lorenzo Thought He Had a Bible, but It Was Only a Hymnbook.**

Lorenzo O'Dell is a typical colored man of Port Jervis, N. Y. He recently reported to the police thus: "I waked up dis mornin an der wuz a lot of debils, brack debils, ebery one of dem, jist dancin roun de bed an jist goin to grab me. I wuz scared mos' to deff, but I jist got right out ob de bed an grabbed my Bible, which wuz near by, an I jist hugged it up 'gin my body wiv bof arms. Jist as soon as I got dat Bible dem debils begun to back off an 'fore I got down stairs dey had all gone. I jist took a look at the Bible an dar it wuz only a hymnbook, so you see I fool dem debils after all."

One of the city clergymen presented Lorenzo with a real Bible.

### Curious Ice Wheel.

A curious ice formation is attracting a good deal of attention in the river just below the falls at Lewiston, Me. There are strong eddies in the water, and the combined action of wind and currents during the hard frost has caused the formation of a great wheel of ice about 200 feet in diameter, perfectly circular and rounded smooth on the edge. This great ice wheel swings slowly and continuously round and round in the circling current of water at the foot of the falls.—New York Sun.

### A High Priced Novel.

It is announced that the author of "Trilby" has accepted $50,000 cash for all rights to his new novel, soon to be published. It is also stated that this is the largest lump sum ever paid for the manuscript of a single book.

## THE SEA IN HARNESS.

### A MARVELOUS INVENTION FOR PROPELLING VESSELS.

**Movement of Sea and Ship Compresses the Air Which Supplies the Power—Successful Test Made of Device—Company Already Formed to Exploit the Idea.**

A new invention, which promises to revolutionize the coastwise freight carrying trade of the world, was successfully tested in Providence a few days since. A number of the leading men in local financial circles were present at the trial, and all were enthusiastic at the success of the device.

While many of the foremost inventors have been spending years in attempting to harness Niagara falls an old sailor has succeeded in harnessing the ocean, and, if one may judge by the success of the model, it will not be long before the cost of fuel will be one of the smallest items in the expense of running a freight steamer. At present the inventor, George W. Price, has no intention of applying his invention to the use of the ocean greyhounds, but an attempt will be made to use it upon the slower Atlantic steamers.

The invention is nothing more nor less than the utilization of the forces of the ocean to obtain therefrom a means of motive power for craft at sea. If there are any two things of which there is an overbundance on the ocean, they are air and motion, and the inventor has succeeded in obtaining his motive power from these simple factors, by an ingenious device of using a swinging cargo attached to air compressors in such a manner that every motion of the vessel, however slight, whether pitching or oscillating, acts as a means to compress the air, which, being conveyed to an ordinary upright boiler, quickly attains the necessary amount of pressure, which, let into the engine, starts it in motion, and the propellers or twin screws send the craft riding over the waves.

The details of the device are simple. The air compressors are housed on deck, and any motion of the water forces the air into them by means of a piston. In a vessel of 3,000 tons only one-third of the space would be used, and in this space there would be a large steel compartment, which would be hung on trunnions in such a manner as to meet every motion of the waves. In this 1,000 tons of the cargo would be housed, so that the cargo would provide its own motive power, and when the vessel is empty the compartment will be filled with water. In this way, the inventor claims, the vessel would not have to go into a coaling station, but little fuel would have to be carried, and the services of an engineer could be dispensed with, as a common seaman would be able to manage the new power, the turning of a screw being all that is needed to regulate the speed.

As yet the inventor has devised no scheme for storing the air, so it would be necessary for vessels to get up steam when entering a harbor. The test, however, has demonstrated that the invention can be used with the greatest success at any point not less than two miles from shore.

Mr. Price has also succeeded in putting his invention to other uses. As was demonstrated, the same power can be utilized to run a dynamo, by which the boat can be lighted by electricity, and to run the donkey engine with which the sails are hoisted and lowered.

The invention is one of plain mechanics, the force of weight and the power contained in the roll and swell of the ocean having been used to furnish the motive power. It is estimated that the cost of placing this complete device in an ordinary boat will not exceed $5,000. It can be used in any large or small sailing vessel.

All of the stock in the present company has already been taken by Providence capitalists, and New York and Boston financial men are already considering the advisability of forming a syndicate to control the subcompanies in this country and Europe. The company has already been capitalized for $250,000, but the secret of the invention has been kept sub rosa until the public test was made in Narragansett bay. The working model is seven feet long and is built like an ordinary barge. It is supplied with a swinging cargo and an ordinary rudder and propeller.

The inventor, George W. Price, was born in Smithtown, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1850. On March 14, 1864, he made his first voyage as a cabin boy, and from that time until June of last year he has followed the sea. On Sept. 4, 1876, he was wrecked on the steamer Senora, from San Francisco to Liverpool. He has also been in the United States revenue service, and his last position was first mate on the Benjamin F. Poole.

For more than ten years Mr. Price has been at work upon his invention, but early last year he made a practical demonstration of the device, and it was so successful that he decided to leave the sea and perfect his plans. His first step was to obtain the support of local capitalists, and, being a skillful mechanic, he took charge of the work of building his model, which was done at the works of the Cruikshank company in Providence. Mr. Price does not claim that his invention will at present make more than from 7 to 12 miles an hour, so, while it would be of little value to the fast ocean steamers, the great saving in fuel and running expenses will make it of inestimable value to the slower ocean steamers and the freight and other vessels that are engaged in the coastwise trade. It is to be placed on the market at once.—New York Journal.

### New State Capitol For Mississippi.

A bill has been introduced in the Mississippi state senate providing for the building of a new state capitol to cost $1,000,000. The bill provides for the issuance of bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, a tax levy of $500,000 to pay the interest and a sinking fund to pay the principal.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 1 ..... 1896


Russia seems to be waking up. The Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have just closed another important contract with the Russian Government for sixty large freight engines to be finished by July 1st. With the completion of this contract the company will have constructed since October, 1895, 134 engines for the Russians. The previous orders have all been filed. A little light and freedom in the great country and well may the nations of Europe fear any hostile move she may make. It may call for a combination of all them to check her progress. Surely the rapid building of railroads and other modern appliances means the progress of intelligence and education, and the over-coming of prejudice and ignorance, two great influences which have kept the most powerful monarchy of the world the least able to use its strength.

The release of Dick McDonald from custody on the representations of the district attorney of San Francisco that there was an insufficiency of evidence to convict him, adds another instance to the records in substantiation of the claim that rich men are frequently beyond the reach of justice. Had McDonald been a man without means and influence, the greater portion of the two years spent by him in the county jail awaiting the action of the courts have been spent in Folsom or San Quentin as part service of a severe penalty. It is such farcial proceedings as these that disgust the average American citizen with our judicial system and impress him with the not altogether unjust opinion that, when confronted with the power of the almighty dollar, the law loses much of its majesty.

It is small politics that prevents Congress from according Statehood to the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Both have sufficient population and are growing steadily. Oklahoma is another territory that should be made a state. The people living in these territories are affected by the laws of Congress the same as the people living in the States are, yet they have no voice in the making the laws. When the west was sparsely settled and occupied mainly by the rougher elements found on the borders of civilization, there was excuse for withholding Statehood. At present there is none.

The movement in San Francisco for the reduction of street car fares is gathering force. The Railroad Commissioners are taking seriously the proposition to test the the question whether they can cut down the rates to three cents, and the improvements clubs are preparing to move upon whatever authorities may have the legal right to regulate the matter and demand a 2½ cent fare. When San Franciscans want anything they ask for it and if they fail to receive it they keep asking for it.

The man or men who want to hold all the claims in sight even without doing the requisite $100 worth of annual work or improvements will be given a close rub this year. Too many claims are held by those who, whether unwilling or unable, do nothing but hang on from year to year, some of them looking for the purchaser who never comes, and never will come till something more than a mere "prospect" can be shown.—Mining and Scientific Press.

A Nebraska court has decided that gold contracts are void. Gold contracts violate the constitution, which says that the money of the United States shall be gold and silver. To make a contract specifically payable in gold or silver is to discriminate in favor of the preferred metal. All contracts providing for the payment of money should read "payable in lawful money of the United States."

Congressman Bryan has been doing a little figuring and he has announced as the result of his labors the conclusion that there will be 516 silver delegates at the Chicago convention, 310 for gold and 68 doubtful. As we have no way of disproving Mr. Bryan's statement prior to the selection of the delegates themselves, we will take his word for it, for the present, together with liberal quantities of salt.

It is said that the United States Supreme Court has recently decided that a person divorced in one state and ordered not to remarry cannot evade that order by marrying in another state. This decision is somewhat startling and leaves hundreds of couples supposed to be husband and wife in a most unhappy predicament. A uniform divorce law is now an absolute necessity.

No one ever yet heard of a man deliberately becoming a candidate for Vice President and the announcement of such an ambition would cause its professor to be looked upon as a fit couch for a lunacy commission. The Vice President is only a cowardly geographical makeshift.—Ex.

President Kruger has claimed an indemnity of $1,500,000 from the British South African Company for the recent raid of Jameson into the transvaal. $7,500,000 is a nice sum to have to pay for Jameson's fun; but it is one thing to claim it, and anther to get the money.

The blind hog finds an acorn at last. The United States Supreme Court, Monday affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Nevada, that all patented and surveyed lands of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were subject to taxation.

Of the 10,000 bills introduced in the present Congress only 37 have become laws.

### Chestnut.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson attributes the introduction of the word "chestnut" in its slang sense to the late William Warren, the veteran comedian, of Boston. "There is a melodrama," says Mr. Jefferson, "but little known to the present generation, written by William Dillon and called 'The Broken Sword.' There were two characters in it—one a Captain Zavier and the other the comedy part of Pablo. The captain is a sort of Baron Munchausen, and in telling of his exploits says, 'I entered the woods of Colloway, when suddenly from the thick boughs of a cork tree'— Pablo interrupts him with the words, 'A chestnut, captain; a chestnut.' 'Bah!' replies the captain. 'Booby, I say a cork tree.' 'A chestnut,' reiterates Pablo. 'I should know as well as you, having heard you tell the tale these 27 times.'

"William Warren, who had often played the part of Pablo, was at a 'stag' dinner when one of the gentlemen present told a story of doubtful age and originality. 'A chestnut,' murmured Mr. Warren, quoting from the play. 'I have heard you tell the tale these 27 times.' The application of the lines pleased the rest of the table, and when the party broke up each helped to spread the story and Mr. Warren's commentary. And that," concluded Mr. Jefferson, "is what I really believe to be the origin of the word 'chestnut.'"—New York World.

### Why He Was Apprehensive.

"'Scuse me, sah," he said as he approached one of the attaches of the Smithsonian institution, "but I wants ter ax yoh sumfin."

"What's the matter?" was the inquiry. "Are you looking for something to eat?"

"N'ndeed. I ain't hungry. I wants sci'ntific infohmation. I wants ter know 'bout dese hyah X rays dat dey's takin de phortygrafs wif. Dey done tells me dey kin take picters right fro yer. Dat when dey goes after ye wif one er dem, yer skin an yo clo's ain' no 'tection 't all."

"That's what they claim."

"An ef I dun hed chicken foh dinner, I 'spose dey could jes fro me down an take a picter ob de chicken."

"I believe the theory is something like that."

"Da's what I thought. Da's what I thought. But yere's what I done come ter ax yer. Does yer b'lievo dat dey could git er good 'nuff likeness ob de chicken ter inable de owner ter reco'nize 'im?"—Washington Star.

### Not Up to Date.

It is curious to note how conservative some of the old business firms of New York are in regard to the illustrations used in their advertisements and how they ignore the fact that pictures engraved for use many years ago are no longer calculated to do the subject justice. This was impressed upon me in looking over a book recently in which a page advertisement of that very famous hostelry, the Fifth Avenue hotel, appeared. At the top of the page was shown the hotel standing on what looked to be an all but deserted plaza. A single stagecoach was going up Fifth avenue, and several carriages were in sight, together with perhaps a dozen pedestrians, but there were no cable cars or horse cars, and the effect was naturally queer. It is a quaint old cut, and it must have been made "way back in the early sixties." New York with stages on Broadway! It sounds like very ancient history.—New York Mail and Express.

### A Gentlemanly Judge.

In a conversation the other day District Attorney Graham told of his 25 years' experience at the bar with the late Judge Allison, and incidentally paid a sterling compliment to the dead jurist. "He was," said Mr. Graham, "a splendid judge, with a stock of patience that was inexhaustible. No lawyer can say that he was ever turned away from Judge Allison's bar without a kindly, courteous, complete hearing. His bearing both on and off the bench reminded me always of a passage in 'David Copperfield,' where Dickens writes in effect that 'a man might assume a gentlemanly demeanor for an occasion, but it is only nature's true nobleman who never lays it aside.'"—Philadelphia Record.

### Cold Feet Versus Mentality.

You will never be in good health and never do your best work if your feet are constantly cold. Grave diseases of the throat and lungs are caused by cold feet alone, and these troubles are always aggravated by a frigid condition of the lower extremities. If proper footwear does not give relief, consult a physician, for the chances are the system is "run down" and radical measures are necessary. For cold weather leather should always be lined with woolen cloth, or, better, wool felt. In fact, for all cold climates and for winter wear in all climates where there is any winter a footgear made of all wool felt approaches the ideal.

### Lord Wolseley.

Some one has just pointed out that an early incident in Lord Wolseley's career was characteristic of the spirit of the man. At the end of 1854, in recognition of his services in the Crimean war, he was gazetted captain. When it was discovered, however, that Wolseley was little more than 21 years old, the captaincy was canceled. But the young man protested so vigorously against this injustice to youth that by the direction of some higher authority the cancellation itself was canceled and the captaincy restored.

### Inevitable Fate.

"You seem to me a very stupid person," observed the heroine of the society novel.

"And you," rejoined the hero, "likewise seem to me stupid."

"Then we shall be dramatized."

"Presumably."

At that they yawned.—Detroit Tribune.

### So Much For Strategy.

"If you must read my secrets, do it now," he said desperately. Then, turning his back upon her, he deftly snatched her photograph from the table and pressed it hard against his bosom.

When by the aid of a powerful X ray, she saw herself pictured in the innermost recesses of her husband's anatomy, she fell into his arms in such a paroxysm of love and confidence that he went to the club four evenings in succession before the good results were over.—New York Herald.

### Manners and Customs of the Boers.

The daily life of a Boer family is a simple one. At daylight all the members assemble in the main room—the kitchen and eating room, although most of the food is cooked in the open air—where the head of the family reads reverently a chapter or two from the Bible, generally the Old Testament; a simply, manly prayer is then offered, followed by the observance of an ancient Bible custom. A colored handmaid enters the room with a basin of water and a towel. The guest is first approached, and invited to wash his hands and face and wipe them on the towel. The head of the family is next approached, and so on around the room until all have been included in the ceremony. This constitutes the day's ablutions of the family.

The morning meal consists of a dish of meat—deer or mutton, and sometimes beef—cut into large pieces. They all sit around the board while the father says a long grace, and a stranger not familiar with their table manners is apt to be left in the lurch. Each man, for the women eat alone, selects the particular piece of meat that strikes his fancy, and as soon as the "Amen" is spoken sticks his fork into the piece selected. It happens sometimes that two select the same piece. Then the quickest man gets the booty. Dry bread, sometimes butter, and strong black coffee complete the bill of fare, which may stand as a sample meal. It has been urged against the Boer that he is uncleanly, and this cannot be denied, but there is an excuse for this in the scarcity of water.—Forum.

### An Original Judge.

No more unique figure is to be found in the American judiciary than Judge Gaslin of Nebraska, and many are the stories told of this interesting personality.

On one occasion a man who had drifted over into Nebraska from Colorado, who was not familiar with the manner of administering justice on the Nebraska side of the border, appropriated a horse which he found hitched to a post in front of a country store. The horse happened to be the property of Judge Gaslin. The thief was captured and later found over to await trial in the district court. A few days after, Judge Gaslin met a fellow judge from another district and requested him, as a favor, to come into his district on a day specified and sentence a horse thief, as Gaslin said he felt a little delicacy in sentencing a man for stealing his own horse.

The fellow jurist assented and incidentally inquired when the offender was convicted.

"Oh, he isn't convicted yet," replied Judge Gaslin, "but I'll tend to that part of it." And he did.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

### Turning a Financial Corner.

An ingenious Chicago man, who has too often had the experience of spending all of his small salary Saturday night and Sunday and being "busted" Monday morning, has hit upon a novel idea, by which he makes Uncle Sam's postoffice department his temporary savings bank. Last Saturday he had a letter in his hand and an acquaintance happened to see the address on it. "Well," said he, "that's the first time I ever heard of a man writing a letter to himself." "I'll be mighty glad to get that letter Monday morning. It has $5 in it. I mail it tonight, and as we don't have any house delivery until Monday morning I can't possibly get at it before then. No, if I'm a blamed fool and get into a poker game or spend all my money setting 'em up I'm sure to have a little left on Monday. It's better'n a bank and a good deal more reliable than loaning it out. I know the money will be returned to me Monday."—Chicago Record.

### At the Spanish Restaurant.

In the lazy, overheated air of the Spanish restaurant, at the tables dressed with cloths embroidered in lozenge designs, were a young man in evening dress, with watch chain of Venezuelan gold, an old man as dark as the interior of a tunnel, a tall, meager, brown girl talking with nervous gestures. The waiter serves oysters on the deep shell, uncut; sweet peppers of the color of a toreador's scarf; chicken, with rice made yellow by tempered coloring of peppers; Chile con carne, which is pepper with meat, not meat with pepper, and Valdepenas—in large cups, old, thick and cracked, for the proprietor, who smokes a cigar as big as a tree, has not his excise license—a sweet tempered wine of Spain which has the flavor of pepper. And the plates are so hot that you cannot touch them.—New York Times.

### Recipe For Rheumatism.

The following recipe has been found specially effective in stubborn cases of rheumatism: One new egg well beaten, half a pint of vinegar, an ounce of spirits of turpentine, half an ounce of camphor. These ingredients must first be beaten together thoroughly, then put in a bottle and shaken for ten minutes, after which it should be corked tightly to keep out the air. In half an hour it will be ready for use. It should be applied three or four times a day, and for rheumatism in the head it should be rubbed on the back of the neck and behind the ears. It will keep for an indefinite time, and, in fact, is rather improved by age.—New York Mercury.

### Their View of It.

First Nineteenth Century Girl—I never did have any opinion of Adam. A man who could excuse himself by saying, "The woman tempted me," had none of the instincts of a gentleman.

Second Ditto—But what could you expect of the first man. You know it takes three generations to make a gentleman.—New York Journal.

### Easy to Find.

Miss Point Breeze—The man I marry must be rich.

Miss Schenley Park—Why don't you advertise? I often see advertisements reading, "Cashboys wanted."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### The Poplar as a Lightning Conductor.

A careful examination of the trees that are struck by lightning shows that over half of them are white poplar. From this fact scientists conclude that the poplar has some value as a conductor of lightning. This being the case, agriculturists are advised to plant these trees in the vicinity of their farm buildings. An additional suggestion is the attaching of lightning rods to two or three of the tallest of these trees. This will, it is stated, almost absolutely insure buildings against being destroyed by electric storms.—New York Ledger.

(Official.)

## Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 '96 Cash on hand | $ 18 444 2 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 729 10 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees | 53 00 | |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees | 2 50 | |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 76 [illegible] | |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 49 3 | |
| Geo. W. McIntyre, Int State ld | 44 80 | |
| R. W. McIntyre, Int. State land | 22 4[illegible] | |
| W. H. Murray, Int State land | 22 40 | |
| R. O'Neal, Fines in Justice court | 14 50 | |
| S. T. Black, Supt State | 2 580 01 | |
| | 22 032 27 | |
| Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector | 542 53 | |
| P. A. Chadbast, Assessor | 5 10 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax-collector fees | 6 [illegible] | |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 105 60 | |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 40 80 | |
| E. A. Crocker, Int. State land | 23 17 | |
| E. A. Crocker, Int. State land | 63 51 | |
| J. W. Clark, ent'm'r sta. school | 28 10 | |
| W. H. Murray, Rec'pt'n Sta. ld. | 46 51 | |
| R. P. Keeling, Int. State land | 5 60 | |
| S. P. McKnight, Int State land | 11 20 | |
| S. W. Austin, fees | 24 00 | |
| | 22,931 3 | |
| Mar. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector | 611 5[illegible] | |
| A. M. Given, Tax-collectr fees | 33 8 | |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 58 0 | |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 158 30 | |
| J. G. Birchim, Int. St. land | 31 60 | |
| J. G. Birchim, Int swamp land | 15 68 | |
| J. H. Shannon, Int. State land | 33 60 | |
| Agnes McFee, Redemption land | 4 [illegible] | |
| P. W. Forbes, Int. State land | 1 8[illegible] 0 | |
| | 24 0.9 85 | |

DISBURSEMENTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. Salary | 1 265 88 | |
| Hospital | 5 2 6 | |
| Salaries | 1 8 70 | |
| General Expense | 1,633 4[illegible] | |
| Bridge | 653 56 | |
| Sundry road districts | 1,2 1 2 | |
| Union School | 85 00 | |
| Station School | 1 0 30 | |
| Fish Spring School | 99 77 | |
| Round Valley School | 113 42 | |
| Liberty School | 7[illegible] 00 | |
| Warm Spring School | 81 2 | |
| Big Pine School | 197 25 | |
| Valley School | 11[illegible] 00 | |
| Lone Pine School | 111 [illegible] | |
| Fish Springs Library | 14 28 | |
| Station School Library | 17 7 | |
| Milton Library | 26 00 | |
| Liberty Library | 11 03 | |
| Sandy School Dist. Libraries | 11 25 | |
| Teacher's Library | 18 91 | |
| Unapportioned County School | 1[illegible] 00 | |
| | 6 5 4 06 | |
| Feb. Independence Bond Fund | 570 00 | |
| Salary | 1 024 98 | |
| Hospital | 310 0[illegible] | |
| General Expense | 204 10 | |
| Road Dist No. 3 | 7 [illegible] | |
| Bishop School | 2[illegible] 0 0 | |
| Lone Pine School | 190 75 | |
| Irving School | 189 00 | |
| Station School | 75 00 | |
| Big Pine School | 25 00 | |
| Warm Springs School | 5 00 | |
| Fish Springs School | 75 00 | |
| Liberty School | 2[illegible] 00 | |
| Riverside School | 7 9 | |
| Milton School | 7[illegible] 00 | |
| Independence School | 1 70 | |
| Tabose Building | 29 80 | |
| Independence Library | 2 85 | |
| Lone Pine Library | 2 13 | |
| Big Pine Library | 2[illegible] 8 | |
| | 21 039 85 | |
| Mar. Fish Spring Bond | 223 [illegible]0 | |
| County Bond | 1 550 00 | |
| Salary Fund | 1 021 98 | |
| Hospital Fund | 3[illegible] 00 | |
| Union School | 7 00 | |
| Liberty School | 14[illegible] 0 | |
| Lone Pine School | 250 75 | |
| Big Pine School | 330 0[illegible] | |
| Irving School | 127 5[illegible] | |
| Bishop School | 315 [illegible]0 | |
| Warm Springs School | 3 80 | |
| Riverside School | 158 66 | |
| Tabose School | 60 00 | |
| Independence School | 17[illegible] 00 | |
| Fish Springs School Dist | 75 00 | |
| Round Valley School | 180 0[illegible] | |
| Station School | 71 25 | |
| Tabose Building | 31 46 | |
| Lone Pine Library | 1 5[illegible] | |
| Independence Library | 9 2[illegible] | |
| Liberty Library | 3 97 | |
| Milton School | 75 0[illegible] | |
| | 14 4 2 0 | |
| Balance | 5 5 7 83 | |
| | 21 0[illegible] 8[illegible] | |

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the Salary Fund | $ 577 16 | |
| General Expense | 359 75 | |
| Hospital | | 159 49 |
| Road | 58 97 | |
| Bishop School special | 5 13 | |
| State General | 595 48 | |
| General Road | 257 50 | |
| Road District No. 1 | 178 38 | |
| Road District No. 2 | 238 99 | |
| Road District No. 3 | | 94 |
| Road District No. 4 | 182 20 | |
| Road District No. 5 | 71 44 | |
| Unapportioned County | 61 01 | |
| Road Poll Tax | 3 00 | |
| Bridge | 12 77 | |
| Swamps overflowed land | 280 29 | |
| Int Pure | 23 00 | |
| Big Pine School special | 26 00 | |
| Teachers' Library | 15 74 | |
| Coroners | 88 25 | |
| Unapportioned prop. tax | 548 27 | |
| County School | | 845 13 |
| To the School Districts: | | |
| Riverside | 337 47 | |
| Round Valley | 58 79 | |
| Irving | 598 75 | |
| Bishop | 246 55 | |
| Station | 150 99 | |
| Warm Springs | 379 48 | |
| Big Pine | 199 27 | |
| Milton | 218 23 | |
| Independence | 191 80 | |
| Fish springs | 57 93 | |
| Union | 241 52 | |
| Lone Pine | 443 33 | |
| Liberty | 91 | |
| Valley | 174 76 | |
| Tabose | 198 00 | |
| To the various School district Libraries: | | |
| Milton | 57 02 | |
| Round Valley | 21 49 | |
| Irving | 59 32 | |
| Bishop | 170 17 | |
| Station | 58 34 | |
| Warm Springs | 25 91 | |
| Big Pine | 61 50 | |
| Independence | 20 91 | |
| Union | 98 15 | |
| Riverside | 26 26 | |
| Lone Pine | 59 95 | |
| Fish Springs | 5 72 | |
| Liberty | 1 95 | |
| Tabose | 16 25 | |
| Valley | 1 25 | |
| To the various School District Building Funds: | | |
| Independence | 3 00 | |
| Fish Spring | 19 84 | |
| Independence Bond | 58 93 | |
| Bishop Bond (old) | 71 02 | |
| Union Bond | 245 49 | |
| Bishop Bond (new) | 977 77 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 595 65 | |
| Fish Springs Bond | 8 29 | |
| Lone Pine Bond | 1,394 77 | |
| | 10,583 30 | |
| Cash on hand | | 9,577 83 |
| | | 10,583 30 |

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1896.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Approved April 8, 1896.
FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


(Official.)

## Auditor's Report.

Qqarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Qnanter ending March 31, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| April 1. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between January 1, 1896 and March 31, 1896. | | |
| Total warrants drawn | | $12,213 47 |
| General Exp Fund | 1,857 83 | |
| Salary Fund | 3,315 84 | |
| Hospital Fund | 612 60 | |
| School Fund | 4,124 79 | |
| Bridge Fund | 653 56 | |
| Teachers' Library | 28 16 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 4 95 | |
| Unapportioned | 13 75 | |
| Road Dist. No. 1 | 279 56 | |
| Road Dist. No. 2 | 500 77 | |
| Road Dist. No. 3 | 59 95 | |
| Road Dist. No. 4 | 73 00 | |
| Road Dist. No. 5 | 148 45 | |
| Tabosse Building | 323 26 | |
| | $12,213 47 | $12,213 47 |
| April 1. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included: | | |
| Inyo County's total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| County Bonds | | 62,000 00 |
| Old Indebtedness | | 990 00 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |
| Exhibit showing present financial condition: | | |
| Inyo County' total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| Cash in Treasury | | 9,577 83 |
| Remaining indebtedness | | 53,412 73 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors. D. J. HESSION, Audior.

Approved April 8, 1896.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ORDER FOR NOTICE OF APLICATION TO SELL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of
The Salt Wells Borax Co., a corporation, An Insolvent Debtor.

D. Holland, the assignee of the estate of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, an insolvent debtor having filed his petition in this Court asking for an order to sell certain property of the estate of said debtor at public auction; It is ordered that the 9th day of April, 1896, be set as the day for hearing said petition at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court room of said Court; and that said assignee give notice of the hearing of said petition to the creditors of said insolvent by serving on each a copy of this order by mail, and by publication of this order in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in said County of Inyo, as often as said paper is published before the day set for hearing or said petition.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo.

Dated, March 23, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 28, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A. Anger, husband of Mrs. Lotin M. Anger, of Independence, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 053, for the SE¼ Sec. 25, T. 12 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Refugio Aguirre, John G. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo County, Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. Table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams & Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

WORKSHOP MACHINES

BY FOOT AND STEAM POWER

MECHANICS' TOOLS

AND HARDWARE

HIGH CLASS

BICYCLES AND TANDEMS

AGENTS WANTED

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIBESHUTZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## TIME TABLE.


CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:20 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 149 | 8:30 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 176 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 233 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 255 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valeys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE

RAILROAD
RAILROAD

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:45 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 9:07 a m | 2:30 p m |
| Franktown | 9:25 a m | 2:05 p m |
| Carson | 10:10 a m | 5:00 p m |
| Mound House | 10:50 a m | 5:50 p m |
| Gold Hill | 11:25 a m | 6:35 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:35 a m | Ar 6:45 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:10 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 5:21 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 5:58 p m | 8:40 a m |
| Carson | 6:40 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:06 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 7:31 p m | 11:15 a m |
| Reno | Ar 7:55 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. JOHN CLARKE.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 1 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every sunday evening to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and service every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock.—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the evening service the fourth Sunday of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock—Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every morning except the second and fourth Sunday when the service will be held in the evening—The time of morning service 11 o'clock, evening service 7:30—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the service the second Sunday of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Georges Creek—Service the first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 p. m. Camp Independence—Service the second Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Liberty—Service the second Sunday of each month to commence at 3 o'clock p. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services. THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### DIED.

MOORE—At Independence, Cal., April 24, 1896, Flossie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Moore, aged 8 years and 9 months.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 67⅝ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 4 00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Prof. Bancroft. Jas. J. Burke.
J. G. Bell. E. S. Carlisle M. D.
Mrs. L. P. Collette. L. Gregonich.
J. W. Ramsey. James Tally.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

The "Yerington Rustler" has suspended publication.

Taxes became delinquent last Monday at 6 o'clock p. m.

John Dodge of Lone Pine spent the day in town last Saturday.

H. C. Bellows was up from Olancha and spent the day in town last Saturday.

Ad. Smith came down from Big Pine last Saturday and remained in town several days.

Last week onions jumped from $18 a ton to $50 at ton in the market in the western part of the State.

Ivan Bunney came down from Bishop last Saturday, visted at home a couple of days and returned Monday.

Lester Laird arrived from Bakersfield last Monday and will visit his old home and friends here for a while.

Another paper has been started in Reno, Nevada, and comes fourth under the name of "Reno Journal."

Fred Crocker and George Mitchell came down from Big Pine last Monday and remained over one day in town.

Mrs. P. W. Forbes returned from Bishop last Sunday, where she had been visiting with relatives for a couple of weeks.

J. N. Yandell came down from Bishop last Sunday and remained over a couple of days to attend the Odd Fellows festivities.

The Bodie papers are warning men without any means not to come to that place as there are more men there now than there is work for.

The jury in the Turley case returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Turley is the man that killed George Cole at Bodie last winter.

In the trial of J. P. Boone, charged with the murder of Antone Bacoch, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The trial was held at Hawthorne.

The body of McCarty, who killed himself near Teal's Marsh, was brought to Bishop last Thursday and an inquest held the same day, and the remains buried Friday.

The wind got one of its best moves on last Wednesday afternoon and when it struck the alkali flat it gave that vicinity the appearance of being enveloped in a fog bank.

Leon Marks left for the state of Idaho last Monday, where himself and his brother, Arthur are heir to some property and he goes to attend to the settlement of the estate.

A number of visitors came up from Keeler last Saturday, among whom we note, J. A. McKenzie, Thos. Boland, W. M. Richards, Arthur Smith, E. A. Reddy and W. C. Smith. Messrs Richards, Boland and McKenzie returned the next day, while E. A. Reddy remained until Tuesday and Arthur and Billy Smith are still here.

### The Odd Fellows.

The Brotherhood of Odd Fellows passed the 77th anniversary of the foundation of that order on the 27th of last month, and the lodge at Independence celebrated the occasion with an open entertainment to which the public had been invited. The pavilion had been engaged for the occasion and arrangements made to entertain the guests in a hospitable manner, which was surely done, judging from the gratification expressed by numbers of those present. A very fair audience had gathered at eight o'clock, when the following programme was so excellently rendered as to hold the undivided attention of the audience for a couple of hours,

Music ..... BAND
Remarks ..... P. W. FORBES
Recitation ..... MISS LOUELLA ROBINSON
Recitation ..... J. S. GORMAN
Solo ..... MISS IRMA WEBB
Recitation ..... MISS STELLA ROBINSON
Reading ..... MISS LENA THOMPSON
Music ..... BAND

At the conclusion of the programme ice-cream, coffee and cake were announced, to which all were invited to partake of and partake as long as they wished, and they did, for no pains were spared to make everything first-class. After the refreshments were served a large part of the crowd, mostly young people remained and the hall was cleared and dancing commenced. The music furnished by the Independence String Band was excellent was excelent and was responded to by the merry dancers until three o'clock Tuesday morning. So closed another event that will be remembered and looked forward to as the year rolls around.

### Lectures

A series of lectures will begin at the M. E. Church by Prof. Morris, A. M., principal of Inyo Academy, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday May 15, 16, and 17. The first lecture to be free for all. The second lecture, on "The common man" which will be given on Saturday night, 25 cents admission, and on Sunday there will be a free will offering. One half of proceeds will be for insurance on church property, the balance for Prof. Morris's expenses. These lectures will be very interesting, and we hope to see them very largely attended. The subjects are as follows:

"The Wonders of Prophecy Historically Told." In this lecture the audience will be conducted through the ruins of ancient cities and nations, and view them as they now appear.

"The Comom Man." The common man in history, policies and social life. The world debtor to the common man—Illustrated by incidents and anecdotes that "bring down the house."

"The Signes Of The Times." A sensational lecture treated from a historical, political and philosophical standpoint.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS.

### Central Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee for Inyo County, Cal. will be held at Independence, Cal. on Saturday May 8, 1896, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The following named persons are members of said Central Committee.

Round Valley—W. H. Wells.
Laws—Frank Shaw.
Poleta—George Story.
Lincoln—Geo. M. Clarke.
Bishop—Guilford P. Bourland.
Big Pine—R. P. Hession.
Cottonwood—Lew Payson.
Fish Springs—Jas. Jones.
Independence—Henry Rhine.
George's Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Citrus—Jacob Pfohl.
Lone Pine—T. B. Hannigan.
Keeler—John Fielman.
Cerro Gordo—Pat. Clinton.
Darwin—J. A. McKenzie.
Modock—F. Fitzgerald.
Panamint—Henry Jackson.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

### A Bodie Mine On Fire.

When the day shift went went to work on the Standard mine at Bodie last Saturday morning they discovered the mine to be on fire. It is not known how the fire started or how much damage has been done underground, though the mine is supposed to be totally ruined. The new electric hoist has been burned and the shafts and tunnels are caving in. The miners are doing all in their power to put the fire out but the large number of shafts and cross-cuts make it impossible. The Standard mine employed as many men as all the other mines together. The last news received—last Tuesday—the mine was still burning.

### Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to those who so kindly assisted us during the illness and death of our little daughter, Flossie.

MR. and MRS. W. B. MOORE.

The new Post-office at Georges Creek is now a regularly established office. It has been named Thebe. Miss Hattie Glade is postmistress, and the new office is situated at Mr. Glade's ranch, near the road in the vicinity of where the new school house stands. Messrs W. L. Hunter and H. Glade have been carrying the mail, which makes connection with every train at Citrus, the same as does the mail from Independence.

At the examination held in the Lone Pine school last week, Miss Adelina Meysan of Lone Pine and John S. Hunter of Georges Creek took the examination for graduation—both receiving a creditable standing. The closing entertainment of the year will be held next Wednesday night, to which invitation is extended to friends at Independence.

A week ago last Tuesday when the wind was blowing so hard a fire broke out on Mrs. Lubkin's place at Lone Pine and burned a stack containing 90 tons of hay and a barn. A stack containing 100 tons of hay a few yards from the one that burned remained unharmed. The fire is claimed to be of incendiary origin, and it is said a person down there was under suspicion.

The locust trees are commencing to blossom.

### The Indian Medicine Man.

The law of the different Piute tribes in the western states, seems to be identical in regard to the obseqies over the death of a member, and the punishment of the "medicine man" who attended the patient during its last illness. Below, we publish an item from the Dayton *Times*, which shows the close resemblance to the same fate, met by a number of unfortunate "medicine men" of this vicinity, also the burning of the wickiup of the deceased, which will be remembered has occured a number of times during the past. However, a case of a member of the tribe being buried alive was never heard of here.

"Last week Thursday a Piute squaw died in Smith Valley from consumption She had been doctored for some weeks past by a Piute medicine man named Dr. Joe, a wellknown character in that section of the country. On the same day of the death of the squaw she was buried, and in accordance with the custom of the tribe the wickiup was burned. Furthermore a three-months-old baby of the squaw was buried alive in the same grave with its mother. The day after the burial of mother and child it was alleged that the husband of the squaw who died went to the wickup of Dr. Joe, the medicine man and shot him twice with a rifle and mashed his skull in with a club. It is also alleged that two other Indians were engaged in the killing of Dr. Joe. Complaint was made in this matter, and on Wednesday Sheriff Little left here to hunt the murderers and arrest them. It is said that the Indian, Dr. Joe, was shot last summer by an Indian called Jim Davis, because the latter's wife died under Dr. Joe's care. It seems that if a medicine man loses three cases of sickness that the decree is that he shall be killed, and Dr. Joe has only met the fate of many other medicine men of his tribe. The burying alive of the infant Piute however, is a cold-blooded affair, and the more horrible of the two crimes."

### Estray Notice.

There came to my place at the "Tennessee Ranch," about 16 miles from Darwin, two horses described as follows: One brown, branded JE and vented JE on right hip and shoulder. One roan, branded C3 right hip. Taken up Sept. 10, 1895. The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JAMES WOOD.

Tennessee Ranch, March 16, 1896.

H. Giles returned from Los Angeles yesterday morning. He came by the Keeler and Mojave stage and stood the trip very well. He has not fully recovered but is considerably improved.

Fred Holbert and his staff of cowboys arrived home from Los Angles last Monday evening. They lost a few head of cattle on the way down.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baxter returned from San Francisco last Wednesday. Mr. Baxter is somewhat improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Densmore are expected home the last part of next week.

Dave Johnson returned from San Francisco the first of the week.

A. V. Davidson is up and around town again.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to the those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of section No. 15, East half of the south-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 14 south Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of South-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 88 100, thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 50-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to the certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiranda Lode."

Bids may be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room


### MISCELLANEOUS.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of March, 1896, an assessment No. 28 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 328, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of May, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 328, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 30th day of March, 1896, an assessment (No. 3) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2nd day of May, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on 30th day of May, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Dated, March 20, 1896.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1895. tf.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy 27-tf O. I. MAIRS

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.25 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine No Rooms w Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

EVERY SMOKER PRAISES THEM

### MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

## L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

### MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO Co., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

Give me a call at the Old Stand, see Goods and learn Prices.

5tf A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

NATHAN RHINE,
THE LEADING MERCHANT.
Independence, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company:

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler:

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET;

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Shop on Edwards St. Opposite Court House

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

**State Chemist, California:**

The ROYAL fulfils all the requirements. Our tests show it has greater leavening power than any other.

**To Name Springfield's Four Hundred.**

It has been seven years since a Blue Book was printed, and in that time there have been many social changes. Some have dropped out of the charmed circle, some of the buds have developed into matrons, while others are still serving as bridesmaids. And some of the plebeians have acquired property or gained culture and are knocking for admission at society's gate. All that is needed is official recognition. We need a Blue Book, the stars to indicate the grade of patricians. It will be well for the compiler to remain unidentified until the book has been published, and then, as in the previous case, to promptly leave town—to go far away and stay away. The Price & Lee company, which has been compiling dry and accurate directories of Springfield, has the temerity to announce that it is prepared to classify Springfield society. The preliminary circulars are out. Now is the time to get into line if you want a three star grade in the firmament of the Four Hundred. The Blue Book enumerator has not started on her rounds yet. Entertain and go to entertainments. The sheep and goats are to be divided, and it may again be seven years before another Blue Book division is made.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

**Loie Fuller Is Coming.**

Loie Fuller is coming over for a flying visit to America to show New York the wonders of her latest European success, "Salome." The other day she cabled W. A. McConnell, her agent, that she had accepted an offer of $10,000 for four weeks in New York, and would be over very soon. Mr. Stevens, her personal manager, will make the arrangements for Miss Fuller's engagement, which, it is supposed, will be played at the Olympia.

**ROUND THE HEARTHSTONES.**

Household necessities, cheer and warmth in winter, require the building of more fires. A cheerful warm fire-place is a gracious comfort, but the harm fire may do has no limit. Hearthstones have storied legends, and there are stories of how houses are burned down by carelessness. But it is because we have more fires that there are more burns and scalds, the treatment of which, to allay at once the torturning pains, requires something for immediate use. No household should be without it, and St. Jacobs Oil supplies the need. Used according to direction, it heals, soothes and cures and leaves no scars behind.

Fat Man—Did you polish 'em up nice? Bootblack—Yep; look for yourself. Fat Man—I'll take your word for it.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

*is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.*

**Pain-Killer** is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

**Pain-Killer** IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

**Pain-Killer** is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

**Pain-Killer** is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

RECOMMENDED *by Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.*

BY EVERYBODY.

**Pain-Killer** is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

S FOR CURES SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON.

S THE CURES CANCER, ECZEMA, TETTER.

S BLOOD

ROWELL'S FIRE OF LIFE!

An unfailing Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago and Acute Nervous Diseases.

For sale by all Druggists. $1 per Bottle.

BURNETT & CO., 327 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP - FOR CHILDREN TEETHING - For sale by all Druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

**WOULD ENDURE NO SLIGHTS.**

**British Ambassadors Brought Eastern Potentates to Their Senses.**

Lord Cromer, the artillery major who represents the queen at Cairo, would never have permitted an oriental potentate such as the sultan to keep him waiting for more than an hour in an ice-cold room, exposed to the sneers of the palace officials, as the sultan is reported to have done with Sir Philip Currie, who now lies ill a-bed in consequence of the cold which he caught. Lord Cromer is a tall, powerful man, and years ago, when calling upon the Sheik-el-Bekri, the supreme ecclesiastical dignitary of the Mohammedan church in Egypt, when the latter presumed to receive him without rising from his divan and merely negligently extending him hand, Lord Cromer, or Major Baring, as he was then, caught hold of ithe sheik's hand and with a sudden jerk pulled the astonished dignitary off the divan and on to his feet, squeezing his hand with such force that the Turk simply writhed, Baring all the while overwhelming him with compliments, his face wreathed in the most friendly of smiles. The lesson was a good one and after that no oriental dignitary, from the khedive downward, ever dared to render himself guilty of any lack of respect for the doughty major.

Nor would Lord Stanley, who while ambassador at Constantinople was known as the Great Eltchee, ever condescend to wait in the ante-chamber of the sultan, or of anyone else for the matter of that. He had far too lofty a sense of what was due both to his office and to the sovereign whom he represented, and on one memorable occasion when he had been kept waiting for a couple of minutes he deliberately stalked past the chamberlain and pashas and strode into the sultan's presence with his dragoman unannounced, the sultan being far too startled by the angry mien of the ambassador to protest against the intrusion.

In order to fully appreciate the slight put by the present sultan upon Sir Philup Currie, it must be remembered that the ambassador of a monarchial country is officially regarded as the personal representative of his sovereign and entitled to much the same treatment that would be accorded to the latter. Thus at European courts when there is any official banquet, the ambassadors and their wives (though not the mere ministers plenipotentiary) have a right to seats at the high table reserved exclusively for the personages of royal and imperial rank. The sultan has, therefore, been guilty of a piece of discourtesy not merely to Sir Philip, but to Queen Victoria herself, the indignity being rendered the more acute by reason of the fact that the ambassador was the bearer of an autograph letter from the queen to the sultan.—New York World.

**CANNOT SWEEP OFF THE NICKEL**

**Simple Little Trick that Is Amusing Young People.**

A lawyer who has an office in the New York Life Building was at a party the other night where the principal divertisement was tricks, one of which recalls to the lawyer's mind one he used to do when he was a schoolboy back in Maine. He called for a whisk broom and then, laying a nickel in the center of his open palm, offered it to any one in the party who would sweep it off with the broom. One of the conditions was that the broom must be held up straight and the coin swept with the ends of the broom straws.

"Oh, I can do that," said a young woman, and she took the broom and began to sweep at the coin. The harder she swept the tighter the coin stuck to the open palm of the lawyer's hand. One after another each member of the

THE IMMOVABLE NICKEL.

party tried to sweep off the coin, and it was an astonishing thing that the broom would not budge it.

Since then the trick has spread. The recent visit of Herrmann has caused a revival of interest in parlor magic, and at nearly every party some one shows the whisk broom and nickel trick, and it causes no end of wonder and amusement. Any kind of small coin and any kind of whisk broom are all that are needed to show the trick.—Kansas City Star.

**This Countess Is a Brewer.**

Russia is the proud possessor of a countess who is also a brewer, probably the only woman in Europe engaged in the business. She visited one of the Berlin breweries not long ago, and, after tasting its products, she stated that her own beer was not much inferior to the German product. When, a few days later, the brewer received some samples of the lady's Russian beer, he pronounced it excellent, and not inferior to the best Bohemian or German beer.

**Strong In Her Specialty.**

"My wife is a great linguist."

"How many languages does she speak?"

"Just one."—Town Topics.

# IT WORRIES MR. SAGE

**A SMALL RAILROAD THAT CAUSES HIM MUCH TROUBLE.**

**Has Photographs Made of His Employees Showing Them Sleeping or Lounging. One Crew Camped by a Fire—Great Is the Poughkeepsie and Eastern.**

Russell Sage is the proprietor of a railroad 40 miles long that gives him more trouble than all his other mileage and his millions put together. It is called the Poughkeepsie and Eastern, and, as its name implies, one end of it is anchored in what people who live there call the Queen City of the Hudson. The other end is at present located in a cornfield in the direction of Boston. Every time Mr. Sage gets out of sorts with the Vanderbilts or annoyed at the New York and New Haven people he stretches out his Poughkeepsie and Eastern a little and employs several men with pickaxes. Then his surveyors squint due east through theodolites and there is big talk about the Poughkeepsie and Eastern paralleling the Boston and Albany. Threats are also made of an extension west to Chicago.

Mr. Sage decided recently to take an active part in the operating of his pet road. This determination was due to information he received privately that things were not going on all right. The locomotive engineers were exceeding their allowance of three-quarters of a pound of coal per train mile, and were running freight trains over the whole length of the road in less than two days, the schedule time, or taking a week, just as caprice dictated. Then other irregularities were discovered. At the annual inventory, Jan. 1, three coupling pins and one chamois leather washrag were missing.

"The whole root of the difficulty is laziness," said President Sage. "These things will always happen to a railroad whose employees are not industrious. Discharge all the lazy men we have at present and get more."

But this was more easily said than done. They couldn't locate the lazy men. A freight crew would set out from Boston Corners with every appearance of wakefulness and energy, but just as soon as it got around a curve where the master car builder or the division superintendent couldn't see it, the engineer would run it on a siding and the crew would go to sleep or fall to picking blackberries. Mr. Sage at one time even thought of stringing wires along the track, so that he might learn where his trains were, but this involved a large outlay, and he racked his brain for some simpler plan.

He at length evolved a scheme by which the division superintendent, the master car builder and the track foreman should hide in a caboose and keep tabs on a sample train. But he found out that the division superintendent, the master car builder and the track foreman, who was one and the same person, had to attend to the turntable at Boston Corners and couldn't leave his work. The trains were getting slower and slower. The Cannon Ball express, which was put on as a menace to the New Haven company, occupied nine hours in running over the road. Then President Sage took counsel with himself and decided that something must be done.

He consulted a firm of detectives. He told them that he had ballasted and bonded the road in a style that brought it up to date, and he wanted them to find out how the employees spent their time, and why an up to date roadbed did not bring up to date speed. They gave him every assurance that they would bring the men to time.

Equipped with a camera, a detective who makes a specialty of railroad work went to Poughkeepsie. He knew that the presence of a passenger on a Poughkeepsie and Eastern train would excite suspicion, so he disguised himself as a tramp by a marvelously small number of artistic touches, and began to loiter along the grass grown line of the road.

The result of his labors, it is said, is an immense collection of cabinet photographs. They were taken by the instantaneous process, but they might just as easily have been done with a time exposure, for they show that employees of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern rarely move. Some of the pictures are so realistic that one who sees them can almost hear the conductors and brakemen snore.

One especially good view represents the "Lightning Bug" freight train, which brings maple sirup down from Vermont regularly every day, standing at ease on the track while her crew, camped round a log fire, are listening to the fireman, who is reading a dime novel. There are cobwebs on the driving wheel of the locomotive.

An interesting physiological fact brought out by the detective is that employees of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern have the rare faculty of sleeping while standing up. The pictures positively prove this. The open mouths and closed eyes eloquently describe a condition of sound slumber. When this convincing evidence that insomnia was not one of his maladies was shown to a brakeman, he said:

"That's the way I always act. I keep my eyes shut so as not to wear them out, and my mouth is one of those that falls open all the time and only closes when I remember to shut it. That's a habit I learned since I came to live in Poughkeepsie."

Mr. Sage does not know exactly what to do with his bundle of photographs. There is some talk of his pasting them up in the Poughkeepsie station as a warning to the employees in general. The men know all about the pictures and are very much alarmed.

"They took me eating a piece of pie," said a freight handler, "when it wasn't the dinner hour, and I should have been chucking pig iron on a flat car. Then they've got a picture of a political debate in the roundhouse, when the men should have been cleaning the engines."—New York World.

**Success In Society.**

The secret of success in society is a certain heartiness and sympathy. A man who is not happy in company cannot find any word in his memory that will fit the occasion; all his information is a little impertinent. A man who is happy there finds in every turn of the conversation occasions for the introduction of what he has to say. The favorites of society are able men, and of more spirit than wit, who have no uncomfortable egotism, but who exactly fill the hour and company, contented and contenting.—Emerson.

# TOBACCO-TWISTED NERVES.

**The Unavoidable Result of the Continued Use of Tobacco.**

**Is there a Sure, Easy and Quick Way of Obtaining Permanent Relief from the Habit?**

Millions of men think they need stimulants, because their nerves are set on fire by tobacco. The persistent abuse to which the tobacco-user subjects his nerves cannot possibly fail to make weak the strongest man. Chewing and smoking destroy manhood and nerve power. What you call a habit is a nervous disease.

Tobacco in the majority of cases deadens the feelings. You may not think tobacco hurts you, but how are you ever going to tell how much better you would feel without it, unless you follow the advice of Postmaster Holbrook:

CURED 49 CASES OUT OF 50.

Holbrook, Nev., June 13.

Gentlemen—The effects of No-To-Bac are truly wonderful. I had used tobacco for forty-three years, a pound plug a week. I used two boxes of No-To-Bac and have had no desire for tobacco since. I gave two boxes of No-To-Bac to a man named West who had used tobacco for forty-seven years, and two boxes to Mr. Whiteman, and neither of them have used tobacco since and say they have no desire for it. Over fifty that I know have used No-To-Bac through my influence, and I only know of one case where it did not cure, and then it was the fault of the patient.

I was 64 years old last week. I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh since I quit the use of tobacco. You can use this letter, or any part of it, as you wish. Yours respectfully,

C. E. Holbrook, P. M.

You say it is wonderful. Indeed, it is. No-To-Bac cured over 300,000 cases just as bad. You can be made well and strong by No-To-Bac. Your own druggist guarantees a cure. Get our booklet, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee of cure and free sample, mailed for the asking. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

**The Fighting Swiss.**

The year 1512 saw the Swiss mercenaries at the zenith of their power, when waving Austria and France alike away from Milan, they installed therein the ruler of their own choice. In the same year they met the Landsknechts at the passage of the Oglio and Ticino, and, fording the rivers stark naked, beat them back without waiting even to dress themselves. A few months later they showed even more magnificent insolence when besieged by the French in Novara; throwing the gates open, they begged the enemy not to be at the pains of making a breach, but to walk straight in, "Donnez-vous donc la peine d'entrer." The French made no reply, except to hammer away with their artillery, whereupon the Swiss mockingly hung the breaches with sheets as sufficient protection against so feeble a foe. Shortly after arrived re-enforcements from Switzerland, which, without pausing to rest more than an hour after a long and hurried march, dashed out in disorder against the encompassing troops and dispersed them with terrible loss. "If we could only reckon upon obedience in our men," said the Swiss leaders, "we should march through the whole of France."—Macmillan's Magazine.

**Hitchcock—Wilmot.**

The Anglo-Saxon suffixes "kin" and "cock" were used as diminutive or endearing forms of personal names, just as the Normans used the suffixes "et," "ot," "en" and "on." Thus from Hitch, itself a diminutive of Richard, we get the surnames Hitchkin, Hitchcock, Hitchens and Hitchison. Any common baptismal name affords a number of such variants, which became fixed as patronymics or surnames. There are, for example, at least 15 different forms of William available for that purpose.

English forms: William, giving Williams, Williamson, MacWilliam, Fitzwilliam; Will, giving Wills, Wilson; Bill, giving Bilson; Willy, giving Willison.

Anglo-Saxon forms: Wilkin, giving Wilkie, Wilkins, Wilkinson; Gilkin, giving Gilkinson; Wilcock, giving Wilcox.

Norman forms: Guillaume, giving the surname Gillom; Guillamot, giving Gillamot; Guillon, giving Gillon; Guillot, giving Gillot, Gillotson; Guill, giving Gilson, McGill; Willett, giving Willet; Williamot, giving Wilmot; Willen, giving Willan, Willing.

**Keep the Children Busy.**

Almost every family can allow the children a tiny spot their very own for the planting of a few seeds or bulbs or slips, the care of which will give occupation and keep the children at home when otherwise they would plead to go somewhere or to have somebody come to see them.—Womankind.

**$100 REWARD $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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# Fits Cured

*From U.S. Journal of Medicine*

**Prof. W. H. Peeke,** who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address **Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York**

**GIRLS VALUE PURITY IN MEN.**

**The Exceptions, Who Wed Men of the World, Always Repent of It.**

A young man writes to Edward W. Bok inquiring why so many girls seem to prefer the company of young fellows of slightly blotted character—men who have seen the world—and in many cases marry them, in face of the fact that their past lives are known to them. In The Ladies' Home Journal Mr. Bok, its editor, makes this reply: "Girls—that is, the right kind of girls—do not prefer the company of young men of this sort. Doubtless, you have come across instances where this rule has been otherwise; so have I. But it is all in the seeming, and not in the reality. Depend upon one thing—girls have as high an estimate of purity in man as men have of purity in woman.

"There are, of course, cases to the contrary, but these are few. Where girls marry men who are known to have led what is called a 'worldly life,' it is more generally due to a misunderstanding of facts or to ignorance than people imagine. There is a type of girl who finds a peculiar satisfaction in the conquest of a man who has 'seen the world' and then comes to her as the one woman of all her sex who can make him happy. This sometimes pleases her vanity and love of conquest, but she is not many years older before she discovers that she has satisfied those feelings at a very high cost.

"There is another type of girl who rather fancies a man who is what is called 'fast.' But that sort of girl is painfully ignorant of what is meant by that word as applied to a man. If she were not, she would be very apt to change the adjective to 'vulgar.' And as she matures she finds this out. It is only young men of upright lives who can hope to win the favor and love of girls of high motives, the girls who make the best wives. If, at times, girls seem to favor young men of another kind, the glamour is simply transitory. It is rare, very rare, that a girl's better instincts do not lead her to the higher grade of young men. An upright life never fails of reward, and of the highest reward, from the hand of woman."

**An Error About Cats.**

An error about cats, and a truly vulgar one, is that they lie on young children's breasts and suck their breath or suffocate them. Cats like to lie on the breast of a person they love, and are apt to show their happiness by now and then lifting their heads for a kiss or gently touching the face or neck above them with their paw; this sort of patting or stroking a beloved cheek or throat is one of the more human habits which dogs have not. Seeing one of our cats lying on her master's chest when he was asleep on the sofa, I understood how the notion had taken root; then, too, cats are luxurious and fond of warmth, and may sometimes share a baby's crib or cradle for that reason, as dogs certainly do.—Temple Bar.

**Little Worth.**

Harry—I cannot offer you wealth, Marie; my brains are all the fortune I possess.

Marie—Oh, Harry, if you are as badly off as that I'm afraid papa will never give his consent.—Strand Magazine.

**THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.**

As Shakspeare says, is to poke fun or sneer at people who are nervous, under the half-belief that their complaint is imaginary or an affectation. It is neither, but a serious reality. Imperfect digestion and assimilation of the food is a very common cause of nervousness, especially that distressing form of it which manifests itself in want of sleep. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters speedily remedies nervousness, as it also does malarial, kidney, bilious and rheumatic ailments. The weak gain vigor speedily through its use.

"I thought you said the docter told you to diet." "Well, I am dieting." "But you go to these chafing-dish parties." "I know it. If I wasn't dieting I wouldn't dare."

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Tea Garden Drips is Best Sugar Syrup for table use ever offered to the public. Makes delicious taffy candy. First-class dealers sell it.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

# Sour

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

# Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." MRS. PETER BURBY, Loominster, Mass.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

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D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

# COL. JOSEPH L. FOLLETT.

## One of Sheridan's Commanders Saved by Paine's Celery Compound.

Col. Joseph L. Follett of New York has a national reputation.

At the age of 21, Col. Follett enlisted in Battery G, First Missouri Light Artillery, and soon rose to its command. At Lookout Mountain, his was the only Battery that reached the summit.

Since the war he has devoted himself to mechanical engineering, and has invented several important improvements on the sewing machine, and a bicycle that promises to be one the surpises of next season.

The tension on the nervous system of an inventor, kept up for months and months, seriously weakened the health of a busy brain worker like Col. Follett, and his constitution, which even the hardship of war did not weaken, threatened to succumb to nervous exhaustion.

What Col. Follett has to say in regard to his restoration to health, cannot fail to carry great weight. In a letter to Wells & Richardson Co., of Burlington, Vt., he writes:

"When suffering from mental exhaustion and a generally disorganized system, and overwork, I used Paine's celery compound.

"The compound acted like a charm on my bowels and kept them in fine condition, and I experienced great relief from my brain troubles.

"I have not used Paine's celery compound for six months, but I shall when in need of a tonic and general regulator of the system. I have recommended it to a great many, and every one who tried it got relief.

"It is the best general remedy I ever used or knew anything about."

When the nervous system has become weakened from any cause, Paine's celery compound builds it up as nothing else can. It makes people well.

People in every walk of life have reason to be grateful to Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth, the eminent scientist who discovered Paine's celery compound. He understood the peculiar needs of the nervous system; he knew that the backache, headache, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, and disordered blood all mean that the nerves are weakened and inadequate to the demands upon them. The experience of thousands has proven all over this broad country that only Paine's celery compound will give health to the nerves, and through them to the entire body.

Colleges conferred upon Dr. Phelps their highest honors for his invaluable investigations in medicine, but all this seems insignificant in comparison with the chorus of gratitude that has gone up all over the world from men, women, and children, who have outgrown weakness and the lack of health by the use of Paine's celery compound, the most wonderful nerve and blood restorative.

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WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

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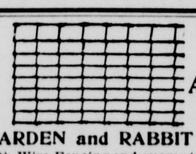
STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



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SAPOLIO

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### KING OF TIGRE.

King of Tigre, comrade true,
Where in all thine isles art thou?
Sailing on Fonseca blue?
Wearing Amapala now?
King of Tigre, where art thou?

Batting for Antilles' queen?
Saber hilt or olive bough?
Crown of dust or laurel green?
Raving love or marriage vow?
King and comrade, where art thou?

Sailing on Pacific seas?
Pitching tents in Pima now?
Underneath magnolia trees?
Thatch of palm or cedar bough?
Soldier singer, where art thou?

Coasting on the Oregon?
Saddle bow or birchen prow?
Round the isles of Amazon?
Pampas, plain or mountain brow?
Prince of rovers, where art thou?

Answer me from out the west!
I am weary, stricken now;
Thou art strong, and I would rest;
Reach a hand with lifted brow!
King of Tigre, where art thou?"
—Charles Warren Stoddard.

## FANNING'S HEART.

Miss Irwin was very busy. She was handling a difficult assignment which by rights should have been given to one of the men reporters, and so it happened that she remained after every one else had gone to dinner, and for some time the walls of the city editor's room had listened to the unusual sound at such an hour of a bad stub pen scratching over thin brown paper.

Finally the monotonous scratching was interrupted by the opening of a door, and Fanning, the police reporter, hastily entered. Miss Irwin paused in her story long enough to look up.

"Oh," she said, "it's you, Fanning. Been to dinner already?"

"No, ma'am, not yet. I'm looking for Scranton. Hasn't come back yet, has he?"

"Not yet. Anything I can do for you?"

"No, thanks. I just wanted to see him about a story—that little chap that was hurt. Read about it, didn't you? Scranton's interested. The little chap's dying. I've just come from the house. The doctors all say he'll die tonight, and I wanted to tell Scranton. I am so worried. Pshaw, I'm worried sick. I"—He paused, ran his fingers through his hair and looked embarrassed.

"Come, now, Fanning, tell me all about it," said the thoroughly interested Miss Irwin.

"There ain't much to tell. Oh, you mean what I'm worrying about? Well, to put the whole thing in a few lines, I'm afraid he might not die in time for me to get my story for the morning's paper. Just think of what I'd lose—such a beautiful story."

Miss Irwin looked shocked, and Fanning saw it. His blue eyes took on a resolute expression, but the muscles of his face did not move, nor did his red cheeks grow the least bit redder. He lit a cigarette and said doggedly:

"Yes, ma'am; so long as he's going to die—they said he won't live through tonight—he might have enough consideration for me to arrange it in time. Just my luck to get scooped." And he knocked off some cigarette ashes.

Miss Irwin gazed at the boy in astonishment.

"Why, you cruel, cruel fellow," she exclaimed, in a disappointed tone, "I didn't think you were that sort."

It was Fanning's turn to look disappointed. "You seem to think, because I talk as I do, that a police reporter hasn't any feelings at all," he said, in an injured way. "Maybe we've got more than you think. Now, there ain't anybody sorrier than I am for that little boy. Why, his mother and sister think I'm the best friend they've got, because if I hadn't said my say, the bully who hurt the little chap wouldn't have been held at all. I fixed him all right enough, though; made things pretty lively at the police court, didn't I? Well, I guess.

"Say, if he would only hurry up and die in time I could write the most elegant and touching story. You just ought to see him. Everybody takes so much interest in him, and folks send him books and toys and jelly and all sorts of good things to eat. When I saw him this evening, the bed was covered with playthings, but if you'll believe it, he didn't seem to care for 'em at all. The only thing he noticed was a bunch of roses somebody had sent him. He wouldn't part with 'em, and when I saw him lying back there with the flowers against his cheek, I thought how pretty it would be for me to have him die with them in his hand. Say, wouldn't that be picturesque? I won't bother you, though, any longer. If you see Scranton, tell him about it; he'll be interested."

The door closed, and Miss Irwin was again alone. She couldn't take up the train of thought she had been pursuing when interrupted, and she still had the shocked look she assumed at the beginning of Fanning's conversation.

"Such a hardened fellow," she muttered, "and yet at heart I really believe him to be what he says he is."

The next morning Miss Irwin scanned the papers, but saw nothing about the boy. The evening papers contained long accounts of his life and death. Miss Irwin felt rather sorry that Fanning, with all his cruel, kind heart, had been scooped. She was sure his account would have surpassed those she had read, and she sighed as she thought of the roses. They had not been mentioned at all.

Several days passed. She was anxious to meet the police reporter. Curiosity caused her to wonder what he would say. Finally the chance came. She happened to be waiting for a car when Fanning passed. She stopped him.

"By the way, Fanning, I saw you were cheated out of your story about the little boy."

"Yes, I was. Luck's dead against me."

"What time did he die?"

"Three a. m. exactly. Just too late for me to get in even a line. I was there when he died."

"Poor, dear, little fellow! How did he die?"

"He died on space rates, ma'am."

Miss Irwin thought that she had become used to the reporter's peculiar style, but his reply was too much for her. When she regained her composure, she said:

"I mean, did he know anybody? Was he conscious to the last?"

"Oh, yes. He just opened his eyes; then he shut 'em again, and he opened 'em again and smiled real sweet at his mother and sister and me, and then, and then he—he just died nice, real nice.

"Say," he touched Miss Irwin on the arm and laughed, "what do you suppose? His mother thinks so much of me she asked me to pick out the coffin; said she didn't know what would be appropriate. I selected a little beauty. Say, you ought to have seen him in it."

Miss Irwin was becoming vastly interested in Fanning. He was so different from any one she had ever met before. Then, too, he puzzled her. His conversation was certainly of a "don't care" style, but somehow she couldn't believe him to be as heartless as he seemed. His story about the death of the little boy had affected her greatly; so much so, in fact, that she went to see the sorrow stricken mother.

"Oh," said the mother, between her tears, "you are from The Morning Herald, you say? It is so kind of you to come. My poor little boy thought The Herald was the best paper in town; he often sold it. If all the people on The Herald are so good and kind as you and Mr. Fanning"—

"Fanning!"

"Yes, do you know him? I don't know what on earth I would have done in all my trouble if it hadn't been for him. He's got the kindest, most generous heart. 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' but then, Mr. Fanning can afford to give, and"—

"Fanning afford to give!" ejaculated Miss Irwin. "Why"—

"It's a blessed thing to be rich, and to have so much power on a great big paper like The Herald," continued the elder woman. "Of course, if he had been poorer off than he really is, I wouldn't have let him do what he did."

"May I ask what he did?" inquired Miss Irwin.

"Yes, indeed, and I'm only too glad to tell you about it. I believe in mentioning good deeds. Mr. Fanning's paper took such an interest in my little boy that it printed long columns about him, and then Mr. Fanning had the man who injured my boy put in jail, and then he sent him flowers — beautiful roses, the ones he was buried with—and Mr. Fanning even bought the coffin with his own money. When I told him not to do that, he laughed and said that was nothing—he could afford it."

"So," mused the lady reporter, as she walked away, "Fanning has spent all his hard earned savings on the flowers and coffin. He's a dear, good boy."—Omaha Herald.

#### Always Room For "Isers."

"The kind of men I want to hire," said a newspaper publisher the other day while talking to a friend, "are seldom to be had. No matter what their lines of business 'isers' (a word that rhymes with scissors) are never out of work and always get good money. I want some isers."

"Isers?" exclaimed his companion. "What on earth are isers?"

"To explain what they are," replied the publisher, "let me tell you a story of a 'want ad.' Once a man wished to employ for his circus an acrobat who could throw triple somersaults. So he put a 'want ad.' in the paper. In reply to the advertisement he received 50 letters. Together with a friend he read them over. Some of the letters he put in a pile by themselves. They were the ones that read something like this:

"DEAR SIR—You advertise for a man who can throw a triple somersault. I used to throw triple somersaults and think that after a little practice I could do it again. I'd like a trial.

"The other letters were put in another pile and ran something like this:

"DEAR SIR—I am a good acrobat; but, while I never have thrown triple somersaults, I think with a little practice I could do it. I'd like to have a trial.

"'Well,' said the circus man, as he shook his head sadly, 'there are 50 letters from 50 acrobats. Twenty-five of them are "has beens," 25 are "going to bes," but there ain't an "iser" in the whole lot.' Now, I want 'isers,' and so does every other business man, but they are all employed."—New York Tribune.

#### Mistaken Kindness.

One of the first resolutions which are formed by men and women who are succeeding in life, that is, as measured by the only standard in use nowadays, increasing their possessions far beyond their actual needs, is that they will put safeguards around their children; the hardships which they themselves contended against shall never, if they can help it, be encountered by their offspring. They not only coddle themselves, indulge themselves with unaccustomed luxuries and spare themselves all avoidable physical exertion, but they believe this course to be the right way to live, and that if it is good for them, it is good for their children. They do not understand that character is formed under the pressure of the compulsory hardships and self denials of youth, just as they forget that health is not a gift or an accident, but the reward of abstinence and of hard work under natural conditions, perhaps continued through several generations.—Frederick Tudor.

#### First Electric Light In a Theater.

It is believed that the first electric light installed in an American theater was a Jablochkoff candle, used as a focusing lamp in the old California theater, in Bush street, San Francisco, in 1878. The managers of the theater at that time were Messrs. Barton & Hill, General Barton and Frank Lawler. The play was "Antony and Cleopatra," Rose Eytinge and Cyril Searle taking the leading parts. Mr. A. H. Reece was the engineer in charge of the work.

Time has worked a complete revolution in theatrical lighting, and today there is not a theater in the United States which could dispense with the electric light.—Electricity.

## DO SNAKES CHARM?

### THERE ARE PROS AND CONS TO THIS QUESTION APPARENTLY.

**A Tale From Texas Which Supports the Affirmative, but There Are Naturalists Who Say No—Claim That the Snake's Victims Are Self Hypnotized.**

A gopher snake at Escondido has been the cause of much earnest discussion among local naturalists. The question discussed was, "Do Snakes Charm or Hypnotize Their Prey?" One of the naturalists had the unusual but fortunate experience at Escondido of happening upon a large gopher snake just as the reptile was about to overcome a trembling cottontail rabbit and envelop the animal in its deadly coils. For some time the naturalist watched the snake's movements.

It was within 10 or 12 inches of the apparently fascinated rabbit. Silently and almost imperceptibly the snake had wormed its way nearer and nearer to its victim. Its eyes glistened with an intense brightness. Not a movement did it make which might alarm the timid rabbit. The forked tongue, which to the eye of a human being is so repulsive and intended to be terrifying, appeared to exert an entirely different influence upon the mind of the innocent rabbit.

This darting tongue either excited the victim's curiosity or caused the animal to so concentrate its mind on the snake's tongue as to throw that mind into a hypnotic condition of such strength that it could not break the spell and run away from impending death. The forked tongue darted out of the snake's mouth almost as regularly and rapidly as the needle of a sewing machine rises and falls in the cloth. The lithe body crept nearer and nearer. The rabbit was motionless. Its eye was fixed on the piercing eye of the snake. Even the waving of the wind kissed shrubs about the rabbit failed to break the spell, and softly and slowly grim death in snake form wreathed its folds about the creature. Then was the spell broken.

But the strong coils of the snake were in position. Never a rabbit lived that could break that embrace of death. Realizing at last the terrible peril, the terrified rabbit struggled vainly to escape, and as the rings of the snake drew closer about the frail form so tightly that breathing became difficult the rabbit uttered a despairing cry almost human in its intenseness and sound. It was the rabbit's last earthly utterance. An extra twist of the cruel coils and poor bunny was no more. Lungs, heart and bones were literally crushed. The snake did not relax the pressure for fully ten minutes. Unwinding itself, the snake dragged the prey under an adjoining bush for dinner.

To the naturalist who watched the capture of the rabbit it appeared as if the snake had certainly fascinated the animal. As a gopher snake is not poisonous and has no well developed fangs its only means of killing prey is by constriction. In order to catch an animal it seems almost necessary for the snake to fascinate the victim.

Other naturalists claim that snakes do not possess the power of fascinating either birds or animals. One man who has given the matter much study remarked that "no error is apparently more rooted in the human mind than that which attributes to snakes this peculiar power of fascination." By this power they are said to be able so to paralyze their victims that the birds or animals are rendered utterly incapable of movement and wait for the attack of a snake or even go forward to meet it in fear and trembling, but without any power of retaliation.

Now, any one who watches the behavior of small animals placed alive as food in the cages in which snakes are kept in captivity in the hope of seeing this marvelous power in operation will be grievously disappointed. Chickens, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, all move about with an utter absence of fear of the snakes. My belief is that it is possible to account for the popular belief that snakes possess a power to fascinate for several reasons. An observer may come on the scene and find a number of birds mobbing a snake just as they will mob an owl or a buzzard. The dashes of the bird toward the snake and their fluttering round it may easily be put down to the effect of the snake's glance, while they are in reality merely attempts of the birds to drive off the intruder. A mother bird whose young are attacked will almost certainly behave in this way and may herself fall a victim, not to the power of fascination in the snake, but to the force of her maternal feelings.

It may be the mobbing of the snake by the companions of a victim that has been seized or of a mother whose nest has been robbed; it may be simply the effect of poison already injected before the observer has come upon the scene, or it may be simple curiosity. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred one or the other of these causes has been at work. What, then, of the hundredth case, and what about the fascination exercised on man, cases of which have undoubtedly been recorded? The explanation lies in the probability that it is a case of self hypnotism.

It is an error to suppose that will power has anything to do with the effect. The matter has been taken up scientifically by the medical profession and it has been found that the hypnotic state of sleep or trance, or whatever it may be termed, can be produced by looking fixedly at the operator or at a coin or at the tip of one's own nose. It is not necessary to go into the question of how the result is brought about, but there is a physiological explanation. What happens then in the hundredth case is that the man or the animal may be self hypnotized by gazing fixedly at the snake, the subject being thus thrown into a sort of trance, making no attempt to move out of danger unless roused by some exterior influence.—San Diego Cor. Chicago Times-Herald.

The "general" of our army has no duties prescribed.

## THE BIG TOURNEY.

**Three Games From St. Petersburg—Pillsbury Wins and Loses.**

H. N. PILLSBURY.

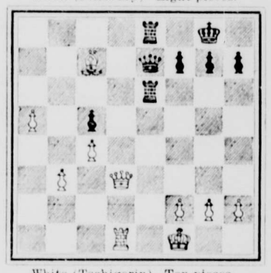
The European mail has brought three more games from the St. Petersburg chess tourney. The reader will find the scores of the games played by Pillsbury and Tschigorin and Lasker and Steinitz on Jan. 2 and the first game of the fourth round played between Pillsbury and Lasker on Jan. 5:

PETROFF'S DEFENSE.

| TSCHIGORIN. White. | PILLSBURY. Black. | TSCHIGORIN. White. | PILLSBURY. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 18 P—Q Kt 3 | Q—K 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 19 Kt—K 4 | Kt—K 2 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | B—B 4 | 20 K R—K | Q—Kt 3 |
| 4 P—B 3 | P x P | 21 B x P | Q R—K |
| 5 Castles | Kt—K 5 | 22 Kt x B | P x Kt |
| 6 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 23 P—B 4 | P—Q B 4 |
| 7 B x Kt | Kt x B | 24 B—Kt 6 | Kt—B 4 |
| 8 P—K 5 | Q—Kt 3 | 25 B—B 7 | Kt—Q 7 |
| 9 P x P | B—K 2 | 26 Q—Q 5 | Kt—K 7 ch |
| 10 P—Q 5 | Kt—Kt 5 | 27 K—B | Kt—B 6 |
| 11 Kt—B 3 | Castles | 28 Q x Q P | Kt x R |
| 12 P—Q R 3 | Kt—Q 6 | 29 R x Kt | R—K 3 |
| 13 P—Q 6 | P x P | 30 Q—Q 3 | Q—B 3 |
| 14 Kt—Q 5 | B—Q | 31 P—Q R 4 | K R—K |
| 15 P x P | P—Kt 3 | 32 P—R 5 | Q—K 2 |
| 16 Kt—B 4 | Kt x Kt | 33 Resigns | |

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S THIRTY-SECOND MOVE.

Black (Pillsbury)—Eight pieces.



White (Tschigorin)—Ten pieces.

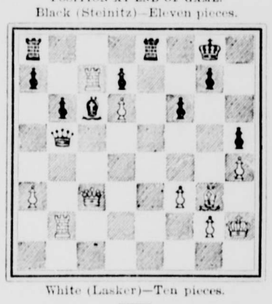
33 Resigns

RUY LOPEZ.

| LASKER. White. | STEINITZ. Black. | LASKER. White. | STEINITZ. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 17 B x Kt | B—Kt 2 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 18 B—Kt 3 | B—K B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | B—B 4 | 19 R—B | B x P |
| 4 P—B 3 | Q—B 3 | 20 R—B 7 | B—Q B 3 |
| 5 Castles | K Kt—K 2 | 21 Kt—Q 4 | B x Kt |
| 6 P—Q 4 | P x P | 22 Q x B | Q—B 7 |
| 7 B x Kt | Kt x B | 23 P—K R 4 | K R—K |
| 8 P—K 5 | Q—Kt 3 | 24 P—B 3 | P—K R 4 |
| 9 P x P | B—K 2 | 25 K—R 2 | Q—R 5 |
| 10 P—Q 5 | Kt—Kt 5 | 26 Q—B 3 | P—B 3 |
| 11 Kt—B 3 | Castles | 27 R—B 2 | Q—Kt 4 |
| 12 P—Q R 3 | Kt—Q 6 | 28 R—Kt 2 | Q—Q 4 |
| 13 P—Q 6 | P x P | 29 R—Q 2 | Q—Q Kt 4 |
| 14 Kt—Q 5 | B—Q | 30 R—Kt 2 | Q—Q 4 |
| 15 P x P | P—Kt 3 | 31 R—Q 2 | Q—Q Kt 4 |
| 16 Kt—B 4 | Kt x Kt | 32 R—Kt 2 | Drawn |

POSITION AT END OF GAME.

Black (Steinitz)—Eleven pieces.



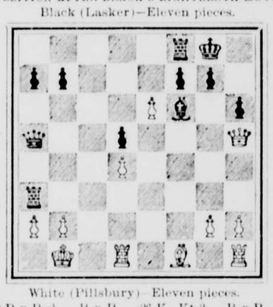
White (Lasker)—Ten pieces.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

| PILLSBURY. White. | LASKER. Black. | PILLSBURY. White. | LASKER. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | P—Q 4 | 10 K—Kt | P—K R 3 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 | 11 P x P | P x P |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 12 Kt—Q 4 | Castles |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | P—B 4 | 13 B x Kt | B x B |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | P x Q P | 14 Q—R 5 | Kt x Kt |
| 6 Q x P | Kt—B 3 | 15 P x Kt | B—K 3 |
| 7 Q—R 4 | B—K 2 | 16 P—B 4 | Q R—B |
| 8 Castles | Q—R 4 | 17 P—B 5 | R x Kt |
| 9 P—K 3 | B—Q 2 | 18 P x B | R—Q R 6 |

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S EIGHTEENTH MOVE.

Black (Lasker)—Eleven pieces.



White (Pillsbury)—Eleven pieces.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 P x P ch | R x P | 26 K—Kt 2 | R x P |
| 20 P x R | Q—Kt 3 ch | 27 Q—K 6 ch | K—R 2 |
| | | 28 K x R | Q—B 6 ch |
| 21 B—Kt 5 | Q x B ch | 29 K—R 4 | P—Kt 4 ch |
| 22 K—R | R—B 2 | | |
| 23 R—Q 2 | R—B 5 | 30 K x P | Q—B 5 ch |
| 24 K R—Q | R—B 6 | 31 Resigns | |
| 25 Q—B 5 | Q—B 5 | | |

#### Wan's Big Damages.

The Lake Erie and Western Railway company has been made defendant in a damage suit at Lafayette, Ind., the sum claimed being very large and the petition peculiar. The plaintiff is Hosea B Tullis. Briefly, Mr. Tullis alleges that on Feb. 10 last year he was in the employ of the defendant company as a brakeman. There was a collision. Tullis was thrown a considerable distance, alighting upon the hard ground. He has ever since been an invalid. His left side and hand are paralyzed. He demands that the courts give him $50,000.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### Quite a Cannonade.

The Cannon family is very solid in the new state of Utah. The elder Cannon having declined to stand for the United States senate, the legislature proceeds to nominate his son. It is quite a booming of Cannon, as it were.—Boston Herald.

#### Judæa Up to Date.

Jerusalem has 135 saloons.—Fair Play.

## POPULAR PHRASES.

### ORIGIN OF SOME OF THE CATCHWORDS THAT EVERYBODY USES.

**We Have Taken Some From the English and Invented Very Many Ourselves—How We Came to Adopt Some of the Phrases Which Are In General Use.**

Mention has been recently made of the disputed origin of the word "teetotal," claimed by two inventors, one living in England and the other in America, and each of whom may have hit upon the word independently and for the different reasons assigned. To curious minded persons who like to know the whys, whens and wherefores of everything the origin of popular catchwords and figures of speech is an interesting subject.

The word "machine," as we use it politically, is another which, like "teetotal," is of doubtful parentage. In the days of the old volunteer fire companies, which in large cities were potent factors in local politics, the phrase "to run with the machine" came into common use, and it meant that a man so spoken of was identified with the political coterie of the fire company with which he trained. The famous Boss Tweed began his career in New York "running with the machine" as a volunteer fireman. Yet the term as we now employ it was used in England long before. The Duke of Wellington, in a letter to a friend in 1845 deploring the increasing influence of popular agitation on the action of the houses of parliament, said: "Such is the operation of the machine as now established that no individual, be his character, conduct in antecedent circumstances and his abilities what they may, can have any personal influence in general." We may have derived our term "the machine" from our old volunteer fire company days, but in the England of Wellington's time there were no fire companies exerting any political influence.

That much overworked word "crank" gained universal vogue in connection with Guiteau's assassination of President Garfield, but it was long before that applied by the late Don Piatt, who claimed to be its inventor, to Horace Greeley, the purpose of it being to liken the famous editor to the crank of a hand organ, which is forever grinding out the same old tunes. The word, as we have now come to apply it, means much more and worse. It implies a condition of mind verging upon insanity, and this has given rise to the erroneous notion that it has its origin in the German word "krank."

The word "dago," now commonly applied to Italians all over the country, came originally from Louisiana, where it at first referred only to people of Spanish origin, but was later applied to Italians and Portuguese as well. The word is a corruption of "Diego" (James), which is a common Spanish name, San Diego being the patron saint of the Spaniards.

Another word of incessant employment in American speech is "dude," with its feminine complement, "dudine." This may have come to us from the old English word for clothes—"duds," in earlier times spelled "dudes."

Thackeray writes of one of his characters: "Her dresses were wonderful, her bonnets marvelous. Few women could boast such dudes." Shakespeare, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," writes of a "bucke of dudes," meaning a basketful of clothes ready for washing. Its present day literary currency dates from February, 1876, when the word appeared in Putnam's Magazine. But a famous New York clubman, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, claims the credit of first starting it as a popular term of contempt or ridicule for an overdressed person. He claims that a youth of this type who passed by the Union club window with a mincing step provoked himself and another clubman to hum together an accompaniment to the youth's walk, thus, "Du, da, de, du du, du de," and that he remarked "Good enough; dude is the proper name for it," and that thus the word was born.

The words "jingo" and "jingoism" are also of disputed derivation. We all know about the English music hall song which set the word going with a new meaning in 1877, but the original coinage of the term "By jingo!" is quite doubtful. In the Basque language the word jingo means God, and it is widely believed that "By jingo!" was a form of oath with which the Basque sailors familiarized the English sailors and, through them, all English speaking people. But others believe the word is a corruption of St. Gingoulph. It is one of the oddities of popular wordmaking that the term "jingoism," as now used, is a complete travesty of the sentiment of the song from which it was taken. A jingo, either in England or America, is now set down as a man spoiling for a fight, eager for war at any cost. But the original music hall song, with the jingo chorus, expressed exactly the opposite sentiment—a desire for peace. It began with "We don't want to fight," and its fiercest war note was struck in the declaration that if they had to do what they would rather not, they had plenty of men, ships and money.

Speaking of "Brother Jonathan," there is no doubt about its origin. When General Washington went to Massachusetts to take command of the Revolutionary army, he found a great lack of ammunition and other supplies. He turned for aid to Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, and got it, and in many emergencies of that period he used the phrase, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The expression became nationally current, and it stands as the American parallel to "John Bull."—Baltimore Sun.

A man that loves his own fireside, and can govern his house without falling by the ears with his neighbors or engaging in suits at law, is as free as a Duke of Venice.—Montaigne.

## A CONJURER'S TALE OF WOE.

**Confederate Produced a Handful of Change Instead of a Marked Dollar.**

Carl Hertz, the illusionist, was talking of some of the accidents that sometimes spoil the art of the conjuror.

"It was in Nashville," he said, "that I experienced a real knock down blow. I was performing the well known trick of passing a marked coin into the center of an uncut orange; at least that's what a good many people thought I was doing. I used a silver dollar, and emphasized the trick by passing the coin into the pocket of some boy whom I had enticed on to the stage.

"I will openly confess that the boy had to be a confederate, and that the marked dollar had its fellow in one previously prepared by me. One night, as I was entering the theater, I looked around for a likely youth to aid me in my double dealing. I picked a boy and promised to pass him in if he would follow my instructions.

"'I am a conjurer,' I said. 'I want you to put this dollar in your right hand trousers pocket. I'll get you a seat in the front row. When I ask for somebody to come on the stage, you must come. Then I will ask you to produce the dollar.'

"The boy promised everything, and, after making arrangements for him at the door, I left him. When I was ready for the dollar trick, I saw my young confederate sitting open mouthed in the front row. I had prevailed upon another member of the audience to lend me a dollar marked exactly as was that I had given to the boy.

"I passed that borrowed dollar into the orange, cut the fruit open, and out dropped the coin. Then I went on:

"'And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will perform a still more difficult feat. I have passed that dollar into an orange. Now I will ask some member of the audience to step on the stage, and, without going anywhere near him, I will pass the same dollar, marked, as you have seen, into his right hand trousers pocket.'

"True to his bargain, the boy stepped to the stage. I stepped opposite him and asked:

"'Now, sir, have you ever seen me before?'

"'No, sir,' was the answer.

"'I have here a dollar,' I continued. 'I am going to pass it into your right hand trousers pocket. One—two—three—go!'

"I made the proper magician's pass and smiled confidently upon my audience.

"'Now,' I said to my assistant, 'put your hand into your right hand trousers pocket and give me the dollar.'

"The boy looked a bit sheepish, but he dived his fist down. Then, to my unutterable horror, he produced a handful of silver and said:

"'I've only got 90 cents of it left, sir.'

"I went out in a hurry and took a drink."—New York Times.

## A MAN FOR AN EMERGENCY.

**Surprising Experience In a Car of a Boy Who Was Headstrong.**

A poorly dressed woman with a boy about 9 years old boarded one of the Union Trolley company's cars in White Plains avenue recently. There was no vacant seat, and she grabbed a strap in front of a young man and prepared to hang on. The young man got up and tipped his hat to her. Quick as a flash the boy dropped her hand and leaped into the seat on his knees, taking care to wipe his muddy feet on the clothing of the passengers on either side. The young man looked first at the woman, for whom he intended the seat, and then at the boy. The woman shook her head and said:

"Poor boy! I guess he's tired. He can have it, sir."

The young man looked from one to the other again. He shifted about uneasily for a moment. The other passengers in the car giggled. That decided him. Holding to a strap with one hand, he reached for the boy with the other and got him by the nape of the neck. He lifted him clear of the seat and held him dangling and kicking in the air. The woman was about to protest. Then she thought better of it and sat down in the vacant seat.

"Madam," said the young man, throwing the boy at her, "here is your boy."

"Thank you, sir," she said. "He is a bit headstrong, it's true, sir."

The boy looked astonished. He whimpered a little. The woman patted him on the head, and there wasn't a peep heard from him from that time until the Harlem bridge was reached and the crowd got out.—New York Sun.

#### The Mullein Plant.

We stopped to look at the downy content of that sober plant, the mullein. Many plants had the central leaves folded continuously one about another until a sort of large, gray green bud was formed, and in one of these buds a bee was taking an afternoon nap, snugly sheltered from the air, which was growing somewhat chilly. We thought that any prudent insect might find a comfortable winter home by asking the mullein to open its velvet leaves just a little and then to fold them tightly around the wanderer! And while we were speaking a bluebottle fly went humming past us, as if to say he had no mind yet to be asking shelter of any one!—Edith M. Thomas in St. Nicholas.

#### Artificial Eggs Barred.

"I wish to say," shouted that eminent tragedian, Mr. Barnes Tormer, "that the fiend who threw that china egg and knocked me breathless is nothing but a brute, with the instincts of an assassin. I am inured to ordinary expressions of disapproval, but this is more than flesh and blood can bear!"—Indianapolis Journal.

#### Has Doubts About It.

The Bachelor—It's easier to break things than to make them.

The Engaged Young Man (dubiously)—I don't know about that.—Philadelphia Record.

I gave my love a little dog,
My hourly passion to recall;
Alas! whatever love she had,
The dog has won it all!
—New York Tribune.

**The Master—Is it raining very hard, Thomas? The Servant—No, sir; only hailstones, sir!—Roxbury Gazette.**

"How married life does change one." "From what I have observed I should say it changes two."—Boston Courier.

Teacher—Suppose you were a king, Tommy, what would you do? Tommy—I'd never wash my face any more.—Woonsocket Reporter.

The burglar climbed over the office partition. "It is well to be on the safe side," he said. Then he began work on the vault.—Chicago Evening Post.

Enfant Terrible—And did they go into the ark two by two? Mamma—Yes, dearest. Enfant Terrible—Well, who went with auntie?—Pittsburg Bulletin.

"How does Jibson stand prosperity since he came into his fortune?" "Oh, he stands it all right, but it's pretty rough on his friends."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Which would you rather do, Jarley, kiss a girl on her lips or on her eyes?" "Her eyes, of course. You have to do it twice to cover the ground."—Harper's Bazar.

Old Maid—Is this the newspaper office? Clerk—Yes, ma'am. Old Maid (blushingly)—I see the Mayor advertised for proposals, and I would like to advertise, too.—Philadelphia Record.

Ragson Tatters—You don't know what it is, pardner, ter be trowed down by everybody, wid no frien's nor nottin'. The Other—Don't I? I'm a baseball umpire.—Philadelphia Record.

Wallace—Do you think electricity will be much in use in the next war? Ferry—In the next war? Why, the Spaniards are winning most of their battles with it right now.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Architect—Have you any suggestions for the study, Mr. Veryrich? Veryrich—Only that it must be brown. Great thinkers, I understand, are generally found in a brown study.—Household Words.

Harold was told to write a sentence containing the word "copse." He came from the city, and the word had a familiar sound. His sentence read: "The boy dodged the copse."—Youth's Companion.

"Clarence," she sighed, romantically, "do something true, something brave, something heroic to prove your love for me." "Well," he faltered, but calmly, "I have offered to marry you."—New York Herald.

Squildig—"The war in Cuba is very expensive to Spain." McSwilligen—"That's what it is. It would be much less costly if there were no cable communication with the island."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Mr. Insite, give the class your idea of optimist and pessimist." "Yes, sir. An optimist is a man who is happy when he is miserable, and a pessimist is a man who is miserable when he's happy."—Chicago Record.

Absent-minded Party—"Why, how do you do, Barker? How's you wife?" Barker—"My wife? Why, my dear doctor, I never married." Absent-minded Party—"Really! Congratulate her for me."—Harper's Bazar.

Ragged Haggard (at the door)—"I'm willin' to work, maddim, but I can't get nuthin' to do at my profession." Mrs. Snapperton—"H'm! What is your profession?" Ragged Haggard—"I am an anglomaniac."—Harper's Bazar.

"Great Scott, woman!" exclaimed Mr. Wickwire, to whom his wife was trying to explain something. "You couldn't do worse at trying to make your point if you were attempting to sharpen a lead pencil!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Uncle Bob—"How many valentines did you send, Tommy?" Tommy—"Fifteen." Uncle Bob—"You have quite a number of sweethearts. Tell me who they are." Tommy—"Oh, I sent them all to Mike, our hired man."—Harper's Bazar.

Aunt Maria—"Did he ever say anythink which would lead one to think that he wished to make you his wife?" Phoebe—"Yes, indeed. Why, only today he said that nothing was so becoming to me as calico."—Boston Transcript.

"I've been told Rivers' name is in old Rocksworthy's will." "Yes, his name is in it; he signed it as a witness. That's all, and—good gracious! What's the matter?" "Nothing, only I've lent him $500 on the strength of it."—Chicago Tribune.

"This is leap year, I know," said the maid; "but I do not think I could so far forget my maidenly modesty as to propose to a man. Yet——" "Yet what?" asked the youth, seeing she hesitated. "I might jump at an offer if it were made to me."—New York Herald.

Hermione—"Isn't Jack good? He has engaged himself to me, you know; but he says he will not bind me to him. If I can get somebody else, he says he shan't interfere." Blanch (sweetly)—"It is evident that he feels perfectly sure of you."—Boston Transcript.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 8 ..... 1896


The City of Mexico bids fair to gain two important results from the construction of its $13,000,000 tunnel. The one aimed at when the tunnel was begun was the drainage of the vast morass upon which the city rests; but with the completion of the work will come the development of such great electrical power that the street car lines may be supplied with it and the manufacturing industries of the capital relieved from the disadvantage of having to use $20 coal for fuel. An American syndicate has bought the right to utilize the water that will plunge through the tunnel, and use it to run dynamos. It is estimated that 10,000 horse power will be at its service. Within the next few years it is probable that other cities than the Mexican capital and other countries than Mexico will begin to show a proper conception of their industrial opportunities with the respect to the electrical power which the free use of water under pressure might provide them. It is astonishing that the United States, for example, has permitted millions of money to be spent for fuel when enormous water power was at the same time available and runing to waste. A demonstration was made twenty years ago that Niagara Falls could supply electricity for every manufacturing industry in New York and so it could, but between that time and this enough money has probably been expended in the same territory for coal in the production of steam to pay the running expenses of the State. What is true of Niagara Falls and New York is true, in a less but still potent degree, of every mountain lake and its contiguous region in the United States. It is especially true of California, the two great mountain ranges of which hold the power, within their rocky reservoires, to turn every wheel on the neighboring coast and a million besides. We shall see results in time, however—perhaps after Mexico has shown what can be done by confining water under pressure with electrical appliances—and then we shall all wonder why it has taken so long to hit upon the simplest of all expedients to create industrial values and prosperity.

The police courts are, if anything more corrupt and more infamously conducted than the Police Department. The one infamous adjunct of organized society plays into the hands of the other and between the two we have an interesting game of battle door and shuttlecock with decency and justice for the shuttlecocks. The Police Department and the Police Courts are completely under the domination of the criminal and vicious elements of society and no criminal fears them or needs to fear them unless a more powerful criminal influence is seeking "to down" him.—[S. F., Town Talk.

New Yorkers are justly in mortal fear of their cable cars. The city has but two lines of cables, and up and down Broadway the cars follow each other like a funeral procession. They run faster than the cables of San Francisco, and the great noise of the narrow street prevents them being heard. Every day there are serious accidents, and infirm people and children are regular victims. Transportation in New York city is a great problem, and the underground tollery system is being agitated.

Two Chinese vegetable gardeners brought to town today big loads of potatoes to sell. One of our citizens remarked, when he saw them driving into town: When the Chinaman comes to town, he generally brings something to sell. When the white laborer comes to town he doesn't have anything to sell and not many of the white farmers either."—[Ex.

A bicycle trust, with a capital of ten million dollars, is the latest project of capitalists. It is proposed to make Toledo the headquarters of the trust. Twenty factories are already located there. The demand for wheels this year exceeds all expectations, and it is reported that the entire output of all the factories in the United States is already already contracted for.

The Fresno Watchman furnishes encouraging news from the new oil region in the Coast Range foothills near Coalinga, southwest of Fresno. Wells are being rapidly sunk, some already producing generously, and now there is a movement on foot for a refinery

The annual profits of the Suez Canal amounts to $8,000,000, and the ships using it save $10,000,000 a year after paying the tolls. Its great success will stimulate the building of ship canals during the coming century.

There is great activity in the oil region of southeastern Kansas, and much is doing both in boaring of new wells and in the development of wells already put down to oil. Some 2,000 wells will be opened in that region within the next six months.

It seems that Paderewski's female admirers fairly waked the ship and adjacent shores up when the musical wonder quitted America. It is said that his pouch contained a quarter of a million more than when he landed on our shores.

There have been so many divorces and remarriages in the Vanderbilt set that the children cannot tell whether they are playing in their own back yard or not.

In the investigation of the management of the San Francisco Almshouse an unusual amount of rotton work was discovered.

### Various Tastes.

Manifold have been the forms of recreation indulged in by distinguished lawyers. Dyer, 1589, we are assured, when ruffled by any annoyance in the discharge of his duties, sought solace by playing upon the virginals; Fitzjames kept up an old college friendship with Wolsey when he was a simple country parson near Yeovil, and was actually engaged in the brawl at the fair, when his reverence got drunk and was by and by set in the stocks by Sir Amyas Paule. Erskine was a great lover of animals. A favorite dog attended him to all his consultations when at the bar, a pet goose followed him as he walked about the grounds, and two leeches which had been applied to him when he was once dangerously ill, called Home and Cline, after the names of two celebrated surgeons, were kept in a glass bowl and exhibited to his particular friends.

Stowell gloried in Punch and Judy. Camden, who had an undignified habit of gartering up his stocking while counsel were most strenuous in their eloquence, loved cider and novels. Wickens amused his leisure by bookbinding. Jessel catalogued funguses, while Marsh was singularly apt in picking locks with a piece of wire, an art which he had acquired by the frequent loss of his keys when at the bar.—Temple Bar.

### A Royal Romance.

That romance is not entirely wanting even in royal marriages is shown by the pretty story which precedes the engagement of the King of Portugal. Prince Carlos, who was known at that time as the Duke of Braganza, was on the way to Venice to celebrate his betrothal to the Archduchess Marie Valerie, daughter of the Austrian emperor, when, upon his arrival in Paris, he received news that her imperial highness had changed her mind. The prince was unwilling to return without a bride, and sought the advice of the Marquise de la Ferronay an old friend of the family. Her ladyship showed him the picture of a young girl, who, she said, was rich, talented and equal in rank. "I will have her, whoever she may be," exclaimed Carlos. "Where can she be seen?" "According to this morning's paper," replied the marquise, "her royal highness, the Princess Amelie of Orleans, arrived yesterday in Nice." Three days later the duke and princess met for the first time, and shortly afterward their betrothal was announced.

### Ornaments in India.

In India, for the mass of the people, the purchase of ornaments is almost the only form of indulgence to which a man who has made a little money treats himself. Ordinarily the man who has saved a few rupees does not change the nature of his food or the style of his clothing, nor does he invest in articles of furniture.

What he does—if he is of a cautious and saving nature—is to put his rupees in a hiding place, but if he is inclined for show he indulges his fancy by putting gold or silver ornaments on the persons of his wife and children.

These ornaments are the very last things to be parted with on a reverse of fortune, and even in the lowest social depths they are not put on the market until the last piece of coined money has vanished and no household utensils of brass or copper are left with which to obtain a coin.

### The Repeater's Charitable Motive.

"I am certain," said the election manager, "that you voted in another ward early this morning."

"How come you ter think so, colonel?"

"Because I saw you."

"You's sho' er dat?"

"Quite sure."

"Well, colonel, ter tell de truth, I did vote in de Fust wa'd, but I only done it out er charity."

"Out of charity?"

"Yes, suh. You see, hit wuz dis way, colonel: De man what I repsde polls had done bin dar sence daylight, en business wuz so slow, en he look so lonesome dat I des give him one vote ter start de ball a-rollin, dat's all."—Chicago Times-Herald.

There is in souls a sympathy with sounds, and as the mind is pitch'd, the ear is pleas'd with melting airs of martial, brisk or grave, some chord in unison with what we hear is touch'd within us, and the heart replies.—Cowper.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate, by the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to the following certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South west quarter of section No. 16, and the Northern quarter of section No. 15, East half of the Southern quarter of section No. 9, all in township No. 14 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 40 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 18 links; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its west line to the place of beginning, six and seven acres, and lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all containing what is known as the Reddy Place Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Last Dispatch Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

### He Approved the Book.

Chauncey M. Depew was telling a story about a police superintendent in one of our inland cities. The man was a sharp, shrewd fellow, who worked his way up from the ranks, with little or no education. A boy was arrested at the station by one of his officers, and in due time brought before the superintendent. The officer said that the boy had run away from his home in the east and was going west to fight Indians. The superintendent asked if any weapons had been found on the youthful desperado. The officer replied that the only thing found on him was a book. The superintendent continued: "These dime novels are doing more to injure boys' characters and to drive them from home than anything else. Let me see it."

The officer handed him the book. He took it and opened it. Then he said: "This is the Bible—eh? I have heard a lot about this book, but I have never read it. Wait until I see what it says." He began to read slowly and laboriously. After 20 minutes' silence he took his feet down from the desk, placed his glasses back in the case, and said kindly to the boy, "Well, my little man, I am surprised that with a book of this kind in your possession you should have decided to run away from home." Turning to the officer he said in a matter of fact way, "There are some really good things in it."—New York Tribune.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation held on the 20th day of March, 1896, an assessment (No. 3) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, on Edwards Street in the town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of May, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, unless payment is made before, will be sold on 30th day of May, 1896 to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Dated, March 20, 1896.


LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. C. & R. R. Stages. The Line is stocked with fast stock and comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage solicited.

A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890. tf.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25
" ..... February 22
" ..... March 28
" ..... April 25
" ..... May 23
" ..... June 20
" ..... July 18
" ..... August 22
" ..... September 19
" ..... October 17
" ..... November 14
" ..... December 12

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.

W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 & 1.125 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine No Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

~ EVERY SMOKER PRAISES THEM ~

(Official.)

## Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 96. Cash on hand | $ 18 444 2 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 728 0 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector fees | 53 00 | |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees | 2 50 | |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 70 85 | |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 49 3 | |
| Geo. W. McIntyre, Int State land | 44 86 | |
| R. W. McIntyre, Int. State land | 22 4 | |
| W. H. Murray, Int State land | 22 10 | |
| R. O'Neal, Fines in Justice court | 14 50 | |
| S. T. Black, Supt. State | 2 58 01 | |
| | 22 031 27 | |
| Feb. A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 542 53 | |
| P. A. Chatfield, Assessor | 5 10 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax collector fees | 6 0 | |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 105 60 | |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 40 80 | |
| E. A. Crocker, Int. State land | 27 1 | |
| E. A. Crocker, Int. State land | 63 51 | |
| J. W. Cook, rent int. sta. school | 28 0 | |
| W. H. Murray, Int. St. sch. ld. | 46 51 | |
| R. P. Keeler, Int State land | 5 6 | |
| S. P. McKnight, Int State land | 1 20 | |
| S. W. Austin, fees | 24 00 | |
| | 22,931 3 | |
| Mar. A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 6 1 5 | |
| A. M. Given, Tax collector fees | 53 8 | |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 58 0 | |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 158 30 | |
| J. G. Birchim, Int. St. land | 3 10 | |
| J. G. Birchim, Int. sw. sp. land | 15 68 | |
| J. H. Shannon, Int. State land | 31 60 | |
| Agnes McFee, Red mpt. in land | 4 1 | |
| P. W. Forbes, Int. State land | 1 50 | |
| | 24,039 3 | |

| DISBURSEMENTS— | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. Salary | 1 765 88 | |
| Hospital | 5 2 60 | |
| Sundries | 1 70 | |
| General Expense | 1,653 11 | |
| Bridge | 653 56 | |
| Sandy road districts | 1,2 2 2 | |
| Union School | 85 00 | |
| Station school | 1 0 30 | |
| Fish Spring School | 90 77 | |
| Round Valley School | 113 42 | |
| Liberty School | 7 50 | |
| Warm Spring School | 51 2 | |
| Big Pine School | 197 25 | |
| Valley School | 11 00 | |
| Lone Pine School | 114 50 | |
| Fish Springs Library | 14 28 | |
| Station School Library | 17 7 | |
| Milton Library | 26 0 | |
| Liberty Library | 11 03 | |
| Sandy School Dist. Library | 11 25 | |
| Teachers Library | 13 9 | |
| Unapportioned County School | 1 00 | |
| | 6,5 4 06 | |
| Feb. Independence Road Fund | 550 00 | |
| Salary | 1 024 98 | |
| Hospital | 30 0 | |
| General Expense | 204 40 | |
| Road Dist. No. 3 | 7 | |
| Bishop School | 2 0 0 | |
| Lone Pine School | 150 75 | |
| Lone School | 180 00 | |
| Station School | 75 00 | |
| Big Pine School | 25 00 | |
| Warm Springs School | 5 00 | |
| Fish Springs School | 75 00 | |
| Liberty School | 2 00 | |
| Riverside School | 7 00 | |
| Milton School | 7 00 | |
| Independence School | 1 00 | |
| Tobacco Building | 20 80 | |
| Independence Library | 2 85 | |
| Lone Pine Library | 2 13 | |
| Big Pine Library | 2 85 | |
| | 24,019 85 | |
| Mar. Fish Springs Road | 223 0 | |
| County Road | 1,500 00 | |
| Road Fund | 1,024 98 | |
| Hospital Fund | 3 00 | |
| Union School | 7 00 | |
| Liberty School | 11 0 | |
| Lone Pine School | 250 75 | |
| Big Pine School | 350 0 | |
| Irving School | 137 50 | |
| Bishop School | 315 0 | |
| Warm Springs School | 3 85 | |
| Riverside School | 158 65 | |
| Tobacco School | 60 00 | |
| Independence School | 17 00 | |
| Fish Springs School Dist. | 75 00 | |
| Round Valley School | 120 0 | |
| Station School | 1 25 | |
| Tobacco Building | 31 40 | |
| Lone Pine Library | 1 5 | |
| Independence Library | 9 7 | |
| Liberty Library | 3 97 | |
| Milton School | 75 0 | |
| | 11,4 2 0 | |
| Balance | 5 7 83 | |
| | 24,019 8 | |

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the Salary Fund | $ 977 16 | |
| General Expense | 559 76 | |
| Hospital | | 159 40 |
| Road | 58 97 | |
| Bishop School special | 5 13 | |
| State General | 565 48 | |
| General Fund | 3,7 55 | |
| Road District No. 1 | 178 38 | |
| Road District No. 2 | 738 99 | |
| Road District No. 3 | | 94 |
| Road District No. 4 | 189 20 | |
| Road District No. 5 | 71 44 | |
| Unapportioned County | 61 01 | |
| Road Poll Tax | 3 00 | |
| Bridge | 1 57 | |
| Swamp & overflowed land | 289 59 | |
| Int. Pipe | 23 00 | |
| Big Pine School special | 26 00 | |
| Teachers' Library | 15 74 | |
| Contingent | 88 25 | |
| Unapportioned prop. tax | 548 27 | |
| County School | | 845 12 |
| To the School Districts: | | |
| Riverside | 227 47 | |
| Round Valley | 78 79 | |
| Irving | 266 75 | |
| Bishop | 845 56 | |
| Station | 150 00 | |
| Warm Springs | 370 48 | |
| Big Pine | 120 27 | |
| Milton | 318 41 | |
| Independence | 193 89 | |
| Fish Springs | 57 03 | |
| Union | 591 52 | |
| Lone Pine | 443 23 | |
| Liberty | 61 | |
| Valley | 174 76 | |
| Tobacco | 198 00 | |
| To the various School district Libraries: | | |
| Union | 57 02 | |
| Round Valley | 21 49 | |
| Irving | 59 79 | |
| Bishop | 170 17 | |
| Station | 58 24 | |
| Warm Springs | 25 81 | |
| Big Pine | 61 50 | |
| Independence | 29 91 | |
| Union | 28 15 | |
| Riverside | 26 96 | |
| Lone Pine | 50 05 | |
| Fish Springs | 5 72 | |
| Liberty | 1 25 | |
| Tobacco | 16 95 | |
| Valley | 1 25 | |
| To the various School District Building Funds: | | |
| Independence | 3 00 | |
| Fish Spring | 10 84 | |
| Independence Bond | 78 95 | |
| Bishop Bond (old) | 71 02 | |
| Union Bond | 245 49 | |
| Bishop Bond (new) | 977 77 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 595 65 | |
| Fish Springs Bond | 8 52 | |
| Lone Pine Bond | 1,394 77 | |
| | 10,583 30 | |
| Cash on hand | | 9,577 83 |
| | | 10,583 30 |

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Approved April 8, 1896.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


(Official.)

## Auditor's Report.

Qqarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quarter ending March 31, 1896.

April 1. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between January 1, 1896 and March 31, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total warrants drawn | | $12,213 47 |
| General Exp. Fund | 1,827 83 | |
| Salary Fund | 3,315 84 | |
| Hospital Fund | 612 60 | |
| School Fund | 4,154 79 | |
| Bridge Fund | 653 56 | |
| Teachers' Library | 28 16 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 4 95 | |
| Unapportioned | 15 75 | |
| Road Dist. No. 1 | 179 06 | |
| Road Dist. No. 2 | 200 77 | |
| Road Dist. No. 3 | 59 95 | |
| Road Dist. No. 4 | 78 00 | |
| Road Dist. No. 5 | 148 45 | |
| Tobacco Building | 125 26 | |
| | $12,213 47 | $12,213 47 |

April 1. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County's total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| County Bonds | | 62,000 00 |
| Old Indebtedness | | 990 00 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County's total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| Cash in treasury | | 9,577 83 |
| Remaining indebtedness | | 53,412 72 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1896.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDER FOR NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO SELL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of
The Salt Wells Borax Co., a corporation,
An Insolvent Debtor.

D. Holland, the trustee of the estate of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, an insolvent debtor having filed his petition in this Court asking for an order to sell certain property of he estate of said debtor at public auction. It is ordered that the 6th day of April, 1896, be set for the day for hearing said petition at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court room of said Court; and that said trustee give notice of the hearing of said petition to the creditors of said debtor by serving each a copy of this order by mail, and by publication of this order in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in said County of Inyo, as often as said paper is published before the day set for hearing of said petition.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo.

Dated, March 23, 1896.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 28, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lolin A. Anger, husband of Mrs. Lotti M. Anger, of Independence, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 053, for the S½ Sec. 22, T. 14 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M. before the Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Leonidas Aguirre, John G. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo County, Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


THE NUCLEUS—THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, newly furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the best and Livery Business at Bishop, and carefully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BOOKS ON MINING

CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY, ASSAYING, ELECTRICITY THE MECHANIC TRADES, SCIENCE, ETC.

AGENTS WANTED FOR YOST FALCON AND WARNER BICYCLES AND TANDEMS.

AGENTS WANTED

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

E. M. CLARKE, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—OPPOSITE EIDESHITUZ'S STORE.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Court House. Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

## CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FG'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10:50 a m | Ar | 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | | 11:25 a m | | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 14 | | 12:10 p m | | 4:00 p m |
| Churchill | 26 | | 12:40 p m | | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | | 1:40 p m | | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2:05 p m | | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | | 2:30 p m | | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | | 3:10 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3:50 p m | | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5:00 p m | Lv | 11:40 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6:00 a m | Ar | 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | | 6:27 a m | | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 123 | | 7:10 a m | | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 141 | | 7:30 a m | | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 157 | | 7:50 a m | | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 162 | | 8:10 a m | | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 149 | | 8:50 a m | | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9:00 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9:30 a m | | 3:0 p m |
| Junction | | | 10:10 a m | | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | | 11:10 a m | | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | | 12:00 m | | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | | 12:50 p m | | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 194 | | 1:30 p m | | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 2:10 p m | | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv | 3:15 p m | Lv | 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | | 4:05 p m | | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | | 4:50 p m | | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | | 5:25 p m | | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6:20 p m | | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | | 6:50 p m | | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 298 | Ar | 7:00 p m | Lv | 6:00 p m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Train 4 runs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passenger train make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 15 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downieville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Allis Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canon of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

## VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FG'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv | 8:15 a m | Lv | 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | | 8:37 a m | | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | | 9:05 a m | | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | | 9:20 a m | | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | | 10:12 a m | | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | | 10:55 a m | | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar | 11:05 a m | Ar | 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | | TO RENO. | |
| Virginia | Lv | 5:55 p m | Lv | 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | | 6:06 p m | | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | | 6:43 p m | | 8:50 a m |
| Carson | | 7:10 p m | | 9:25 a m |
| Franktown | | 7:44 p m | | 10:59 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | | 8:08 p m | | 11:18 a m |
| Reno | Ar | 8:30 p m | Lv | 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug4-tf


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, make close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

JOHN CLARKE.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 8 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESTON
District Attorney ..... C. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows. Independence—Service every sunday evening to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and service every fourth sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock.—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the evening service the fourth sunday of each month—sunday school every sunday at 10 o'clock.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every morning except the second and fourth sunday when the service will be held in the evening—The time of morning service 11 o'clock, evening service 7:30—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the service the second Sunday of each month—sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Georgia Creek—Service the first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 p. m. Camp Independence—service the second Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.—sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Liberty—service the second sunday of each month to commence at 3 o'cloc p. m.—sunday school every sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services. THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 63 |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 4 00 |
| Copper | .17 |

Judge Arnot is expected to arrive next Monday.

The weather seems to be on the improve.

Bishop talks of celebrating the coming Fourth.

Pat Keys came in from Beverilge last Wednesday.

The 'Yerington Rustler' has resumed publication.

Fred Holbert spent a couple of days in town this week.

Decoration day falls on Saturday, May 30th this year.

Chas. Summers came down from Bishop last Wednesday.

Assessor Chalfant spent several days in town the past week.

A new time-table has taken effect on the Virginia & Truckee rail-road.

Jas. R. Moffett went out to Darwin last Sunday and returned Wednesday.

D. Holland of Keeler spent several days in town the first of the week.

Alex. Clarke intends to start for the state of Oregon within a couple of weeks.

What's the matter with having a basket picnic—when the weather will permit?

Mrs. G. W. De La Matyr was down from Bishop last Saturday on land business.

J. D. Mairs came down from Big Pine last week and is spending a few days in town.

Jake Schober and Frank O. Penny were down from Bishop last Wednesday on land business.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo Reinhakle came down from Big Pine last Saturday and returned the next day.

Thos. Treglown came down from Benton last week, where he has been working for the past year.

Cattlemen are preparing for their annual round up, preparatory to leaving for the summer ranges.

John Schober drove in from the south last Wednesday evening most all of his cargo was unloaded here.

The agent that sold a number of stoves in this vicinity last year was around the past week making collections.

R. S. Miner Esq arrived from Bridgeport last Tuesday evening, having driven through with private conveyance.

Miss Agnes Chalfant returned to Bishop last Saturday morning after a visit of a couple of weeks with friends here.

The cold weather has kept the feed back to such an extent that the sheep will fare considerably harder than they did last year.

Mrs. Max Gensberger left for San Francisco last Thursday morning, after a visit of three weeks here with her sister, Mrs. F. Rhine.

Mrs. H. B. Saylor and child arrived from Los Angeles last Monday. She came to meet her husband and they will make their home here.

Miss Etta Wood arrived from San Francisco last Wednesday, where she has been attending school. She comes to spend the holidays at home.

A. St. Merry, who has had a lease on Gunn's blacksmith shop for the past nine months, left last Monday for his home at Redlands, San Barnardino Co., and to seek pastures new. J. W. Murphy is again installed at the old stand.

### Stray Notes From The Lake-side Reporter.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Enclosed find a few May day items, some of them got wet as it rained and snowed and hailed and so fourth in and around Keeler and vicinity on Wednesday just the same as if it was winter instead of spring lingering in the lap of summer.

Mr. George White, the boss carpenter of Hawthorne, and Mr. Geo. D. Calvert, the genial and good looking mayor of Tibbetts are among the latest arrivals in Keeler. They came down for their health and are improving rapidly.

The latest social club started in Keeler is called the "Entre nous." Several social dances have been held and the meeting held at the residence Mrs. L. F. Wrinkle last week was a very enjoyable affair, dancing was kept up until midnight when a sumptuous supper was given by the hostess.

Mr. R. C. Irvine, representing Joe Poeheim, the tailor, came in on the last Mojave stage and went to Darwin and returned Wednesday en route to Lone Pine and upper Inyo.

It is reported that a very fine entertainment and dance was given at Lone Pine on Tuesday evening in honor of some Mexican or Spanish holiday. Several parties went up from Keeler by private conveyance.

At a meeting of the Lone Pine Canal Company, held at Lone Pine on April 25th Mr. J. A. McKenzie was elected President of the board of directors; Thos. Boland, treasurer; W. M. Richards, secretary. The following directors were duly elected: J. A. McKenzie, Thomas Boland, E. Robinson, M. S. McKenzie and D. Holland.

Mike Martin of Modock came in on Wednesday's stage and will go to Independence for medical attendence on Thursday, as there is some serious trouble with one of his ears, he being almost deaf from some unknown cause.

A new resturant has been opened in Keeler. There seems to be quite a number of extra men and laborers in town at present and it is rumored that some more dwelling houses will soon be built.

Railroad avenue from one end of the city limits to the other in Keeler, is being graveled by the Railroad empany. The main line and the side tracks are being ballasted with gravel and leveled up.

Supt. R. J. Laws went to Keeler last Monday, returning to Hawthorne on Thursday's train.

One of our citizens was up at Hawthorne lately, and being a lover of melody, kept the nickel-in-the-slot music box at the "Nucleus" playing popular airs without intermission. An old fellow in the garb of a miner, who had been listening intently, at last approached the Keelerite and asked "Do it play anny Irish choons?" On being told that it did he said "Well thin give uz Pandeen O'Rafferty or the Cruiskeen Lawn." "Haven't either of them" replied the man from Keeler. "But here's an Irish air either by Pat Ford or O'Donovan Rossa, I forgot which," and he slid in the disc of the stabat mater. As the beautiful strains of Rossini's masterpiece came from the instrument the miner reverently took off his cap and remained silent until it was finished. "Oi tought I wor in church" he at length remarked, "such peaceful music as thot wor niver kimposed by no wild spalpeen loike Donovan Rossa, but may be 'twor tom Moore who did it, sure an he did kimpose some illigant verses and choons 'off in the stilly noight' wor wan, an the 'young may moon' another, an the devil knows what all besi-lse. Ah but he wor a great man, 'tom Moore,'" and the old fellow walked away scratching his head and extolling ireland's famous bard.

Mechanically yours,
E. L. ECTRIC.

### A Small Scare

A fire alarm was turned in last Saturday evening about 9 o'clock by some one who thought he saw a fire in Chinatown. The department responded in great haste, accompanied by the implements usually carried on such occasions, and was at the scene ready for action with the greatest of promptness. Had they consulted a Chinese calander at any previous time, however, they might have found a festival billed for that specific period, which would probably have threw light enough on the occasion to have made it less exciting. As it was, when they arrived they found the festivities proceeding, and everything working in perfect harmony, as Wun Lung and his assistants had arranged for. The arrangements consisted of a bon-fire, back of which was arranged two rows of candles placed in new moon fashion, then two empty grain bags spread nearly within the circle, one of which was covered with eggs, meats etc. The department remained for a few minutes to see if anything new would happen, then returned to satisfy the curiosity of those who did not go down.

J. H. Hammond and four other reform leaders of the recent uprising in the Transvaal, plead guilty to treason, and were sentenced to death. The latest news however, is that the sentence has been commuted to a short term of imprisonment and a heavy fine. Hammond was the only American.

The town of Cripple Creek, Colorado was completely wiped out by fire last Thursday and over 2000 people made homeless. The fire is supposed to have been started by incendiaries.

San Francisco had another costly fire last week, the paint works of W. P. Fuller & Co. burned, causing a loss of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Pastor Brown, the San Francisco preacher, who received so much noteriety a few weeks ago has resigned from his San Francisco charge and gone East.

The Shaw of Persia was shot and killed by one of his subjects last week.

### Mining Notes.

Spencer & Gould, Hopkins Creek, Plumas County, now light their hydaulic mine by electricity, by a novel method. They tapped the main pipe near the monitor, inserted a 1-inch gas pipe reduced to ⅛ inch nozzle, the tiny stream playing on a 6-inch Pelton wheel attached to the dynamo, and though not a very extensive proposition answers all purposes.

A recent decision from the office of the Secretary of the Interior is to the effect that an application for mineral patent must, at the time of application, or within the period of publication, file a certificate of the surveyor general showing an expenditure of $500 on the claim, and if the certificate so filed does not show such expenditure, additional time to make further improvements cannot be granted, but the entry allowed on such proof must be cancelled.

John M. Reynolds, acting Secretary of the Interior, has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the effect that a placer claim may be taken up by legal subdivisions and does not need to be staked or marked on the ground. The decision is an important one, as it interprets the law regarding the location of placer claims. It is held that the locator is not required to mark the boundries of his claim when it it is located on surveyed ground.

A Johannesburg, South Africa, dispatch of April 29th represents the Standard and Digger's News as saying "Barney Barnato, the Kaffir King, is very bitter concerning the sentences imposed upon Rhodes, Hammond and others at Pretoria, and is showing his resentment by closing all his mines and selling all his landed properties in the Rand. The people are paralyzed at the prospect, as the closing of the Barnato mines will throw thousands of men into the already overflowing ranks of the unemployed."

Regarding the taxation of unpatented mining claims, Attorney-General Fitzgerald is of the opinion that they can be assessed and unpaid taxes held as a lien on the land to be collected in full by the State after the issuance of United States patent. That will doubtless do till another attorney-general files a contrary opinion. Meanwhile prospectors and locators can refuse to pay the taxes so assessed on unpatented claims and take the chances of having to pay the taxes later on. It is largely a matter of individual opinion as to whether payment of taxes on undeveloped unpatented prospects or claims shall be made or refused.

Helena, Montana, advices are to the effect that a war is about to be waged between the Eastern and Western producers of lead. The Eastern men are short many thousands of tons of the metal, and to be able to cover themselves at a figure not entailing a loss they are endeavoring to force down the price. The Western men, on the other hand, have plenty of lead and want the price up. To defeat the alleged scheme of the Eastern producers to lower the price of lead much below what it now sells at, the producers of Montana and Idaho are making arrangements to form a copartnership to greatly control the production of the same in their States. The producers of Missouri have been written to asking them to join the partnership. The Montana and Idaho producers claim that, with the co-operation of the Missouri producers, they can defeat the Eastern men. Unless the price of lead goes up materially before the date set for the opening of the war, the output of Montana and Idaho will be curtailed.—*Mining and Scientific Press.*

The Comstock Silver mine was discovered in 1859 by two men, named James Fennimore and Harry Comstock. However, neither of these mem realized the value of the "find," as it is said that the former sold out his part of the claim for a pinch of gold dust and a mule, and Comstock parted with the whole of it for a comparatively small amount. In the course of seven years, $70,000,000 worth of silver was taken from this lode, and at one time it was considered the greatest silver mine in the world. There are now other mines that are surpassing it.—*Rustler.*

The fire in the Standard Con. Mine at Bodie has been gotten under control and extinguished. It started in the 400 foot station and set fire to the shaft which was considerably damaged both above and below that station. By bulkheading, the fire was kept from the drifts and stops, but it will probably take $20,000, if not more, to repair damages.—*Chronicle-Union.*

The Standard cyanide has started up, for the summer's run.

The Standard's new cyanide down the canyon is progressing slowly owing to the recent storms.

Angrew Arrill has the contract for hauling the tailings to the Standard's new cyanide, at 32½ cents per ton.—*Bodie Miner.*

Col. Sutherland went to Virginia last week to examine the Kinkead crushers now running on low grade Comstock ores. Mr. Sutherland contemplates putting up two or three mills in Candelaria when the mines start up.—*Bulletin.*

Over at the Hirsh mill there is an experienced mechanic at work making necessary repairs and changes. At the mine more men are put on every week as the mine is developed. The main ledge is at present running down on an incline and towards the east.

Darwin and Keeler are both growing more lively all the time. The last news from there we learn: Arcularius is hauling for Lane. McSweeny is hauling for Frank Fitgerald, who has recently struck a good body of ore. J. J. Gunn is not shipping any ore from Modock at present. Frank Sorba is working a prospect near Lane's mine at Darwin. Jed. Frye is also working a claim near the same place. At the Defiance there are three men at work. There are about thirty men at work at Darwin, and Chas. Anthony is expected back to-day. E. C. Garlick has considerable machinery at Snow's Canyon, and Neil McLean is expected with another load soon.

### Lectures.

A series of lectures will begin at the M. E. Church by Prof. Morris, A. M., principal of Inyo Acadamy, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday May 15, 16, and 17. The first lecture to be free for all. The second lecture, on "The common man" which will be given on Saturday night, 25 cents admission, and on Sunday there will be a free will offering. One half of proceeds will be for insurance on church property, the balance for Prof. Morris's expenses. These lectures will be very interesting, and we hope to see them very largely attended. The subjects are as follows:

"The Wonders of Prophecy Historically Told." In this lecture the audience will be conducted through the ruins of ancient cities and nations, and view them as they now appear.

"The Comom Man." The common man in history, policies and social life. The world debtor to the common man—Illustrated by incidents and anecdotes that "bring down the house."

"The Signes Of The Times." A sensational lecture treated from a historical, political and philosophical standpoint.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS.

### Central Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee for Inyo County, Cal. will be held at Independence, Cal. on Saturday May 9, 1896, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The following named persons are members of said Central Committee.

Round Valley—W. H. Wells.
Laws—Frank Shaw.
Poleta—George Story.
Lincoln—Geo. M. Clarke.
Bishop—Guilford P. Bourland.
Big Pine—R. P. Hession.
Cottonwood—Lew Payson.
Fish Springs—Jas. Jones.
Independence—Henry Rhine.
George's Creek—W. L. Hunter.
Citrus—Jacob Pfohl.
Lone Pine—T. B. Hannigan.
Keeler—John Fichman.
Cerro Gordo—Pat. Clinton.
Darwin—J. A. McKenzie.
Modock—F. Fitzgerald.
Panamint—Henry Jackson.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Postoffice this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Byne. | W. M. Bennett. |
| Prof. Bancroft. | W. M. Campbell. |
| T. B. Huntley. | Wm. Noble. |
| W. B. Slawson. | Thos Treglown. |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, State of California.

Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 20th day of March, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| NAME. | NO. CERT. | NO. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Cairo | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| F. E. Dunsmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| B. Rhine | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J. C. Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C. W. Craig | 5 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. H. Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| E. Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F. Meiver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. J. Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. S. Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 00 |
| P. H. Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. C. Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D. Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. N. Yandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M. C. Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 20th day of March, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State California, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence, Inyo County, California.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of March, 1896, an assessment No. 28 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of May, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Agent for

*Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:*

*Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.*

Give me a call at the Old Stand, see Goods and learn Prices.

5tf A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxisting liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

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BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Shop on Edwards St. Opposite Court House

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

**Royal Baking Powder**

Highest of all in leavening strength
—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Absolutely Pure

## A QUEER FREAK.

**A Sheep That Was Born With Its Head Upside Down.**

An interesting freak of nature which has engaged the attention of most prominent veterinary surgeons of Philadelphia is the property of Messrs. Weldy & Hingley. It is a sheep perfectly sound in every respect except that the head is curiously twisted out of its normal position, being turned completely upside down, the crown resting upon the animal's breast. The freak, which answers to the name of Twist, was recently imported by the present owners from Nova Scotia after a great display of red tape on the part of customs officials.

Twist is a twin, and he and his mate were both born with this curious malformation eight months ago. The mate died, but Twist was reared on the bottle by the children of the sheep farmer. Now he feeds himself, but he can eat his food only from the ground, and he has to push his head down between his fore legs to do it. He can't lift his head above his breast at all. Dr. S. J. J. Harger of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania was much interested in the animal, and as soon as the weather grows warm enough to permit the shearing of the thick wool which covers the sheep he will lecture upon the case.—Philadelphia Record.

## THE BICYCLE OUTPUT.

**This Year's Production Expected to Exceed by Far That of 1895.**

It is expected that the output of bicycles in this country for 1896 will far exceed that of 1895. It is said that American manufacturers are prepared to produce this year, if they can get, when they need them, sufficient supplies of steel tubing and other material, 800,000 bicycles. The output last year was, approximately, 450,000 bicycles. It is thought that the actual production this year will reach 650,000. It is more likely to exceed that number.

Few wheels are imported, not enough to cut any figure here. Our exports are still not great. American manufacturers have been too busy supplying the home demand to make much effort to supply other markets, but they continue to increase. We are selling more bicycles in Mexico and more in South America, principally in the Argentine Republic. Our exports to Europe are also increasing, the greater number going to France and Belgium, though we sell some wheels in other continental countries and in Great Britain. In Paris enough American bicycles are now sold to make them a factor in the trade.—New York Sun.

**A Long String of Brownies.**

At the present time there are owned and controlled by the railroads and private car companies of America nearly 1,250,000 freight cars, or, in other words, enough cars to make two continuous trains reaching from Boston to San Francisco, with an engine for every forty-five cars. Of this total number probably not over 100,000 are in constant movement day and night.

Wiggles—"Is that a good business college where your son is being educated?" Waggles—"I guess so. They're very prompt about sending their bills."—Somerville Journal.

**Can't Fool This Bear.**

John Bull hasn't succeeded in hypnotizing the Russian bear as yet, and the chances are he never will succeed.—Indianapolis News.

**Governor Jones Has Cancer.**

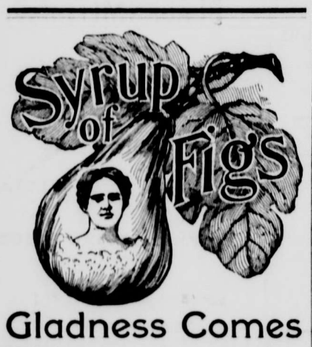
It is discovered that Governor Jones of Nevada has cancer of the stomach, and his physicians say he cannot recover.

**An Old Love Affair.**

Though Cuba, beauteous brunette,
The Spaniard bold may claim,
With vows that he will never let
Her bear another's name,

Some subtle tokens still we see
Across the southern brine
That Uncle Samuel will be
Her only valentine.

—Washington Star.




## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

## Young at Fifty.

### HOW A METHODIST MINISTER CARRIES HIS YEARS.

**Rev. William Young, of Oswego, Tells a Reporter His Secret of Good Health.—Will Surely Benefit Everyone Who Follows His Advice.**

*From the Times, Oswego, N. Y.*

Probably no man is better known or more highly respected in Oswego, N. Y., than Rev. William Young, of the Methodist Church. Mr. Young has not a Conference appointment, but holds a responsible position with the Oswego City Savings Bank, where he has been a trusty employe for the past twenty years.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Young looked as if his time on earth was limited and that he would be laid at rest with the great majority before snow covered the ground. But, instead of failing as was predicted, he soon gained a more healthy look and appeared stronger. As the months went by this improvement continued, until now he is as rugged and apparently as healthy as a young man of thirty, although his gray locks denote a more advanced age. A Times reporter, determined to find out what had made this great, and it might be said phenomenal change, called upon Mr. Young at the bank and put the question direct and received the following reply:

"In turth I am changed a man, and I owe my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the spring of 1894 I was all run down and had commenced to think that my time had come. I had to be prescribed for by physicians, and although I received temporary relief, the same old trouble came back again and I was worse than before. I had no strength or appetite, and physically I was in a miserable condition. After my work I would go home, but the general lassitude which hung over me left me without any ambition, and when I would go to the table to eat, my appeitte failed me and I would have to leave without taking hardly any nourishment. My kidneys were also badly affected, and I was in utter despair. One day, here at the bank, I happened to pick up one of the local papers, and my eye fell on an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The advertisement gave a description of a man who, afflicted as I then was, had been cured by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was not a believer in that kind of doctoring, but concluded as a last resort to try a box of the pills, making up my mind that if they did not help me I certainly would not be injured any. Going to a drug store, I purchased a box of Dr. Wiliams' Pink Pills and commenced taking them according to directions. Very soon after I began to feel better and I saw I had made no mistake in trying the pills, and before the first box was emptied I felt so much improved that I immediately purchased another. I had taken seven boxes of the pills, and at the end of last summer I felt I was entirely cured and discontinued their use, but always keep a box handy if occasion requires. I am now entirely cured. The lassitude has left me, my kidneys are all right and my appetite—well, you should see me at the table. I am a new man again, and instead of feeling like a man of fifty, which is my age, I feel like a youngster of twenty, and give Dr. Wililams' Pink Pills the full credit for this great change. I have recommended these pills to several of my neighbors and acquaintances who have been relieved of their complaints."

William Young, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is the gentleman referred to in the above interview, and it is true in every respect.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Subscribed and sworn to bfeore me this 25th day of May, 1895.

BERNARD GALLAGHR, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

**Old English Music.**

Long before the stream of Norman minstrel art sacred music was exercising a beneficial influence. The early British church possessed sacred music, but this was gradually driven out before the onward march of that new church music which Augustine brought with him from Rome (A. D. 597). The Gregorian music (evolved by Pope Gregory out of the Greek tetrachords and some existing Ambrosian chants) was heard and loved wherever Augustine and his monks built a church. By its means a deep impression was left upon the minds of those who heard and joined in it, but it is curious that we miss altogether the ecclesiastical flavor in the earliest examples that have come down to us of English music during the first quarter of the thirteenth century.

The free and uncontroled secular music was the first to reflect itself in permanent manuscript form. Church music per se was not progressive; the church tones for the "service" and "mass" music were fixed, and only a heretical offense was the outcome of tampering therewith, but no such restrictions hampered secular music.—Blackwood's Magazine.

**Information For the Teacher.**

The teacher was asking questions—teachers are quite apt to ask questions, and they sometimes receive curious answers. This question was as follows:

"Now, pupils, how many months have 28 days?"

"All of them, teacher," replied the boy on the front seat.—Utica Observer.

## MODERN CANDLES.

### THEY ARE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS OVER THOSE OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

**The Unit of Light Has Been of Inestimable Service to Mankind—It Is a Mistake to Think That Gas and Electricity Have Entirely Snuffed Out the Candle.**

Now that candles have again come into use as a means for lighting reception rooms where gas is considered too hot and electric lights too glaring, comparisons are being made with the candles of today and those of the long ago. He is not a very old man who still remembers the malodorous "tallow dip," six to the pound, that he bought at the grocery or perhaps may have helped to make in a domestic way on Saturdays when at home from school.

It is but a few years since candle molds were a very important and necessary part of every household, and yet so completely are they now banished to the limbo of forgotten and useless things that there must be thousands of young people to whom a pair of snuffers and a candle mold would prove undoubted curiosities. They were not very pleasant to the nostrils, those old fashioned tallow candles, their illuminating power was not good, and their need of constant snuffing was indispensable, and though the fingers were the handiest of snuffers one was very apt to get badly smudged in the course of an evening.

Yet the world stumbled along with no better light than that for 18 centuries and accomplished considerable things on the way. Great scholars were made by saved up candle ends, great volumes written and the world enlightened, even if the writers and teachers groped a great deal.

The great performances of Garrick and Siddons were given behind footlights of tallow candles, and the candle snuffer was one of the most important of supers in the theater of the olden time. "Without a candle snuffer," says Goldsmith of a play he had seen, "the piece would lose half its embellishments."

In those days "early to bed and early to rise" was a maxim that had much more significance, for it was necessary to get more out of daylight than in this era of gas and electricity. Candles have always occupied an important place in public worship. In the old times Christmas was called the Feast of Lights, because many candles were used at the feast, while the custom of setting a candle at the head of a dead person after being "laid out" is still a practice.

But if people think that candles are not much used nowadays they are mistaken. There are still several candle manufactories in New York. A very large export business is done here, chiefly to the West Indies and Central America. In the United States sales are principally in the western states. The mining region takes large quantities, for no light but candles is used in gold and silver mining.

Candles are also used for church purposes, at country hotels, and to some extent in families. Many of the people of the east side, newly come to the country, use candles in preference to oil, being accustomed to candles and afraid of the oil. Although it is not a great while before they are won over to the use of oil, there are always thousands of others who, for the first few months of their being here, shun oil as they would a deadly poison.

No branch of industry has undergone the change that candle making has in the last 30 years. Formerly it was merely a mechanical operation. Anybody could make candles and almost everybody did.

Now it is a scientific industry, bringing to its aid the resources of chemistry. Formerly a candle was a greasy, noisome thing that one usually handled with disgust; now it is artistic and refined and can be handled without the least offense. The wick is so prepared that the combustion is complete, and snuffers have long been banished. An ancient candle maker could only work with materials already provided by nature, so that he had to use fats, with all their impurities.

The modern candle maker by chemical process removes impurities, which leaves him nothing but the hard and white fat for his candles. Fat changed by this process is called stearine, and from this material are made the star and stearic wax candles. These are extremely hard and are sometimes called adamantine, do not grease the hands and give a soft and pleasing light. Spermaceti and wax candles are also made.

The candle has ever remained the unit of light. Sometimes you hear of a light, say gas, being of 25 candle power. The standard is a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour. There are candles, too, which are made of paraffin, but no candles are used so extensively as the star or stearine.

The great improvement in the manufacture of candles dates from the investigations of the French chemist, M. Chevreul. He discovered that the fat of tallow was separable from the oil, and the result of the process was two valuable products—stearine and glycerin. Those who have used the candles of the past can scarcely realize that candles can now be shipped to warm climates. In former days a merchant would as soon have thought of exporting skates or snowshoes to Havana as a cargo of tallow candles. They would have all melted into an indistinguishable mass going across the gulf of Mexico. But such candles as are made now can be used in the hottest climate in the world.

Candles, however, are not a cheap light. A box of them will cost as much as a barrel of oil, and yet the barrel of oil contains nearly 80 times the illuminating power of the box of candles. The only great advantage of the candle is its safety.

Oil and gas are much cheaper. Where candles are used danger from fire is reduced to the lowest.—New York World.

**Evarts' Paradox.**

An amusing instance of an orator unable to resist a neat paradox was presented in a speech made at a banquet given when President Hayes and his cabinet were in Omaha. Evarts was delivering a most eloquent eulogy of the west and concluded one of his famous interminable sentences in these words: "I like the west. I like her self made men, and the more I travel west, the more I meet with her public men, the more I am satisfied of the truthfulness of the Bible statement that the-wise-men-came-from-the-east!"—Exchange.

## NIAGARA FALLS AMBITIOUS.

**Steps Taken to Provide a Harbor For Deep Vessels.**

A bill has been prepared at the suggestion of the Niagara Falls chamber of commerce, which will be presented to the New York legislature, providing for the amendment of the city charter so that the city can bond itself for $100,000 to build docks, wharfs, slips, piers and basins and retain title in the property thus acquired. It provides that the name of the port be changed from that of "the port of Suspension Bridge" to "the port of Niagara Falls." Plans and surveys have been made. Owing to the fact that three basins can be provided for a harbor, with a dock and wharf frontage of about five miles, the United States government will be asked to make an appropriation large enough to deepen the channel thereabout so that the heaviest draft lake steamers can go to the docks.

Elevators for grain, coal trestles and lumber docks will be constructed and a bid made for the traffic in the products in addition to ore and other freight.

## PRESIDENTIAL HATS.

**Why Is It That They Are Always So Shabby and Worn?**

Why is it that all presidents seem to wear the shabbiest of silk hats? President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland were driving in Sixteenth street in Washington on Sunday afternoon last, and the president's hat was all that could be desired for a St. Patrick's day parade. It was rumpled and dusty and of an ancient block.

This singularity in the matter of silk hats prevailed with Grant, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison. It was especially marked in Arthur, who was the pink of perfection and fashion in his dress.

The only possible excuse for it is that a president, and for that matter a cabinet officer—but especially the president—is expected while in Washington and elsewhere when he appears as president to wear a silk hat. It is in constant use. It is worn all day and on all outdoor occasions. It would require half a dozen new silk hats a week for a president to appear constantly in shiny and glossy headgear.—New York Sun.

**Four Cousins Wed.**

A peculiar double wedding occurred in the Quicksand neighborhood of Kentucky recently. Mr. Floyd Carpenter married Miss Martha Carpenter and Mr. George Carpenter married Miss Aizelia Carpenter. All of the young folks are cousins. Among other guests at the wedding was Uncle Billy Carpenter, who was the great-grandfather of all the contracting parties.

## THE RECALL OF CAMPOS.

The retirement of General Campos must be regarded as an acknowledgment that his campaign has been a failure, and it is no longer possible for Spain to pretend that the Cuban insurrection is simply a mutiny on the part of a lot of lawless and turbulent persons.—Baltimore News.

If Spain's greatest general could not succeed, what may we expect from generals of less reputation who are about to enter Cuba for the first time, at a moment when the island is practically overrun by insurgents and the defense of Havana is Spain's serious task?—Hartford Post.

It is impossible to misunderstand the meaning of the retirement of General Martinez Campos from the command of the Spanish forces in Cuba. The general has frequently been criticised as having been too conciliatory, and this is the sole reason why his demission was demanded by the Havanese loyalists. Sympathy in favor of the Cuban insurgents is intense in this country, and nothing would more quickly inflame American public opinion to the point of compelling the intervention of the United States in Cuba than the conduct of a barbarous war at our very doors.—Philadelphia Record.

**Dinner Wines.**

In serving wines with a course dinner sherry should be served with soup. With the fish chablis or sauterne is nearly always served, and with entrees have claret. Champagne, hock or moselle comes with the roast. Port wine is usually served with the cheese course and burgundy with the dessert. Serve red wines at the same temperature as the room. White wines should be slightly chilled, but never put ice into wine. Do not fill a glass to the top. Serve the least celebrated wines at the commencement of a dinner, reserving for the last the choicest vintages.—New York Sun.

**Women Overseers of the Poor.**

Why it is desirable that women be elected on the board of overseers of the poor in the towns of Massachusetts needs no argument. That is the kind of work in which good women are naturally interested and active, and their special fitness for such service does not admit of challenge. It will be for the public good in any community to put at least one competent woman on all such boards.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

What might be done if men were wise! What glorious deeds, my suffering brother, would they unite in love and right, and cease their scorn of one another.—Charles Mackay.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

### An Elixir of Life.

**T. A. Slocum Offers to Send Two Bottles Free of His Remedy to Cure Consumption and all Lung Troubles.**

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl Street, New York. Perfectly confident that he has an absolute remedy for the cure of consumption and all pulmonary complaints, he offers through this paper to send two bottles free to any reader who is suffering from lung trouble or consumption, also loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting. He invites those desirous of obtaining this remedy to send their express and post-office address, and to receive in return the two bottles free, which will arrest the approach of death. Already this remedy, by its timely use, has permanently cured thousands of cases which were given up, and death was looked upon as an early visitor.

Knowing his remedy as he does, and being so proof-positive of its beneficent results, Dr. Slocum considers it his religious duty, a duty which he owes to humanity, to donate his infallible remedy where it will assault the enemy in its citadel, and, by its inherent potency, stay the current of dissolution, bringing joy to homes over which the shadow of the grave has been gradually growing more strongly defined, causing fond hearts to grieve. The cheapness of the remedy—offered freely—apart from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer, who holds out life to those already becoming emaciated, and says: "Be cured."

The invitation is certainly worthy of the consideration of the afflicted, who, for years, have been taking nauseous nostrums without effect; who have ostracised themselves from home and friends to live in more salubrious climes, where the atmosphere is more congenial to weakened lungs, and who have fought against death with all the weapons and strength in their hands. There will be no mistake in sending for these free bottles—the mistake will be in passing the invitation by.

## THE JESUIT FATHER IN CHINA.

**A Fearfully Narrow, Barren Life and Its Mental Effects.**

Up summer and winter before sunrise, he reads the matins and his day's work is often done, says Blackwood's Magazine. Sometimes he reads the angelus and vespers; usually they are undertaken by the native catechist. Perhaps in the course of the long morning Ah San or Ah Si will present himself and pour forth complaint about a buffalo and a trampled padi field; or he may be called to adjudicate in what should be an action for a divorce. Sometimes of a morning he sallies forth, his yellow pigtail coiled around his head and an enormous satchel slung across his back, with a store of iron shot and wadding for his rickety muzzle loader, and if he is lucky will bring back a pigeon or two, or even a pheasant, to supplement the inevitable pork or fowl and rice.

The mail comes in once a fortnight and a day slips by unnoticed, thanks to home letters and a dozen numbers of La Croix, where, squeezed between the latest miracle and the life of some worthy saint, the doings of the outer world may be found recorded in a ten line notice on "a l' Etranger."

Sometimes an afternoon is whiled away in curing the rank tobacco of the place or in brewing rice wine or malt beer—because ten years of solitude have taught him to do things for himself—and when he has no such pastime on hand, he gets through the day absorbed as one hopes in his little mediæval library of religious books—lives of the saints and sermons and essays.

Then is it wonderful that even a mind as broad and gentle as his should in constant journeyings on the one road have worn a rut for itself, deep sunk and gloomy as the traffic channeled paths of the loess land in the north, till, when a rare glimpse of the outside world does break upon his view, his dazzled eyes can see nothing but trees walking, schismatics and Freemasons, Jews and atheists, spiritualism and table turning, with the fiend himself in a fiery cloud over all?

Dakota has 426 persons engaged in manufactories, the annual output of the factories being $10,710,855.

**AN IDLE SCAVENGER.**

The bowels act the part of a scavenger, inasmuch as they remove much of the debris, the waste effete matter of the system. When they arrow id e, neglectful of duty, it is of the utmost importance that they should be impelled to activity. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters effects this desirable object without griping them like a drastic purgative. The Bitters is also efficacious for malaria, biliousness, dyspeptic and kidney trouble.

Tramp (at dentist door)—Please, sir, could yer fill me teeth this morning? Dentist—With silver or gold? Tramp—Cold roast turkey would do.

**$100 REWARD $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Tea Garden Drips is Best Sugar Syrup for table use ever offered to the public. Makes delicious taffy candy. First-class dealers sell it.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

## NEW WOMAN IN LITERATURE.

**Jeannette Gilder Gives Her Ideas Concerning the Talked of Creature.**

The new woman of the novelist is merely one of Dr. Max Nordau's degenerates. She is the creation of a writer who is hysterical and degenerate, and the world takes her as something that really exists. To be sure, there are plenty of women with "pasts" and with "yearnings," and there always have been and probably always will be, but I doubt if any woman outside of an insane asylum talks the rubbish about spiritual impacts, tells that "we are tones of one chord," and about the "vile slavery" of marriage, as do the women of Miss Pendered and Mr. Grant Allen. Writers of this sort do not represent the women of the day any more than the painted women of the streets represent the women of good society.

The janndiced writers of "The Yellow Book" cannot be expected to give us pictures of healthy lives. Their tastes run to worm eaten fruit. They have no liking for that which is red with the hue of health. They prefer the yellow hue of decay. Dr. Nordau is quite right when he calls it disease. The heroines of "The Yellow Book," of "Discords" and of "Wreckage" might have been taken from Lombroso's study of the female offender. If they exist outside of their creator's brains, their cases will be found recorded in scientific studies of criminology or in the ordinary police reports.

The new woman as I find her outside of the pages of fiction is an industrious, healthy minded, healthy bodied young person, with a certain amount of independence, who cares more for out of door sports than for indoor follies, and who if she has work to do does it and does not waste her time in telling about it. Her spirits run high over the adventures of "A Gentleman of France," she laughs and cries by turns over "Trilby" and thinks "The Dolly Dialogues" great fun, but for "Yellow Discords" and the like she has no use.

I am happy to say that little of the hysterical literature of the day originates in this country. It is almost entirely of English origin. Some of our younger writers have tried their hands at it, but they do not take to it naturally, and it is fast going out of fashion.

There always will be a handful of people who like erotica, but I think there has been a turn in the tide which even at its highest never swamped the writers of purer fiction. Rudyard Kipling and Mrs. Humphry Ward have many more readers than Grant Allen and Mary L. Pendered, and in this country our writers of clean fiction are the most popular.—Jeannette Gilder.

**Mothers**

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

**Cough**

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

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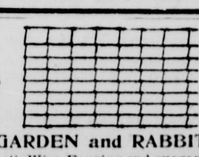

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### THE DAUGHTER.

There's one I miss—a little questioning maid
That held my finger, trotting by my side,
And smiled out of her pleased eyes open wide,
Wondering and wiser at each word I said.
And I must help her frolics if she played,
And I must feel her trouble if she cried;
My lap was hers past right to be denied;
She did my bidding, but I more obeyed.

Dearer she is today, dearer and more;
Closer to me, since sister womanhoods meet.
Yet, like poor mothers, some long while bereft,
I dwell on toward ways, quaint memories left,
I miss the approaching sound of pitpat feet,
The eager baby voice outside my door.
—Augusta Webster.

## NO ONE KNEW HIM.

"I am very sorry, George, but this was really what she said."

These were the words of Florence Larkin to her brother. George had intrusted her with that difficult commission—to find out why Gertrude was off and on with him—why she was sometimes so cordial and sweet and sometimes so distant. And poor Florence had to explain to George that Gertrude had virtually said that he was too commonplace. She could not marry a man that nobody knew and nobody talked about. He was good, he was successful, he was kind, he was everything that Miss Edgeworth would require in one of her novels, but he did not attract people's attention. Nobody ever heard of George Larkin.

After Florence had explained this in the minutest way possible twice, George seemed to understand what she was talking about.

"Does she want to see my name in the newspapers?"

"I should not say that," said Florence.

"Does she want me to ride down Broadway in plate armor and nail on the doors of Trinity a notice that she is the prettiest girl in the world?"

"She did not say so," said Florence.

"Does she want to see me more?"

"I should think you would do better if you went there less," said Florence.

"If all she wants is to have me talked about, she shall have her way!" And George Larkin flounced out of the room.

Ten days after, as Gertrude Clark came down, rather late, to her breakfast, the servant brought in a pile of letters on the salver. Gertrude's little sister counted them; there were 23. "What in the world has happened?" said she.

The little sister cut them open, and Gertrude read:

DEAR MISS CLARK—I think you know Mr. George Larkin. Will you have the kindness to put his address on the note inclosed?

DEAR MISS CLARK—Do you know your friend Mr. Larkin well enough to ask him to come round to our reception? It is very informal, but we shall be so pleased to see him.

DEAR MISS CLARK—I am so annoyed that I forget Mr. Larkin's first name. I want to send him a card for our party. May I trouble you for his address?

Twenty-three notes that contained such references to George!

Yet for these ten days past George had not sent her—no, not a carnation. He did send her a note to excuse himself from driving with her in the park. He was not even at her aunt's regular family party, where he had begged her to have him invited. George had wholly dropped out of her life, and Gertrude had begun to wish that he had not dropped out.

The reader shall know what had happened. The reader shall know how a nice girl may be suddenly waked up to find that her lover is not the unimportant person which in his humility he had made her believe. The reader shall know how one young man got himself named from one end of a continent to the other.

All this happened in a very large city of 2,000,000 people, which is the capital of a very large country, which country is next to the republic of Altruria.

This country was governed partly by the principles of the nation of Altruria, partly by the principles of the devil and partly by a sort of happy go lucky system which had worked very well for 100 years. In the course of the happy go lucky arrangements it found itself in a scrape for the sort of ready money that it wanted. It had some ready money, which the people did not much like, and it wanted some ready money made of beaten gold. And so the chief magistrate of this happy go lucky country had issued his proposals for what was called a "popular loan."

Nobody knew very well how the popular loan was to be taken up, but everybody was quite sure that his next door neighbor had better subscribe to it. People went so far as to say how much Mr. Jones ought to subscribe and how much the Widow Smith ought to subscribe. But, up till the moment when Gertrude sent that unkind message to George by Florence, nobody knew very well how the thing was going to turn out. It might be that the popular loan would all be taken up by a set of sharpers, or it might be that it would not be taken at all. It might be that it would be a very unpopular loan. And everybody was very curious to see.

There was once an occasion when all the nations of the world agreed that every person in the world should scream as loud as he could at a particular instant of time. When the instant came, there was a horrible stillness over the mundane creation. For everybody, instead of screaming himself, had listened to hear somebody else scream, and no one screamed but a dumb man in China and a deaf woman in the Sandwich Islands.

It was something like this about the popular loan. But at last the great day came when, at Washington, they opened the bids.

Now, the credit of this nation was pretty good and pretty bad. In very bright, gilt edged times it could borrow money at less than 3 per cent. In those times when there was trouble about the sort of money that it would give and take, it generally had to pay $4 on $104—that is to say, its 4 per cents were placed at 104. The different sharpers and the different old ladies, the men and women who had been coaxed up to subscribing in different ways, were in general sending in their bids at 105 and 106 and 107.

But when at Washington the bids were opened, the weary clerks hearing "107 7-9," "104 11-12," till they went almost to sleep as they wrote down the scarcely varying numbers, all of a sudden a bolt fell like lightning from Jupiter. The reading clerk, almost as sleepy as the rest, cried out: "One hundred and twenty-five! Mr. George Larkin of New Bedlam offers 125 for 10 bonds of the new issue!"

Every sleepy clerk in the room started up in amazement. "Who is Mr. George Larkin?" And his bid was entered as by far the highest bid in the calendar.

The next evening every journal in that great empire, which extended from ocean to ocean, had a biography of Mr. George Larkin. These biographies were made up generally from the information given in the directory of New Bedlam. One of them therefore described Mr. George Larkin as the leading man at the Varieties. Another said that Mr. George Larkin was engaged in a profitable thread and needle business in the lower wards of New Bedlam. Another said that Mr. George Larkin had won his distinction as a reporter for the press. But all persons agreed that Mr. George Larkin was a person of great importance in the financial community, and that he was a patriot of the first water. It was generally agreed also that his foresight with regard to national affairs was well nigh perfect, and that no person knew so well as he did when stocks would rise and when they would fall. "Our readers will remember how on a previous occasion the whole turn of the stock market was changed by the sudden purchase of P. F. and L. This purchase is now attributed to the foresight of Mr. Larkin."

Gertrude, on that particular evening, did not happen to open her newspaper. If she had, she would have known that her lover was that day the man most talked about in the whole world. After this, she was so overwhelmed by her correspondence from different people who wanted her to introduce them to Mr. George Larkin that she had no time to open the newspapers for six months. She never knew, therefore, why Mr. George Larkin suddenly attained the prominence in all social walks, in walks of finance and indeed in the esteem of his fellow countrymen, which she had gained. She did know that, two or three days afterward, he came in to see her looking like a new man. He stood erect where his head had hung low, he had a cheerful smile on his face where he had looked dejected when she snubbed him. In fact, she did not dare to snub him. She knew that he was a person of much more importance in the estimate of the world than she was. And when George Larkin, for the first time in his life, gained the courage to ask Gertrude if she would marry him and make him happy for the rest of his life, Gertrude had no thought of saying anything but yes. So much is even a good girl governed unconsciously by the tone of the people who are around her.

It is an unimportant thing to add, but this great empire rose from its depression on the strength of Mr. George Larkin's offers to the treasury. Everybody saw that he was right, and nobody else was right. Four per cents rose to a higher line than had ever been known in history. The reputation of Mr. Larkin as a financier was established. Rothschilds and Belmonts and other bankers of the world begged for his advice, and offered him places in their firms. These he was not so foolish as to accept. But he lived a happy life with the woman he had loved, and he had the glad consciousness that, by the way, he had saved his country.—Edward Everett Hale in Chicago Inter Ocean.

### Yule Fires.

Do not the "kitchen middens" of which geologists tell us—those singular remains of gigantic fires and roasted bones which science has discovered on many a northern shore—mark the site where the Yule logs of the king's fires were first kindled? Quantities of fossilized bones are embedded in the old world ash heaps—bones which careful investigation assures us have been roasted. Huge cooking places they must once have been. The bones strewing the ground after a carouse seem to have been a special feature of a Danish feast. We have only to recall the death of Elphage, the patriot archbishop of Canterbury, in the days of Ethelred, who, although a prisoner in the Danish camp, steadily refused to deliver himself by ransom, saying it would be treason in him to pay the enemies of England. "Gold, bishop, gold!" shouted the Danish troops, thirsting more for gain than blood, until, irritated by his constancy, they ran to a heap of bones and horns of oxen—the relics of their repasts—and showered them from all sides upon the aged Saxon. Elphage soon fell half dead, and was dispatched with an ax by one of the pirates.

We may gather some idea of these gigantic Yule fires from the ancient edicts and the allusions in the sagas to the all important duty of kindling the beacon fires at the approach of an enemy. Wherever the Norsemen settled these beacon fires were established and their wardens appointed. Olaus Magnus and Snorro both prove that large trees were cut down in the nearest forest and piled upon the beacon hill until the blazing pine wood must have resembled a burning mountain. Yet the king's fire at the feast of Thor exceeded the beacons on the Norway headlands, as it burned for weeks, for the feast of Thor was also the appointed time for regulating all home affairs.—Notes and Queries.

### One or the Other.

"It's hard to give satisfaction," said the new congressman wearily.

"It's very difficult to tell what people are going to say about you," assented his wife.

"Yes. But it's pretty sure to be one of two things—they'll either say you're extremely ordinary or else that you're a freak."—Washington Star.

## DR. DEPEW TOLD THIS

### HOW ANDREW JOHNSON TRIED TO TURN OUT A HOSTILE CONGRESS.

**General Grant Told Dr. Depew That Both He and General Sherman Were Asked by the President to Back the New Congress—Both Refused to Do So.**

The printed reports of the speech of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew before the State Bar association at Albany the other day did not contain one of the stories Mr. Depew told. The story was told to Mr. Depew by General Grant at a dinner several years ago, and he told it that night to illustrate the safeguards, constitutional and otherwise, which the people of this country enjoy.

It was when Andrew Johnson was president. President and congress were at odds. The president had no patience with congress and congress put no trust in the president. Grant, as commander of the army, was stationed in Washington. Johnson sent for the general one day, instructing the messenger to say to him that the president would see General Grant whenever he could arrange to call. Later in the day General Grant went over to the executive mansion.

"General Grant," said Johnson, "I have a plan, to carry out which successfully I may need your assistance. There are a lot of numskulls in congress and I propose to get rid of them. I propose, through the governors of the various states, to call for a new election of senators and representatives. Of course a majority of the Republican states won't agree to such a thing. If, however, I can get enough of the Democrats to agree to the election, the plan will go through. When it comes time for the new congress to convene, there may be trouble. If there is, can I rely upon you to turn over the capitol to the new congress and protect them if they need protection? What do you say?"

General Grant never wasted words, and he did not in this case. His reply was: "What do I say, Mr. President? I say that I will defend the present congress if it takes all the soldiers in the army to do it. Good day, sir."

A short time after that, according to Dr. Depew's story, the president ordered General Grant to go to Mexico. The general refused, on the ground that the commander of the army could not be ordered out of the country in a time of peace. A little later he was ordered to Oregon, and General Sherman was ordered to Washington. Sherman wrote to Grant of the order he had received and said he didn't understand it. Grant telegraphed to Sherman to meet him at a certain place en route. The two generals met, and Grant explained the situation. When Sherman reached Washington, Johnson summoned him to the White House and received the same answer from him that Grant had given. The president concluded that there was no use trying to enlist the services of the army, and nothing more was heard of the scheme.—New York Sun.

## A BARBAROUS LAW.

**Exists In the District of Columbia and Will Be Repealed.**

Public attention has been attracted to the remarkable condition of the laws of the District of Columbia, by which a father is permitted to dispose of his minor children by a will which places their control entirely in the hands of any person whom he may select and deprives the mother of any legal right in their behalf.

Senator Hale is preparing to introduce a bill to repeal the remarkable statute. Mr. Hale introduced a resolution in the senate ordering the District committee to learn the exact form of the law on the subject and report to the senate. A report was submitted to the senate several days ago by Senator Faulkner, who stated that under existing laws the father had full power to will his children to whomsoever he pleased.

There is a feeling among the senators and representatives that the present law, which is an old English one enacted during the reign of Charles II, is a relic of barbarism. Many senators have expressed their intention of supporting the bill, and little doubt is expressed of its passage.

A similar measure will be introduced in the house.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### One on Senator Sherman.

This one is told of a recent reception at Senator Sherman's:

Charming lady, introducing herself to the senator from Ohio.

Senator—Why, of course. Do you know it's exceedingly difficult for me to remember names, strange as it may seem?

Charming Lady (having his recently published memoirs in mind)—Not strange at all, senator, for you seem to remember so many other things that these little social matters don't count anyway.

(Confusion of the senator and smiles all around.)—Washington Post.

### One Way to Detect Corn Thieves.

A novel suit has been on trial at Rock Valley, Ia., in the justice court. Persons having corn around their barns and in cribs have of late missed considerable, and one who had been a steady loser plugged the end of a few ears, in the presence of witnesses, with shoe peg marks for identification. The next morning the cobs, plugged as above, were found on the premises of the suspected person, and he was arrested and found guilty.—Minneapolis Journal.

### Ask General Gomez.

Here is a simple sum in Cuban arithmetic. If it takes 3,000 Spanish troops to make sugar on one plantation, how many insurgents will it take to raise cane?—Philadelphia Press.

### A Statue of Prince Edward.

Prince Edward of York, being now a year and a half old, is to be reproduced in a life size marble statue.

## A PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

**She Was Recently Thrashed by Her Leige Lord for Going Skating.**

If Prince Frederick Leopold were just a common man instead of a prince, his wife, who is a princess of Prussia and a sister to the German Empress, would have had him arraigned in a police court for beating her. The fact is that he was arraigned by Emperor William, who tried him, sentenced him to imprisonment in his room and placed guards at the door to see that his brother-in-law served out the term. The Prince is a cavalry colonel and not long ago told his wife to stay in her room all day. The wife didn't like that sort of thing, or, at all events, did like skating, and with a young woman of her household left the room for an hour's whirl on the ice. The ice broke, the Princess got wet and was rubbed down and put to bed. When the Prince returned and heard the tale he sought out his lady and gave her a thorough drubbing, like a plain, blunt man, with his riding whip. Then he went to his study, fell in a fit and ground his teeth and groaned. But his servants refused to give him smelling salts or to throw cold water on him until the doctor arrived. The Kaiser and his wife were furious when they heard the story, and the Emperor decided to teach his high-handed relative a lesson. The severe punishment meted out to Prince Frederick mightily pleased all the ladies of the German court.

PRINCESS FREDERICK LEOPOLD.

## TEN-YEAR-OLD KING.

**Maharajah Krismarajah Is the Ruling Sovereign of Mysore.**

Maharajah Krismarajah Wagayar Badadur are the official titles of a Hindu boy not yet 10 years of age, who is the King of Mysore. He is one of the chief native princes of India, and his late father, whom he has succeeded to the throne, was known as the "model prince of India." The young Rajah is being prepared for the lofty position he will occupy with great solicitude. He has English and native tutors, who will turn out a prince and a pundit at the same time. During his minority the affairs of the province are conducted by his mother and his late father's minister, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, as co regents. The youthful maharajah was recently visited by Lord Elgin, viceroy of India, and the occasion was celebrated with much eclat. The little fellow is an adept scholar and speaks English as fluently as any boy of his age. In his studies he is as far advanced as boys four or five years his senior would be in this country. He is modest, but realizes well that he is a trifle more important than anybody else in his neighborhood.

TEN-YEAR-OLD KING OF MYSORE.

### Lieut. Schofield's Case.

One of the most interesting cases of "physical disability" of an officer of the army—the more interesting because it has aroused so much comment among officers of the army itself—is that of Second Lieutenant H. McA. Schofield, a son of Lieut. General Schofield. He recently appeared before an examining board in San Francisco for promotion, and the medical board refused to pass him upon the ground of defective hearing. Then came the question whether or not his deafness constituted "incapacity to perform duty" in his present rank. The next step was to examine the records of his first examination, upon his original entry into the service, to learn whether or not deafness was then observed; but they were found to be clear on this point. On the other hand, some officers have said that Lieut. Schofield was slightly deaf before he entered the service, and if this fact is proved a complication may arise which will not only affect the military status of Lieut. Schofield but also the officers on his first board. If it is found that the disability originated in the line of duty then he will be entitled to be retired with the rank of First Lieutenant.

## LOOKED LIKE A LIAR.

### BUT THIS WAS A CASE WHERE LOOKS WERE MISLEADING.

**A Little Irishman Who Claimed Acquaintance With a Champion Pugilist—His Employer, Who Was Used to the Gloves, Disputed the Claim.**

"I was reading a clever little sketch the other day about a man who told big stories which were not believed by his acquaintances, and it reminded me of an experience I had once when I was considerably younger," remarked Robert D. Wilson, the active Orleans county politician, when in a reminiscent mood the other day.

"It was like this: About the first contract I ever took was one to build a church in a small town in western New York near Lake Ontario. My partner and I employed a good force of men, and among others a good natured, rather dapper little Irishman, who applied for work shortly after we got the walls started.

"He was not a skilled workman, but a good, active helper, and he struck me at the time as being one of the most entertaining and cheerful liars it had ever been my pleasure to meet. One of his favorite tales was to the effect that he was for three years trainer and boxing partner of the famous pugilist Jem Mace and had seconded the one time champion in two of his most notable battles. He rattled off names, places, dates and incidents in the most offhand manner imaginable, which, as we had no means of verifying his statements, he was perfectly safe in doing. Of course we took what he said with a large grain of salt and enjoyed drawing him out.

"One thing about the old fellow struck me as peculiar—we could never induce him under any consideration to join in any of the friendly little sparring contests which we occasionally indulged in at the little country hotel, after our day's work was done. By no subterfuge could we induce him to stick his hands in the big mittens, although he was always present at our exercises and took delight in making slighting comments upon our skill.

"This got rather monotonous after awhile, and we set about devising a plan for teaching the old fellow a lesson. When he was sober, we knew there was no chance of getting the gloves on him, but he usually got moderately full on Saturday evenings, and we concocted a scheme to give him an earlier start one Saturday afternoon, so that by the time supper was over he was considerably exhilarated. I was just out of a gymnasium at the time, and was considered a pretty clever boxer. The boys all went to work at him, and after a good many drinks and a lot of coaxing and cajoling they finally got him to put on the gloves and spar a bit with me.

"'Sail in, Larry,' I said. 'Don't be afraid to hit me.' And I winked at the boys and went at him. He was easier than I expected. His guard seemed very poor, and several times I rapped him harder than I should, but it seemed a good plan to teach the old blowhard a good lesson. After awhile I got a bit tired of the one sidedness of it. I registered about every time I found an opening, while the Irishman's punches were all wild and of no account. Finally I decided that we had had fun enough and made up my mind to give him a good chinchopper, lay him out and quit. So I watched for an opening, and when I saw one a minute later, I aimed as heavy a blow as I could strike and let go.

"Well, say, I don't know even to this day what became of that punch, for at that moment something struck me on the neck, and for the next 30 seconds I experienced all of the sensations of Don Quixote when he had the mix up with the windmill, for that little Irishman was dancing around me and delivering undercuts, overcuts, chin choppers, sidewinders, earmuffs, straight drives and long arm body blows faster than I could feel them, while I pawed the air in an attempt at defense.

"I think the boys said it was 42 seconds before I was lying in the corner, limp and entirely out, but it was three days before I was out—at work again. I was sorry to find that the agile little Irishman had disappeared immediately after I dropped asleep. He evidently feared trouble, but I never would have made any. In fact, I'd have liked to take a few lessons from him, but I've never had the mitts on from that day to this.

"I don't know now whether that little Irishman was telling the truth or not, but I have my suspicions about the matter."—Medina (N. Y.) Cor. New York Press.

### Easily Busted.

The business depression of the past few years has been the evolution of a large crop of employment seekers. One of them last week accosted a gentleman in this city. He was ragged, dirty, good natured, evidently hungry enough to eat a cow if it were in his way. But his soft slouchiness of gait rendered any active exertion on his part highly improbable. This impression was strengthened by the dialogue that followed:

"Good morning, sir," said he. "I'd like a job with you, sir."

"Well, there is not much doing just now—hardly anything, in fact, in my line. I couldn't give you much to do. I couldn't keep you busy."

"Indeed, sir, it would take very little to keep me busy."—New London Telegraph.

### Intermittent Ownership.

"Do you own your own home?" asked the passenger with the yellow diamond, who makes a business of selling real estate.

"I do every Thursday," said the other passenger.

"Eh—what?"

"I own it every Thursday. That's Mary Ann's afternoon out."—Indianapolis Journal.

## CHESS BY CABLE.

**Brooklyn Club Matched Against the British Organization.**

After a protracted session the other night the match committee of the Brooklyn Chess club finally decided upon the conditions under which the team match by cable with the British Chess club of London is to be contested.

The day's mail had brought to hand a letter from the Britishers inclosing a code of rules, which bore the signatures of the president and secretary of the British Chess club.

In view of the fact that the latter insisted upon playing only with native born players on each team the Brooklyn Chess club yielded this point sooner than have the contest fall through, but, on the other hand, changed the number of players from ten to eight on a side. As there is a much larger field of chess players in England to select from than there is over here the wisdom of this move is quite apparent.

SIR GEORGE NEWNES.

Thus the great contest, which is intended to be a real test of chess strength between the players of America and England, is an assured fact. The dates on which it will occur are Friday and Saturday, March 13 and 14. Two days are given in case all the games do not reach a conclusion on Friday and, as in this way adjudications are not likely to be necessary, a satisfactory result will thereby be obtained.

Sir George Nownes, president of the British Chess club, has generously offered as a trophy a splendid silver cup, valued at $800, to become the property of the winning side. He was mentioned in the dispatches from England some time since as being desirous to challenge for the America's cup this season.

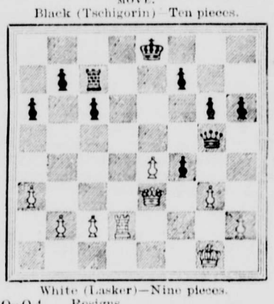
Following is the full score of the game played in the international chess tournament at St. Petersburg on Jan. 17:

FOURTH ROUND—RUY LOPEZ.

| LASKER. White. | TSCHIGORIN. Black. | LASKER. White. | TSCHIGORIN. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P–K 4 | P–K 4 | 16 R–Q 3 | Q R–Q |
| 2 Kt–K B 3 | Kt–Q B 3 | 17 K R–Q | B–K 2 |
| 3 B–Kt 5 | P–Q R 3 | 18 Kt–Q 5 | P–Q B 3 |
| 4 B–R 4 | Kt–B 3 | 19 Kt x B ch | Q x Kt |
| 5 Castles | P–Q 3 | 20 P–Q R 3 | K R–K |
| 6 P–Q 4 | Kt–Q 2 | 21 Q–Q 2 | R x R |
| 7 P x P | Q Kt x P | 22 Q x R | K–B |
| 8 Kt x Kt | P x Kt | 23 R–Q 2 | P–R 3 |
| 9 Kt–B 3 | B–Q 3 | 24 P–K Kt 3 | R–B |
| 10 Q–Kt 4 | Castles | 25 Q–Q 7 | R–B 2 |
| 11 B–R 6 | Q–B 3 | 26 Q–B 5 | P–K Kt 3 |
| 12 B x Kt | Q x B | 27 Q–B 3 | K–K |
| 13 B x B | Q R x B | 28 Q–K 3 | Q–Kt 4 |
| 14 Q R–Q | Q–Kt 3 | 29 P–K B 4 | P x P |
| 15 Q–K 2 | Q–K 3 | | |

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S TWENTY-NINTH MOVE.

Black (Tschigorin) Ten pieces.



White (Lasker)—Nine pieces.

30 Q–Q 4 Resigns

### Choosing Bishops by Lot.

The Mennonites have a curious way of choosing a bishop, not by election, but by lot. They take as many hymn books as there are candidates for the office. In one of these books a paper slip is placed, and the candidate who draws that book is declared chosen. In this manner the Rev. Christian Risser has just been made bishop of the Mennonite congregations in Lancaster county, Pa. He had two competitors.—Albany Times-Union.

### Joseph Mayer Hurt.

A serious accident recently befell Joseph Mayer, known everywhere as the Christ in the "Passion Play" at Ober Ammergau. While he was engaged in helping to haul a tree to a wagon the tree slipped from those hauling it and knocked Mayer down, falling upon one of his legs. The limb was so badly crushed that it was found necessary to amputate it.

### An Orchestra In the Church.

An orchestra has been installed in the Baptist church at Galesburg, Mich. The pastor of the church leads and plays the clarinet. The music is good, and the new feature of the services is attracting big crowds to the church.

### A Remarkable Reunion.

At a recent family reunion in Kentucky there was one man 98 years old that weighed but 63 pounds; a baby 2 years old that weighed 96½ pounds, and a woman with 12 toes and 14 fingers.

### Will Sacrifice Butter For Armenia.

Wellesley college girls have voluntarily agreed to do without butter for a month if the faculty will devote the money thus saved to the suffering Armenians.

### Could Furnish Columns of Copy.

When he becomes an ex-president, Grover will be in great demand as a syndicate letter writer.—Philadelphia North American.

## Stories of Statesmen.

### King of Them All.

Representative Crain comes from a district in which there are quite a number of Germans. In the Fifty-first Congress a prominent German came to Washington with his son, a boy of precocious tendencies of mind, to observe the workings of Congress. He is quite a friend of the Texas member and Crain took a seat in the gallery by their side to point out the notables of the House. It was the time when there was a great deal of talk about Speaker Reed and his rulings. The words "Czar" and "Tyrant" were on everybody's tongue when discussing Congressional affairs. After the boy had feasted his eyes on the scene in course of development on the floor for some time, he turned to his father:

"Papa, who are all those men down there in the seats, talking and reading and laughing?"

The German looked at the members on the floor whom the boy had indicated, and replied:

"My poy, dem ish de shpeakers of de House of Rebresentatives."

"And who is that large man on the platform with the hammer in his hand?" indicating Mr. Reed.

"Dot big, fat man dere? Oh, dot vos de king of all de shpeakers, my son," said the German.—Washington Post.

### He Wanted to Know.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, was making a speech in the Senate, when first Mr. Peffer arose and began to speak, and then Mr. Sherman, all three addressing the chair at the same time. Mr. Vest looked amazed, and after a minute' hesitation, called out:

"Mr. President, Mr. President."

The president paid no attention to Mr. Vest, however, when the Missouri member suddenly changed his tactics by declaring his desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. This appeal was not lost on the president.

"The gentleman from Missouri will state it," he said, ignoring Mr. Peffer and Mr. Sherman.

"I believe I was addressing the Senate, and had the floor," said Mr. Vest, "but it seems that I have no longer got it. If I can't get it any other way, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry to find out how I lost it."

There was a ripple of laughter in the chamber. Mr. Sherman apologized for his interruption, and Mr. Vest continued to hold the fort.—Washington Post.

### The Silent Salisbury.

Few but Lord Salisbury's intimates know that he is by nature one of the most silent of men; quite a Von Moltke in that respect. Even as a boy at Eton (Vanity Fair records) he was much given to solitary mooning through the playing fields, with only an occasional game of "sixpenny" cricket.

He was not popular generally, except with his own form, for which he did all the work; and was always put on by his tutor to construe, which he did so well that no one else had to expect a turn. His taciturnity has stuck to him; and the writer remembers that when at the India office he greatly disappointed some high official who had to see him on some great question. "What do I think of him? Very little. Why, he heard all I had to say, then bowed me out with 'Good-morning' and not another word."

## DISCOURSE ON WHAT TO EAT.

**Grant Allen Explains How Many Potatoes a Coal-Shoveler Needs a Day.**

Grant Allen, of Armour Institute, has translated articles of food into "calories" or units of energy, and can tell just how many potatoes it takes to shovel a ton of coal and how big a beefsteak should be eaten by the man who has to saw a cord of wood.

He says the human machine in an ordinary day's work uses up about 4,000 "calories," and if bread and pie and other fuel is not fed into the machine in sufficient quantities to produce this amount of energy the work must fail.

Grant Allen considers the vegetarian mistaken and gives chemical reasons why. Vegetables contain scanty "proteids," he says, are less stimulating and satisfying, and, measured in units of energy produced, are not economical. A man would have to eat about a bushel of potatoes to obtain enough "proteids" to do a good day's work. Mr. Allen said he considered an overfondness for sugar a cause of disease. Starches and oils and their chemical composition also came in for treatment.—Chicago Record.

### A Bloodthirsty King.

The king of Benin, on the west coast of Africa, believes in the efficiency of human sacrifices. When times are good he kills a large number of slaves, and in seasons of calamity he kills an equally large number of these unfortunates, and in both cases to appease the gods, who are supposed to be equally angry at the good and the ill fortune of mortals.

Why should you yearn for fame? Maybe,
When death has ended earthly ills,
Posterity may blush to see
Your name adorning some one's pills.
—Chicago Record.

Every man wants it understood that he is very sympathetic.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 15 ..... 1896


McKinley is neither a gold bug nor a silver bug. He belongs to the straddle bug variety.

McKinley is either a gold standard man or a liar. Which is it?—Merced Evening Sun.

Spain's baby king recently said in reciting his geography lesson "An island is a body of land entirely occupied by insurgents."

The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit and enquire why, 'Why wasn't it done the other way.'—Ex.

McKinley needs no platform on the silver question. His record has been such a complete straddle that nothing that resolution writers could say would make his real sentiments harder to discover.

The Republicans of California and Colorado adopted platforms in favor of free silver and pledged their delegates for McKinley. It is now claimed that McKinley has a majority of 18 in the National Convention.

The House of Representatives has voted $100 per month for its members for clerk hire during the recess of Congress. There is nothing small about Mr. Reed's House when it comes to appropriating the public funds.

It is understood that the case to decide the constitutionality of the law giving office holders the right to rule for four years, will be placed upon the calender of the Supreme Court, which meets in Sacramento this month—Bee.

It is a subject of newspaper comment in southern California that cents are beginning to be used there in the stores and in commercial transactions generally. It is only a few years since any coin smaller than a ten cent piece was a great rarity on the Pacific coast.

Madam Calve sailed for Europe April 29th. She declared herself dying to see her friends again. Every trip to America makes Mme. Calve worth more to her friends. She sang 63 times during the opera season which has just closed and received $100,000 therefore. The Madame will soon be dying to see her friends in America once more.

It appears that the single state of Georgia has now more manufactories than the whole south had in 1860. This is an illustration of the remarkable change that has been taking place in southern industries during the past thirty years. That section is no longer giving its attention to agriculture, but is reaching out for additional means of prosperity, in imitation of the north.

Senator White has struck the key note of the nation's heart. In the Senate Friday he urged the necessity of coast defences. He called attention to the fact that our coasts, harbors and large cities were defenceless. He said he would not willingly discourage naval appropriations, but that something should be done to protect our coasts. Every thoughtful person will see the necessity of which our senator spoke and all agree that he is right.

Miss Florance Pullman, who was married to Mr. Louden of Chicago, draws a regular salary of $11,000 from the Pullman Palace Car Company for naming the cars turned out by the big works. Mr. Lowden is 34 years old and is rising young lawyer in Chicago. The wedding was a superb ceremonial. A former suitor for the hand of Miss Pullman was Prince Von Isenberg-Birstein, nephew of the Emperor of Austria and first cousin of the late Crown Prince Rudolph.

Voting by machinery seems to be among the early possibilities. And is is well. Highly improved as are our present election regulations, there is yet much room for dishonest manipulation. No sooner is a more improved plan adopted than methods are devised whereby the objects of the new system may be defeated. No system will so thoroughly meet present emergencies and reduce to a minimum fraudulent practices at the ballot box as the machine system. At least, it is superior to any plan yet devised. In addition to its restraint upon corruption the machine has numerous other advantages, one of which is that at the closing of the polls the correct total of all votes cast is indicated. This removes the necessity of long and tedious counting which so delays the announcement of results under the present system.

That which was a moral conviction has now become a legal certainty, namely: The South African Company, chartered and backed and boomed by the English Government and completely under its thumb, was back of, promoted and was the power that equipped the Jameson expedition. It conspired to steal a peaceful nation, territory and people. It plotted to rob in the day, to do the act of the highwayman. Between that organization, English from crown to toe, administering English law and presiding over English territory (the nominal Governor being a figurehead in South Africa and nothing more) and the Dick Turpins and Jack Cades of the earlier days, there is this difference: Cade, Turpin and Duval pretended to be nothing more than they were, highwaymen and thieves; the South Africa Company pretends to be decent, honest, superior and aristocratic. It is therefore the baser.

### Stephen Salisbury.

A writer in the Worcester (Mass.) Spy thus describes Stephen Salisbury of that city, who has just given the city a site for an art museum and $100,000 to build it: "Simple in his tastes and modest and democratic in spirit, Mr. Salisbury's single aim is to spend money so as to relieve want, to raise to a high plane the lives of persons of small means and lofty and earnest purposes, and to add to the prosperity of Worcester. His intimate friends love and admire him. His gifts are never the offspring of impulse, but the product of anxious thought, yet they are never accompanied by troublesome conditions. What a beautiful example Mr. Salisbury is of practical wisdom and simple goodness! Gratitude cannot outrun his generosity or the warm interest which he feels in the welfare of his townsmen and fellow men."

### Peppermint.

The preparation of peppermint is especially an American industry. The peppermint is cut when in bloom, like hay, dried, placed in close wooden vats and steamed. The oil cells burst and the oil passes upward with the steam, which is condensed and conducted into a receiver, where the oil rises and is piped off. It takes about 550 pounds of dry peppermint to produce one pound of oil. An acre of land yields from 6 to 10 pounds of oil, often more—even as high as 50 pounds. New York and Michigan produce the most.—Washington Post.

### The Best.

Traveler—Where is the best hotel in this place?

Porter—Do you see that house over yonder? That is the worst.

Traveler—I don't want the worst. I is the best hotel I want.

Porter—Can't tell you, I'm sure. That's the only one we've got.—London Tit-Bits.

Order is the sanity of the mind, the health of the body, the peace of the city, the security of the state. As the beams to a house, as the heads to the members of man, so is order to all things.—Bentley.

### The Linnet as a School.

Linnets are taught to draw their own water and open their seed-cases. A bone thimble is fastened by a thread to a wire and filled with water. At first it is fastened close to the wire and filled with water while the lid of the seed-box is propped open. Each day the lid of the box is lowered, and the thread of the thimble is lengthened. The bird learns to push the box open and toss pieces up the thread in its beak when the thimble is inconveniently distant. A glassful of water lies below the thimble, and when the bird has learned to pull the latter up it is left lying in the water glass, and the bird hops up, as usual, with the water in it.—London Spectator.

### To Prevent Hydrophobia.

A correspondent writes that about six years ago he saw an item in a newspaper stating that a German physician was going to die, and he wished to make known the discovery he had made in relation to the treatment of a mad dog bite. The prescription he never knew to fail, and he had tried it many times with men, cattle and horses. It is this: Simply wash the wound as soon as possible in a little warm vinegar and water, and put a few drops of muriatic acid into the wound. This will neutralize the poison and prevent the disease which usually proves fatal.—Boston Journal.

### Misdirected Energy.

"A man dat am alius lookin foh er argument," said Uncle Eben, "am in frequent cases de man dat orter be lookin foh work."—Washington Star.

The night blooming cereus blossoms about an hour before midnight, but by the approach of daylight the flower is a complete wreck, having lost all its beauty and fragrance.

The carthamine flower has for thousands of years been used to dye fabrics of a yellow color. The mummy cloths found in Egyptian cofins are dyed yellow with this flower.

Watermarks were originally used on bank notes as a means of preventing counterfeits.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 16 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 15, in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispriseda Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 22rd, 1896

## RIDING ON A SUNBEAM.

### A New Invention For Carrying Sound Without Wires.

When walking through the laboratory of the Volta bureau with Dr. A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, I picked up on one of the shelves a piece of pine board about half an inch thick and eight inches square. Out of the center of it extended a speaking tube, which apparently rested against a thin disk of bright metal sunk into the opposite side. This metal was like a silver mirror, and was about as large around as the bottom of a tumbler. I asked Dr. Bell what it was, and he told me that it was a perfected instrument whose original construction enabled him to project his voice from one point to another through the medium of a sunbeam. It enabled him, in other words, to send sounds along a ray of light without the aid of an electric wire. He took the instrument and put the tube to his mouth, holding the mirror so that it caught the sun and cast a little shadow disk of light on the opposite wall. Then by breathing slightly he made this shadow increase and diminish, and assume various shapes by the action of his breath against the mirror diaphragm.

"That shows you," said he, "how the action of the diaphragm is carried along the ray. Now, if you will put a little bottle with some soot in it where that shadow is on the wall, and speak into the tube, you will find that the sound will travel along that ray of light, and by having a receiver connected with the bottle one would be able to hear what you are saying. We have spoken by this means to and from points 200 yards apart, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that speech may be sent along a beam of light for great distances. In our experiment in this we first used selenium, a very rare substance, and very sensitive to light. We have found, however, that we can produce very good results with common soot, and the discoveries may yet be made which will make such an invention commercially practicable."—World's Progress.

## NATURE OF THE ELDER DUMAS.

### Mme. Dorval, the Actress, Always Called Him Her "Good Dog."

I did not meet the elder Dumas until he was on the wane, but was acquainted with him before he fell under the influence of Adah Isaacs Menken. When young, his hair was fair, then dark, but when I saw him it was gray and in texture less woolly than the negro's. His lips were thick and extended from ear to ear when he laughed, and his teeth were uneven and set apart from each other. He flattered himself that his nose was straight. It was, however, lumpy, with wide, strongly marked and quivering nostrils. To the pride of life he was insensible. But he was a slave of the flesh, though in a fitful way, and the never ending pressure of creditors obliged him to react against his conviviality. One saw that he was a force of nature and a child of nature.

His small hands and feet and his singularly acute though good natured blue eyes alone indicated blood derived from a long line of civilized northern ancestors. There were traces of Africa in his speech. His laugh was a guffaw, but its hilarity was contagious. When a case of suffering was made known to him, his face at once fell, and if he knew the sufferer the broad face contracted, and he howled until he had spent his grief. Mme. Dorval, whom he and Victor Hugo thought the greatest actress of her time, for emotional parts, used to call him her "bon chien" and her "gros chien." In the hour of death she did not lay aside this term of endearment, which I say she would have resented. He was English in many respects, but of the generous, impulsive, Rowlandson type.—"The Elder Dumas," by Emily Crawford in Century.

### No More Book Proposals.

Search reveals the amazing fact that the proposal—in literature at least—is becoming obsolete. Stories there are of a plenty, but in the English publications they mostly relate to mysterious disappearance of diamonds or are tales of conspiracy or intrigue, and in the American product the proposal is all done behind the scenes—the reader is introduced to the engaged couple or to the married pair. The sentimental age is passing evidently, and we contemptuously hurry over the romantic episode to reach those dramatic crises in life which seem to occupy the attention of both writers and readers.—Chicago News.


LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C., C. & R. R. Stages. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890. tf.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.

W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

(Official.)

## Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1-96. Cash on hand | | $ 18 444 2 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector | | 729 50 |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees | | 33 60 |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees | | 2 50 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | | 70 65 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | | 49 3 |
| Geo. W. McIntyre, Int State ld. | | 44 80 |
| R. W. McIntyre, Int. State land | | 22 4 |
| W. H. Murray, Int State land | | 22 40 |
| R. O'Neal, Fines in Justice court | | 14 50 |
| S. T. Black, Supt. State | | 2 580 61 |
| | | 22 032 27 |
| Feb. A. M. Given, Tax Collector | | 542 53 |
| P. A. Challant, Assessor | | 5 10 |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collectr fees | | 6 0 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | | 105 60 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | | 40 80 |
| E. A. Crocker, Int. State land | | 23 17 |
| E. A. Crocker, Int. State land | | 63 51 |
| J. W. Clark, entom't Sta. school | | 28 10 |
| W. H. Murray, Pe Upt'n Sta. ld. | | 46 51 |
| R. P. Keeling, Int. State land | | 5 60 |
| S. P. McKnight, Int State land | | 19 20 |
| S. W. Austin, fees | | 24 00 |
| | | 22 924 30 |
| Mar. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector | | 6 1 55 |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collectr fees | | 33 8 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | | 58 0 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | | 158 30 |
| J. G. Birchim, Int. St. land | | 32 10 |
| J. G. Birchim, Int swamp land | | 15 68 |
| J. H. Shamon, Int. State land | | 34 60 |
| Agnes McFee, Redemption land | | 4 51 |
| T. W. Forbes, Int. State land | | 158 00 |
| | | 21 0.9 85 |

DISBURSEMENTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. Salary | | 1 265 88 |
| Hospital | | 52 60 |
| Salaries | | 18 70 |
| General Expense | | 1.693 43 |
| Bridge | | 653 56 |
| Sundry Road districts | | 1.249 23 |
| Union School | | 85 00 |
| Saline School | | 1 0 30 |
| Fish Spring School | | 99 77 |
| Round Valley School | | 113 42 |
| Liberty School | | 7 10 |
| Warm Spring School | | 81 29 |
| Big Pine School | | 197 25 |
| Valley School | | 115 00 |
| Lone Pine School | | 111 50 |
| Fish Springs Library | | 14 28 |
| Saline School Library | | 17 7. |
| Milton Library | | 26 00 |
| Liberty Library | | 11 03 |
| Sundry School Dist. Libraries | | 11 25 |
| Teacher's Library | | 16 91 |
| Unapportioned County School | | 15 00 |
| | | 6 554 66 |
| Feb Independence Bond Fund | | 520 00 |
| Salary | | 1 024 98 |
| Hospital | | 30 00 |
| General Expense | | 204 40 |
| Road Dist. No. 3 | | 7 50 |
| Bishop School | | 250 00 |
| Lone Pine School | | 190 75 |
| Irving School | | 189 60 |
| Silver Peak School | | 75 00 |
| Big Pine School | | 25 00 |
| Warm Springs School | | 5 00 |
| Fish Springs School | | 75 00 |
| Liberty School | | 25 66 |
| Laverson School | | 7 90 |
| Milton School | | 7. 00 |
| Independence School | | 1 50 |
| Tobacco Building | | 291 80 |
| Independence Library | | 2 85 |
| Lone Pine Library | | 2 13 |
| Big Pine Library | | 25 85 |
| | | 24 019 85 |
| Mar. Fish Spring Bond | | 225 00 |
| County Bond | | 1 550 00 |
| Salary Fund | | 1.021 98 |
| Hospital Fund | | 31 00 |
| Union School | | 7 00 |
| Liberty School | | 14 50 |
| Lone Pine School | | 250 75 |
| Big Pine School | | 330 00 |
| Irving School | | 127 50 |
| Bishop School | | 315 00 |
| Warm Springs School | | 3 80 |
| Riverside School | | 158 66 |
| Tabosse School | | 60 00 |
| Independence School | | 170 00 |
| Fish Springs School Dist | | 75 00 |
| Round Valley School | | 180 00 |
| Station School | | 71 25 |
| Tobacco Building | | 31 46 |
| Lone Pine Library | | 1 55 |
| Independence Library | | 9 25 |
| Liberty Library | | 3 97 |
| Milton School | | 75 00 |
| | | 14 432 0 |
| Balance | | 9 5.7 83 |
| | | 24.019 85 |

Treasurer's Trial Balance, April 1, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the Salary Fund | $ 977 16 | |
| General Expense | 526 76 | |
| Hospital | | 159 40 |
| Road | 58 97 | |
| Bishop School special | 5 14 | |
| State General | 525 48 | |
| General Road | 257 59 | |
| Road District No. 1 | 178 58 | |
| Road District No. 2 | 238 99 | |
| Road District No. 3 | | 94 |
| Road District No. 4 | 182 50 | |
| Road District No. 5 | 71 44 | |
| Unapportioned County | 61 04 | |
| Road Poll Tax | 3 00 | |
| Bridge | 15 77 | |
| Swamp & overflowed land | 280 79 | |
| Tax Title | 25 00 | |
| Big Pine School special | 26 00 | |
| Teachers' Library | 15 74 | |
| Coroners | 88 25 | |
| Unapportioned prop. tax | 548 27 | |
| County School | | 845 13 |
| To the School Districts: | | |
| Riverside | 237 47 | |
| Round Valley | 78 79 | |
| Irving | 508 76 | |
| Bishop | 346 55 | |
| Saline | 150 99 | |
| Warm Springs | 370 48 | |
| Big Pine | 199 27 | |
| Milton | 218 21 | |
| Independence | 191 89 | |
| Fish Springs | 57 93 | |
| Union | 241 52 | |
| Lone Pine | 443 23 | |
| Liberty | 61 | |
| Valley | 174 78 | |
| Tabosse | 198 00 | |
| To the various School district Libraries | | |
| Milton | 57 02 | |
| Round Valley | 21 49 | |
| Irving | 52 32 | |
| Bishop | 170 37 | |
| Saline | 58 54 | |
| Warm Springs | 25 91 | |
| Big Pine | 61 50 | |
| Independence | 29 21 | |
| Union | 28 15 | |
| Riverside | 26 26 | |
| Lone Pine | 20 95 | |
| Fish Springs | 5 72 | |
| Liberty | 1 25 | |
| Tabosse | 16 25 | |
| Valley | 1 25 | |
| To the various School District Building Funds | | |
| Independence | 3 00 | |
| Fish Spring | 19 84 | |
| Independence Bond | 38 93 | |
| Bishop Bond (old) | 71 02 | |
| Union Bond | 345 49 | |
| Bishop Bond (new) | 977 77 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 595 65 | |
| Fish Springs Bond | 8 92 | |
| Lone Pine Bond | 1,394 77 | |
| | 10,583 30 | |
| Cash on hand | | 9,577 83 |
| | | 10,583 30 |

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1896.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Approved April 8, 1896.
FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Samples free.


(Official.)

## Auditor's Report.

Qqarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quarter ending March 31, 1896.

April 1. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between January 1, 1896 and March 31, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total warrants drawn | | $12,213 47 |
| General Exp. Fund | 1,837 83 | |
| Salary Fund | 3,315 84 | |
| Hospital Fund | 612 60 | |
| School Fund | 4,124 79 | |
| Bridge Fund | 653 56 | |
| Teachers' Library | 28 16 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 4 95 | |
| Unapportioned | 18 75 | |
| Road Dist. No. 1 | 279 56 | |
| Road Dist. No. 2 | 200 77 | |
| Road Dist. No. 3 | 59 95 | |
| Road Dist. No. 4 | 73 00 | |
| Road Dist. No. 5 | 148 45 | |
| Tabosse building | 326 26 | |
| | $12,213 47 | $12,213 47 |

April 1. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's indebtedness, interest not included:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County' total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| County Bonds | | 62,000 00 |
| Old Indebtedness | | 990 00 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County' total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| Cash in Treasury | | 9 577 83 |
| Remaining indebtedness | | 53,412 72 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved April 8, 1895.
FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 28, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A. Anger, husband of Mrs. Lottie M. Anger, of Independence, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 063, for the SE¼ Sec. 22, T. 12 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo County, Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


THE NUCLEUS—THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams, Rigs and Saddle Horses, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BOOKS ON MINING

CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY, ASSAYING, ELECTRICITY THE MECHANIC TRADES, SCIENCE, ETC.

AGENTS WANMED FOR YOST-FALCON AND WARNER BICYCLES AND TANDEMS.

AGENTS WANTED

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.

SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.


### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


### TIME TABLE.


CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L PS'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10:50 a m | Ar | 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | | 11:25 a m | | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | | 12:10 p m | | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | | 12:40 p m | | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | | 1:40 p m | | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2:05 p m | | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | | 2:30 p m | | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | | 3:10 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3:50 p m | | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5:00 p m | Lv | 11:00 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6:00 a m | Ar | 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | | 6:37 a m | | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | | 7:10 a m | | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | | 7:30 a m | | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | | 7:50 a m | | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | | 8:10 a m | | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | | 8:30 a m | | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9:00 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9:20 a m | | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | | 10:10 a m | | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | | 11:10 a m | | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | | 12:00 m | | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | | 12:50 p m | | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 192 | | 1:30 p m | | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 2:10 p m | | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv | 3:45 p m | Lv | 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 229 | | 4:05 p m | | 8:35 a m |
| Tibbets | 235 | | 4:30 p m | | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 247 | | 5:35 p m | | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6:20 p m | | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | | 6:50 p m | | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 295 | Ar | 7:00 p m | Lv | 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with C. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downieville, Granitevile, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with C. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—ere soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L PS'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv | 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:50 a m | | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:42 A m | | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | | 6:45 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar | 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv | 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:42 p m | | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | | 9:55 a m |
| Frankfown | 7:41 p m | | 10:20 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | | 11:15 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:30 p m | Ar | 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug2-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 15 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows. Independence—service every sunday evening to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and service every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock—Mr. C. A. Parrick will conduct the evening service the fourth Sunday of each month—sunday school every sunday at 10 o'clock—Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every morning except the second and fourth Sunday when the service will be held in the evening—The time of morning service 11 o'clock, evening service 7:30—Mr. C. A. Parrick will conduct the service the second Sunday of each month—sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Georges Creek—Service the first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 p. m. Camp Independence—service the second sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.—sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Liberty—service the second Sunday of each month to commence at 3 o'cloc p. m.—sunday school every sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services. THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 63 |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 4 00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### BORN.

McSWEENY—At Independence, Cal., May 10, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael McSweeny, a son.

P. H. Mack Esq. left for Los Angeles last Monday.

E. Robinson has been on the sick list the past week.

A few ripe strawberries were seen in town last week.

J. J. Gunn came in from Modock last Tuesday morning.

J. D. Blair was quite sick a couple of days the past week.

Harry Cook has sold his band of cattle to Chas. Summers.

E. Spencer and L. Schalton were down from Big Pine last Saturday.

John Shepherd was a passenger up from Keeler last Tuesday morning.

It is reported that the old Indian, Joe Bowers has been granted a pension of $10 a month.

Supervisor Eldred and daughter, Miss Clara came down from Big Pine Sunday and returned.

Col. North, the Nirate king died in London last week. His wealth was estimated at over $100,000,000.

Two school trustees are to be elected for this district at the election to be held the first part of next month.

Chas. Summers has gathered all of his cattle that were in this vicinity and started for Long Valley with them.

For the killing of Geo. Cole in Bodie last winter, Geo. Turley received a sentence of 66 years in San Quentin.

Contractor Prahm has been making some alterations and repairs in the school house the past two weeks.

Dr. McCrellin, a relative of P. W. Forbes Esq has been visiting with Mr. Forbes and family the past week.

At the meeting of the Democratic Central Committee last Saturday, all business was postponed for two weeks.

H. H. Homes, the convicted murderer of several people, was hanged in the Pennsylvania state prison last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Densmore arrived home last Tuesday morning, after a month's visit with relatives and friends in other parts of the State.

H. M. Yerington has had a private car built for use when making trips over the road, and it is said to be a beauty. It will be launched for its first thip this week.

A number of people from Independence, the Fort and Liberty went to Bishop last week to attend the entertainment given there on the evenings of the 7th and 8th.

Mrs. J. D. Blair, Miss Maud Cook and Miss Annie Schabbell returned from Los Angeles last Tuesday morning, after having spent a pleasant visit of a couple of weeks there.

A break in the machinery at the Hirsh mill the first of the week will cause a short delay. No time will be lost however, as the mill crushes the ore faster than it is taken from the mine.

John T. Jones who was convicted for felonously taking gold bullion from the Carson Mint, was sentenced Monday of last week by Judge Hawley to eight years at hard labor in the Nevada State penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000.

### Items from the Reporter's Note Book.

A new sixteen foot row boat will be placed on the lake in a few days. Mr. H. L. Wrinkle received the boat last Wednesday night and it will be launched with as much ceremony as possible.

E. M. Huntley went to Darwin on the last stage and returned Wednesday.

Sam Thomas is hauling ore from the Sterling mine where Lockett and Pennaluna have had a year's lease.

J. G. Dodge is hauling a few carloads from the McKenzie mine.

R. Decker and A. C. Finley, mining men from Panamint, passed through Keeler this week. Mr. Decker went to Independence.

Miss Lena Thompson of Sunnyside visited friends in Keeler this week.

E. C. Garlick left for the mine at Snow's canyon Thursday.

D. C. Lane went out to the mine by private conveyance Thursday morning.

Miss L. Robinson of Independence is visiting with J. Shepherd and family at the hotel in Keeler.

J. Blaney of Lone Pine is working at the Soda works.

G. W. Miles has quit work in the mines at Cerro Gordo and is in Keeler.

It is reported that the miners have attached the Dunphy mine for wages due them. This mine is situated in Cerro Gordo and is supposed to be an extension of the Union mine.

W. H. Walker of Olancha made a flying trip to Keeler on Monday's stage and returned home again Monday evening.

John McSweeny is fixing the County road between Keeler and Darwin which needs it badly since the last storm during which time the wind filled it full of sand and rubbish.

Some rich gold strikes are reported at Beveridge district and also out in the Panamint range where there will surely be a big mining boom some day in the near future.

It is rumored that Neil McLean wil soon move his family to Mojave where he has plenty of steady teaming to do.

We visited Chinatown one night recently and entering one of the celestial cabins, found a pig-tailed Mongolian sitting on a soap box with his sandaled feet perched upon a table like a down-east Yankee. He was engaged in reading a Chinese work of fiction, which after considerable cross-questioning we learned was called "Lee Sing, or the slant-eyed tulip of Chow Foo." We were anxious to find out the plot of the story and begged the Chinaman to give us a free translation. After some urging the follower of Confucius strung off the following: "You see Lee Sing him belly good gal. Allee China boys heap stuck on Lee Sing—want molly him. Chung Li him heap lich man, him tly catchee on. Lo Sing tink Chung Li no good. Hoo Cow him plitty good boy. Him heap sabee how laise cabbagee, ledicee, leidishee, onionee; belly good. Hoo Cow he fightee Chung Li. Plitty soon Chung Li him get belly sich. Hoo Cow sticker knife in him nose. Chung Li him lun away. Hoo Cow him gettee Lee Sing. Hab belly good time. Dlink heap Chinee wiskey allee same siellican man." Yours fictionally,

CHINA.

### The Cantata of "David"

On Thursday and Friday evenings of last week the Oratorio Society of Bishop presented the Cantata of "David," in that town. The Society had worked faithfully for some time and that their efforts were highly appreciated, the crowded hall gave evidence. While the music itself was of a high order and admirably rendered, the popular fancy was perhaps more quickly captivated by the gorgeous costuming and charming tableau effects. In Mr. Smith's rendition of David as the shepherd boy and of Mr. McClure as David the warrior both showed a study and understanding of the parts, while Mrs. Helen McQueen's Abigail left a beautiful picture on the minds of those present that will not soon fade. The members of the society should feel gratified at the reception of their first effort and should allow it to serve as an incentive to renewed efforts and faithful work on their part.

### Liberty Silver Club.

The citizens of Liberty met last Saturday at at that place for the purpose of organizing a political party, and the following officers were elected:

President, J. G. Smith; Treasurer, B. Aguirre; Secretary, F. R. Smith.

Committee appointed and following resolutions adopted:

1st, That this shall be known as the Liberty Silver Club.

2nd, That we adopt the principals of the Omaha Platform of 1893.

3rd. That members pledge themselves to support nominee of Party.

After resolutions were adopted a number of those present, and more will sign when they see a copy of Omaha Platform.

After other business, as to campaign work etc., Club adjourned, to meet Saturday, May 23, 1896, to which meeting all are invited. F. R. SMITH, Secretary.

### Excitement in Virginia.

The excitement in mining stocks is running high. Nearly everybody has dug up a stocking of money and invested lavishly. One local firm is reported shaky. Shaft No. 1 on the Brunswick lode is now down 430 odd feet. In the south drift, on the 200-foot level, cross cut No. 1 has been advanced eight feet, and is now in now in nearly 200 feet. The face shows now 3½ feet of $55 ore. Twenty-four cars of ore have been extracted which goes $60 per ton. Considerable improvement is noted in the Savage. The ore yield the past week has been 45 cars, of the average assay value of $68 per ton. Virginia seems like the old town of years ago. Everybody is talking stocks, and the recent strike has caused renewed courage and confidence.

### Wonderful Curative Properties.

For a number of years past it has been a fact generally known that the Coso springs possessed wonderful curative properaties in cases of rheumatism. Many people have been benefited by the springs that were unable to obtain relief by any other means, and no person ever tried the treatment that was not freed from pain. An effort is being made to bring the springs to the notice of the outside world, which, if successful, will be a benefit to humanity. The following is reported from the INYO INDEPENDENT of June 20, 1883:

These singular springs are situated in Inyo County, in the Coso range of mountains about sixteen miles southeast of Olancha Post Office. The springs have but a limited flow, and from crevices on the mountain side, through which steam is continually ejected, and thousands of tons of pure sulpher cover and surround the locality. The taste of the water is intensely sour, making it unfit for drinking purposes. It has no smell, but formerly there must have been large quantities of sulphureted hydrogen contained in it, as the sulphur deposit indicates. Large quantities of free sulphuric acid is found in the water, but the sulphur deposit, it is claimed by chemists, cannot be derived from this source. Chemists are at least acquainted with a process by which free sulphuric acid would turn under the circumstances, such as the above, into sulphur. The composition is certainly a remarkable one, as will be seen from the following analysis. In one hundred thousand parts are contained

| | |
|---|---|
| Free sulphuric acid | 78.4 |
| Potassium sulphate | 2.5 |
| Sodium sulphate | 15.1 |
| Celcium sulphate | 15.3 |
| Magnesium sulphate | 1.2 |
| Aluminium persulphate | 127.0 |
| Iron persulphate | 33.2 |
| Nitric acid | Trace. |
| Chlorine | Trace. |
| Ammonia | Trace. |
| Lithium | Trace |

Springs or lakes of a chemical character like this are very rare; singular is also the small trace of chlorides in a water so strongly charged with mineral matters. The only known instance analogus to it is the Sour Lake in Texas, and a spring in the vicinity of the volcanoes in South American Cordilleros de los Andes.

Frank Littlefield, last week swore out a warrant for the arrest of Jack Burrows, on a charge of robbery, commited at Keeler. Burrows was arrested by Constable Murphy and brought before Justice Davidson Saturday evening and held over to appear before the Superior Court. He has been unable to get bail and will have to remain in jail. Burrows has worked around here for several years as a cook and waiter. Littlefield is a stranger here. It is said that at the time the act is claimed to have been committed both parties were intoxicated.

## NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8, 1896.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel, having claimed—

S ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 15; N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 22; N E ¼ of Sec. 23; N ½ of N E ¼ of N E ¼ of S W ¼ of N W ¼; N W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 28; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 5 S., R. 23 E.; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 12; S ½ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 13; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 24; and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23, Tp. 4 S., R. 24 E.

W ½ of N E ¼, S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 32; S W ¼ of N W ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 3 S., R. 23 E; Lots 1 and 2 and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 7; S W ¼ of N E ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 17, Tp. 6 S., R. 25 E.; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 9; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.

Lot 2 of Sec. 4; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5; S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 3; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14; N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 35; S E ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 23; and E ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 8 S., R. 25 E.

S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 4; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 9 S., R. 25 E; N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 25, Tp. 8 S., R. 26 E.

All of Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Tuesday, June 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. I will commence the taking of testimony at the U. S. Surveyor-General's Office, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the swamp land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
District of California.

## NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of said corporation, at the office of the District Attorney, in the Court house at Independence, Inyo County, State of California, on

*Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1896,*

at two o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at said meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated April 25, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. May 14, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on June 20, 1896, viz: Finley McIver, for the S W ¼ of Sec. 4, Tp 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph V. Skinner, Gilbert Christie, John Willett and Frank Lawrence, all of Inyo County, Calif.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND, Register.


## BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


### Lectures.

A series of lectures will begin at the M. E. Church by Prof. Morris, A. M., principal of Inyo Acadamy, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday May 15, 16, and 17. The first lecture to be free for all. The second lecture, on "The common man" which will be given on Saturday night, 25 cents admission, and on Sunday there will be a free will offering. One half of proceeds will be for insurance on church property, the balance for Prof. Morris's expenses. These lectures will be very interesting, and we hope to see them very largely attended. The subjects are as follows:

"The Wonders of Prophecy Historically Told." In this lecture the audience will be conducted through the ruins of ancient cities and nations, and view them as they now appear.

"The Comom Man." The common man in history, policies and social life. The world debtor to the common man—Illustrated by incidents and anecdotes that "bring down the house."

"The Signs Of The Times." A sensatianal lecture treated from a historical, political and philosophical standpoint.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

T. B. Huntley. John McCarty.
J. W. Ramsey. Mrs. M. A. Thompson.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, state of California.

Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 30th day of March, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| NAME. | No. CERT. | No. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Cairs | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| S. E. Densmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| B. Rhine | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J. C. Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C. W. Craig | 5 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. H. Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| E. Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F. McIver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. J. Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. S. Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 00 |
| P. H. Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. C. Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D. Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. N. Vandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M. C. Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 20th day of March, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State California, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence, Inyo County, California.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

### DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Marmol, Nevada.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 28, levied on the 30th day of March, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Names. | No. Cert | No. Sh's. | Am't |
|---|---|---|---|
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 482 | 1250 | $125 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 485 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 488 | 743 | 74 30 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 505 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 514 | 500 | 50 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 516 | 600 | 60 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 518 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| G W Luce | 310 | 5 | 50 |
| G W Luce Trustee | 360 | 9 | 90 |
| Geo. Dillman | 530 | 980 | 98 00 |
| Israel Luce Trustee | 397 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| A F Thane trustee | 447 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Percy Beamish trustee | 494 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Percy Beamish trustee | 495 | 225 | 22 50 |
| A J Hughes | 522 | 430 | 43 00 |
| H H Noble Trustee | 524 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 533 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 534 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 535 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 536 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 537 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 538 | 500 | 50 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 539 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Voss, Conrad & Co. | 541 | 301 | 30 10 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of March, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

Office—Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

1y27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The latest Spaing and Summer styles in Ladies and Men's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## A. K. Eugley,

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
DRY-GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

## JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*

## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

jl0-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for ..... 25 cents
Board and Room, per day ..... $1 and $1.25
Board, per week ..... $5.00
Board, per month ..... $20.00

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

FROM actual analysis made by me, I pronounce the Royal Baking Powder to be the Strongest and Purest Baking Powder before the public.

W. T. Wenzell

*Prof. Chemistry, College of Pharmacy Dep't, University of California.*

### No English Better Than English.

A new argument against college athletics has been invented—the deplorable effect which they have on "good English" by grafting upon it "the coarse language of sports." The plea, says the New York Times, is truly amusing. What on earth is "good English" anyhow? So far as we know, there is no English better than English, and no writer thereof has ever hesitated to use new words from any source, provided they expressed an idea more clearly, or even more picturesquely, than did those which formed the vocabulary of his grandfather. Shakespeare is full of the "language of sports," ranging from falconry to pugilism, and if he lived today it is absolutely certain that he would glean words from the football fields—and that college professors would denounce him for it. Really great men are like the common people, in that they never make a fetich of the parts of speech, never imagine that dictionaries or grammars settle anything, and never make the mistake of confounding a live tongue with dead ones.

### Decision Reserved.

"Don't you think the mince pie is good, Willie?" asked the housewife who prides herself on her culinary accomplishments.

"Yes'm—I think it is, probably."

"But you have eaten three pieces."

"I know it. But I can't tell for sure till tomorrow morning. I had some mince pie last year that I thought was pretty good, but it didn't make me dream a bit."—Washington Star.

WHAT NEGLECT MAY DO.

There are some infirmities that only a surgeon's knife will relieve, and mostly strictly because of neglect. A neglected nerve pain may become so chronic as to cripple and this is often the case with Sciatica. If taken in time, it is easily subdued, like other nerve pains, and vigor and health are restored. Thousands of cases have been treated by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, with the result of a prompt and permanent cure and restoration to health of the affected nerve. People cannot be too careful with their nerves. There is too much to suffer to admit of foolish neglect, and the simple thing of getting a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and applying promptly may save years of misery and perhaps years of crippled condition. Let this warning serve to show what can be and what ought to be done without delay in an attack of this disease.

Mamma, said little Willie, when I grow up can I wear baggy pants like sister Sally?

A NOVEL CALENDAR.

The Indianapolis Bicycle Company have just issued a magnificent calendar for the current year, in the interest of their famous "Waverly" wheel. The calendar is a useful novelty, it being the largest date indicator ever printed.

Fits Cured

*From U.S. Journal of Medicine* Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

S S S HEALS RUNNING SORES

CURES THE SERPENT'S STING

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S.S.S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system

Valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PLANTING

well begun is half done. Begin well by getting Ferry's Seeds. Don't let chance determine your crop, but plant Ferry's Seeds. Known and sold everywhere.

Before you plant, get

Ferry's Seed Annual

for 1896. Contains more practical information for farmers and gardeners than many high-priced text books. Mailed free.

D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

OWN YOUR OWN TELEPHONE.

Don't Pay Rent. Telephone Sold Outright.

PACIFIC COAST

Telephone Construction Co.

No. 8 Eighth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Private Lines Constructed and Interior Systems Connecting all parts of a building installed. Estimates furnished upon application.

Correspondence Solicited.

THE Household

The only high class family Magazine on the Pacific Coast. Fifty cents including Premiums worth 50 cts. Send for sample copy to 1153-1157 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal., or 313 New High street, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized after Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

## A SHIPS' GRAVEYARD.

**The Treacherous Jersey Shore Where the St. Paul Went Ashore.**

No record shows the number of wrecks on the Jersey coast, but the Long Branch shore is a ships' graveyard. The character of the shore changes about the middle of Long Branch. To the north it is a thin coating of sand covering a bottomless silt. To the south it is solid sand, hard almost as a rock. The ship that strikes that sand is almost certainly gone. From the silt there is a good chance of escape.

Of the accidents similar to the St. Paul's mishap that have happened along the Jersey coast in the last 20 years that to the French line steamer L'Amerique is probably the best remembered. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 7, 1877, L'Amerique hit the sand off Seabright and stuck fast. Tugs and wrecking steamers worked at her for more than three months, trying to get her off the sand. The cargo was all lightered, but the steamer hung fast to the shore.

A big storm drove her down the beach 600 feet at one time, but at the end of it she was no farther offshore than at the start. By Feb. 22 the wreckers had moved her 120 feet away from the shore, and then came on a shore gale which left the big liner farther on the beach than she had even been before. Finally, on April 10, the wrecking tugs succeeded in pulling the ship out of the mud, and she was brought to New York comparatively little damaged.

While the wreckers were struggling with L'Amerique the Red Star liner Russland, the old Kenilworth, poked her nose into the hard sand just south of the West End hotel at Long Branch. She struck about half past 10 o'clock on the night of March 3, 1877, and a big three cornered piece of her still sticks up out of the hard sand to mark her grave. She went on right over the wreck of the old grindstone laden Adonis, and there never was a chance for her.

There was a blanket of fog on Feb. 10, 1875, that sent three steamers ashore, and one of them never got off. The Queen of the National line and the France of the French line, both transatlantic liners, struck the Jersey shore, the first at Squan and the second at Long Branch. It was in an unruffled sea, however, and both got off the next day. The Vicksburg of the Port Royal and Fernandina line saw Fire island light and thought it was Barnegat. She hit about 80 miles east of Fire island, and what is left of her lies there. The cook fell in, trying to get into a small boat, and was drowned.

Last summer the British tramp Irrawaddy spent two or three weeks rooting about in the sand almost beside the fishing pier at Asbury Park, but they got her out of it after a hard pull.—New York Sun.

## PADDING THEIR HEADS.

**New York Women Being Artificially Widened in the Top Story.**

The women of New York are padding their heads. It is a secret of fashiondom, patented, and from Paris. It isn't that they wish to give the impression that their brains are as big as the brains of their brethren; it isn't that the new woman idea has swelled their craniums; it isn't an insidious way of revenging themselves on the public for the crusade against the theater bonnet; it isn't a rivalry with the football hirsutal glories, or the glory of Paderewski's expansive aureole. It is simply the latest fashion.

For the sweet simplicity of sleek heads and parted locks is passe, and the pompadour is revived. It is a fluffy pompadour, and long drawn out. It is a pompadour, soft and full, which reaches around to the crown of the head, where the coil is fastened. Such a pompadour is not to be produced unless milady's crown of glory is plentiful and of the soft, dry quality which lends itself to the crinkling persuasions of the curling iron. Even then the proper uniform bouffant effect of the new pompadour is hard to achieve.

Here comes in the secret from Paris. It is a new merveilleuse pompadour frame, almost like a cap—light, hollow, springy and fitting neatly beyond the ears. Invisibility is certain, as these frames are composed of real hair and are made in shades to match all colors of tresses. It is merely a development of the feminine fad for expansion that has run the gamut of crinolined sleeves and skirts, cheek plumpers and hip pads, bust forms and bodice fillings, false calves and "improved" insteps, and has now reached the crown of milady's head with a rounding out effect that promises a proportionate increase in big hats.—New York World.

### A Plea For the Future Woman.

At the recent woman suffrage convention at Washington Mrs. Charlotte Stetson, a California woman, read the following poem, which she had herself written:

Can you imagine nothing better, brother,
Than that which you have always had before?
Have you been so content with wife and mother
You dare hope nothing more?

Go ask the literature of all the ages!
Books that were written before women read—
Pagan and Christian, satirist and sages—
Read what the world has said!

Eve and Pandora! Always you begin it—
The ancients call her sin and shame and death!
There is no evil without a woman in it,
The modern proverb saith!

She has been yours in uttermost possession—
Your slave, your mother, your well chosen bride—
And you have owned in millionfold confession,
You were not satisfied.

Peace, then! Fear not the coming woman, brother,
Owning herself, she giveth all the more!
She will be better woman, wife and mother
Than man hath known before.

The factories of Indiana furnish employment to 124,349 persons, the output being $226,825,082.

## CAPE HATTERAS' LIGHT.

**The Skeleton Tower Planned for Outer Diamond Shoal.**

One of the greatest engineering feats of the day is to be attempted by the Lighthouse Board. For years the officers in charge of lighthouses have talked of a station on Outer Diamond shoal, a particularly dangerous point off Cape Hatteras, celebrated among mariners for its fearful storms.

The structure is to stand in about 33 feet of water, and will be supported on disk piles sunk 30 feet in the sand. The floor of the watch house will be 47 feet above high water. Forged steel will be used in the main structure, and the principal joints and connections will be of steel castings. The essential parts below the water line will be of massive dimensions.

The structure will be of the skeleton style, and therefore will leave the sea full play. The section which will be most affected by the force of the waves is that extending from 13 feet below the water line to 17 feet above, and in this section a system of framing will be used which will be at once strong, simple and rigid. The house for the lonely keepers and the stores and the room for fog signals apparatus are to be of iron or steel and will be fireproof. A boat will swing from an arm, so that the keepers may abandon the place if there is likelihood of the structure being demolished.

Whether Hatteras and its dangerous outer shoal are to be guarded by a lighthouse built on the plan of the lighthouse board or simply by an inexpensive light vessel, probably will depend

THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE.

upon Congress. The board has given its approval of the proposed light, and the plans are complete. There is also available about $300,000 with which to begin the work, and it is expected that the remainder, to carry out the project, will be asked this winter. If it is secured, or if authority is given to begin the work, the Government proposes to undertake it alone, and not to ask for bids from contractors, as it did previously, to establish the light.

The light will be visible at least 20 nautical miles, and in thick weather the most powerful steam fog siren will be blown at short intervals. Three keepers will be required to manage the light and keep it in order. There will be room for eight people. On account of the dangers attending lighthouse tenders that come alongside, all supplies will have to be hoisted in by an immense derrick projecting far out from the side of the light. There will be supplies to last six months.

### Epitaph of an Indian Chief.

Just below the St. Augustine city gates, and in the first yard west of the corner of Granada street, in Orange street, is a large stone surmounting a mound, commemorating the burial place of Ptolomato, an Indian chief who lived in ages gone by. It is within a couple of feet of the front fence, yet undoubtedly is passed unnoticed by thousands of tourists. The inscription carved in the stone tells its own story, though interest would be added if the very peculiar style of lettering could be reproduced:

NOTIS
This werry elaborate
Pile
is ereckted in memery
of Tolomato
A seminole Ingin cheef,
Whoos Wigwam Stund Upon
This SPOT And sirroundings,
Wee cherish his memery
As He was a good hearted cheef
He wood knot Take your
Skalp without you begged
Him to do so, or pade him
Sum money
He always akted
More Like a Christshun
Gentleman than A
Savage Ingine
Let Him R. I. P.

—Springfield Republican.

### The Woman Landlord.

Women make very good landlords, but beware of the woman who owns only one house. She regards it as the apple of her eye. She lives near to keep it under surveillance. Whether she goes out on an errand or takes her constitutional, her steps lead by her house. At a glance she can tell the condition of the shutters, the front door and the area. Her accustomed eye knows every scratch, and she is prepared to resist to the utmost any proposition to renew the shutters or to paint the front door.

She regards her tenant as her natural enemy, and cannot understand why she may not enter her own property whenever she has a mind.

But she is cheerfully prompt on rent day; too prompt, for she does not take delay with grace. When a woman has a second house, say the agents, her character is ameliorated. And as her knowledge of affairs broadens she does not differ materially from other landlords.—New York Journal.

### Every One Will Echo This.

What a victory it will be for Clara Barton if she shall succeed in bringing the grand Turk to terms! Her triumph would make her one of the "great powers." May she win!—New York Recorder.

## A FAMOUS EPITAPH.

**It Marks In Poughkeepsie the Grave of a Self Exiled Englishman.**

There are some interesting epitaphs in the old graveyards in Poughkeepsie, but probably none of them has been so widely known and admired as that on the stone which marks the burial place of John Taylor in front of Christ church, on Academy street. This epitaph has been widely published on both sides of the ocean, it is said, and is believed to have been written by the English poet William Roscoe and sent over for his friend Taylor's gravestone. Yet the stone lies neglected, and the last three lines of the epitaph have been broken off, probably during the work preceding the building of the new church. The epitaph was published in Benson J. Lossing's book on "Vassar College and Its Founder," and was greatly admired and frequently quoted by Matthew Vassar, Jr., as many of his friends remember. The inscription and epitaph on the stone are as follows:

In this spot
was interred
John Taylor
Attorney at Law
the eldest son
of Doctor John Taylor
of Bolton le Moors, England,
who died of the yellow fever
Sept. 11th, 1805.
Aged 36 years.

Far from his kindred friends and native skies
Here mouldering in the dust poor Taylor lies.
Firm was his mind, and fraught with various lore
And his mild heart was never cold before.
He lov'd his country, lov'd that spot of earth
Which gave a Hampden, Milton, Bradshaw birth,
But when that country, dead to all but gain,
Bowed her base neck and hugged the oppressor's chain
Loathing the abject scene he drooped and sighed,
Crossed the wild waves and here untimely died.
Stranger what'er thy country creed or hue
Go and like him the moral path pursue;
Go, and for Freedom every peril brave
And nobly scorn to be or hold a slave.

The last line is one that has been particularly admired and frequently quoted, and it is gone from the stone, which is broken off just after the fourth line from the end. That this stone should have been so mutilated seems little short of vandalism. John Taylor is said to have come to this country about the same time that the Vassar family came, shortly after the close of the American Revolution, and at a time when the English government was repressing all outspoken friends of reform in fear of a repetition in England of the French revolution. He was the uncle of Mr. Hudson Taylor, and the greatuncle of Mr. Robert E. Taylor. His father, Dr. John Taylor, was a very prominent man in England, with many influential friends, one of whom was the poet Roscoe, who wrote the epitaph, which reminds one very much of some of Goldsmith's best lines.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

## THE MOON BOTHERED JULIET.

**A Small Japanese Boy Held It and Would Not Go Away.**

"While in Japan we went to Tokyo to play 'Romeo and Juliet,'" said Mrs. Potter recently. "We played from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, as the manager demanded plays that would last all day, and when I told him that we had none of sufficient elasticity he replied that when it was all ended, we would start all over again. Well, we did. The manager was impressed with the necessity of having a moon, and that Juliet, as near as possible, should always be kept in the moonlight.

"Well, the balcony scene arrived, and there was no moon, but in the midst of Romeo's most passionate wooing, which, so far as the light on the stage was concerned, might have taken place at midday, the moon suddenly appeared. It was in the form of a lantern fixed on a bamboo pole and was swayed before my face by a little Jap who stood beneath the balcony in full view of the audience. The audience didn't seem to mind it in the least, but it made me very nervous, and every time Romeo would pour forth his soul I would ejaculate, 'Take away that moon.' But the boy was mindful of his instructions, that Juliet was always to be in the moonlight, and during the rest of the performance every time I came on the stage I was pursued by that awful moon. Nothing could induce the boy to desist, and so the moon held full sway."—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

### Natural Resentment.

"Little boy," asked the sympathizing lady, "why do you cry so?"

"Is there anything in the manner of my expressing my grief, madam," responded the Boston boy, "that strikes you as being outre or inappropriate? Boo-hoo! Boo hoo!"—Chicago Tribune.

### She Knew It.

Mr. Snaggs—From what I have seen of your friend Mrs. Northside I have concluded that she is a temporizer.

Mrs. Snaggs—Oh, I know that very well. I have often seen her temper rise.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

## LEIGHTON'S FAIR MODEL.

**Dorothy Dene, Who Posed For Many of His Best Pictures.**

A tall woman, beautifully formed, with a skin firm and smooth and of that golden tinted white that Henner delights in, a head Grecian enough to have furnished inspiration for one of Praxiteles' Aphrodites, with golden hair, violet eyes—such a woman is Dorothy Dene, whom the late Frederick Leighton made famous in many of his best known paintings.

She was his favorite model. With all her charms of person, Dorothy Dene is as simple as a child, modest and retiring. Her naturalness, as much as anything, endeared her to the great artist, who was devoted to her for many years.

Rumor has woven a romance in his life, in which his model figures.

It says he loved her, but that circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from marrying her.

She is one of five sisters. They all live in London, where they have a cozy little apartment in South Kensington, the art center of the British capital. It is one of the most artistic flats in London, and one in which more beaux esprits, painters, musicians and litterateurs gather, when she is at home, two Sundays in each month, than in any other in the big city.

Miss Dene visited this country in the winter of 1893 and was seen on the stage here. Her theatrical venture was not a brilliant success, but her beauty caused quite a sensation.

She spoke of Sir Frederick Leighton—he had not then been made a peer—with great tenderness. In an interview with her at that time, published in The Journal, she said, "Although Sir Frederick is over 60 years old, he is the youngest man I know, and, I might add, the kindest, most generous."

She told of where the great artist painted his wonderful Grecian pictures. He believed in the beautiful, lived in the beautiful, and many of his best canvases adorned the walls of the room in which they were brought into existence. No "artistic dust" was visible there; everything was neat, she said, showing an even mind given to beautiful thoughts and the portraying of them.

He was the soul of good nature and occupied in English society a position somewhat like Chauncey M. Depew does here as regards his after dinner speaking. Whenever there was a big banquet, Frederick Leighton was always there, and when he spoke he always had something to say and something to which everybody listened.—New York Journal.

### Something New In College Tricks.

At Mount Union college, during the usual term orations of the junior class, W. M. Fatherly, a junior, whose home is at Lisbon, was delivering his address. He was waxing eloquent in his oratorical flights, when suddenly a big white curtain descended in front of him, completely shutting off the speaker from the audience. On the curtain was painted in glowing letters, "God help these little juniors." Fatherly ceased speaking, and his oratorical effort has not yet been finished.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

### Seeking For Fame.

The Mississippi river was never so low as it is at the present time. Near Potosi several men are engaged in sounding the depth of the water in the river bed in an especially shallow spot. Their purpose is, if possible, to find a place where it will be possible to drive a team from the Wisconsin shore to Iowa. By accomplishing this feat, they hope to gain wide notoriety.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION.

This is what happens when the kidneys are rescued from inactivity by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If they continue inactive they are threatened with Bright's disease, diabetes or some other malady which works their destruction. Malarial, bilious and rheumatic ailment and dyspepsia are also conquered by the Bitters, which is thorough and effective.

"What are you going to call your women's cycling club?" "The Nautilus." "Nauty Less? For the land's sake, what's the use of giving yourselves away like that?"

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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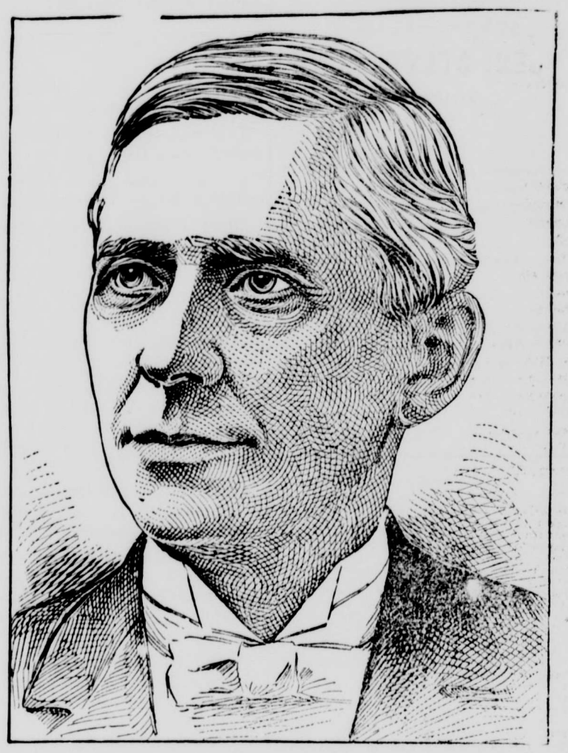
# REV. ZEPHANIAH MEEK, D.D.

## Eminent Methodist Divine Cured of Nerve Trouble by Paine's Celery Compound.



Rev. Zephaniah Meek, D. D., is a household name all over the South. Since 1867 he has owned and edited the "Central Methodist," the leading paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. He represented his State at the General Conference.

He was one of the Kentucky Commissioners at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. During his ministry in the South he has built and dedicated five chapels. He writes from Catlettsburg, Ky., where his home is, as follows:

"I have used several bottles of Paine's celery compound for nervous trouble, resulting from overwork, and with immediate effect, as well as permanent benefit. It is the best nerve tonic that I have ever tried. It has also been used in my family with great benefit."

Tired-out, half-sick men and women need something more than a mere rest. They need a positive, unmistakable nerve food; they must have a reserve of nerve-force to draw from, before their heads will cease to ache and their nerves cease to tremble with neuralgia.

It is estimated that there are over ten million nerve fibres in the body.

So long as these minute tissues are kept fully nourished, one lives in blissful ignorance of any such thing as neuralgia, headaches, or even a nervous system, but let one become "run-down" and the nutrition of the body get low, and every one of these myriad fibres becomes a "live wire" within the flesh. Headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and other forms of nervousness and debility result directly from a famished nervous system. Paine's celery compound is able to correct this faulty condition. It builds up the nervous system and sustains it. The brain at once feels the strengthening effects of the superb nutriment. There are thousands of men and women today who have been enabled to keep vigorously at work, who must have given up but for Paine's celery compound.

Nervous affections are a warning to busy people.

At the earliest sign of reduced nerve force, inability to sleep, languor, or a gloomy habit of mind, everyone should look immediately to the nutrition of their nervous system and to the purity of their blood. Paine's celery compound will attend to both of these urgent needs more thoroughly and more speedily than anything else in the world. Paine's celery compound is not to be confounded with the common preparations, the sarsaparillas and nervines. Being the discovery of a man of science, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL.D., of Dartmouth College, it has the support of the best physicians; they prescribe it universally; and the many sick persons made well by its use proves that that support is merited.

To the great majority of business men a vacation, to say nothing of three months of complete inactivity, is out of the question at this season, even when their brains demand a complete rest and their nerves ache and threaten them with prostration. Now, there are hundreds of business men and hard-worked professional men in this city in just this condition. What are they to do? Those who are tired out, 'run-down" and debilitated at this trying season will do well to read some of the straightforward and convincing statements from the men and women who have been cured by Paine's celery compound.

Nervous weakness vanishes before Paine's celery compound as mist before the strong, health-giving rays of the sun. Convince yourself of the fact at once, if your health is at all impaired.

A. D. 1780.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### THE WANDERER.

Upon a mountain height, far from the sea,
I found a shell,
And to my listening ear the lonely thing
Ever a song of ocean seemed to sing,
Ever a tale of ocean seemed to tell.

How came the shell upon that mountain height?
Ah, who can say
Whether there dropped by some too careless hand
Or whether there cast when ocean swept the land,
Ere the Eternal had ordained the day?

Strange, was it not? Far from its native deep,
One song it sang,
Sang of the awful mysteries of the tide,
Sang of the misty sea, profound and wide,
Ever with echoes of the ocean rang.

And as the shell upon the mountain height
Sings of the sea
So do I ever, leagues and leagues away,
So do I ever, wandering where I may,
Sing, O my home; sing, O my home, of thee!

—Eugene Field.

## IN WARTIME.

Just below the dam the water wheel of Euzebio, the miller, creaked noisily in its ponderous revolutions, while from the opposite bank the mill of Anselmo growled a muffled accompaniment. Friends from childhood, the lives of these two old widower millers of 70 gave a silent contradiction to the popular axiom concerning men of the same employment.

And the picturesque beauty of the spot! Behind Euzebio's mill the pasture ground sloped gently to the river's edge, and, crossing it, ran the pathway down which the mules were driven, laden with grain for the mill. Along the bank a row of tall poplars threw fantastic shadows upon the placid surface of the millpond. The river slipped easily along between its sandy margins, now glistening in the sunlight, now hiding itself within the recesses of some cane plantation and emerging at length to fall in clear and transparent streams of sparkling water upon the wheel, which churned them into a snowy whiteness.

In summer, when the water was low, the two old comrades used often to visit one another, boldly crossing the stream by the stepping stones below the dam, but when the autumn rains had swollen the slow moving river into a noisy torrent they were obliged to content themselves with calling from bank to bank.

Sometimes Euzebio would say:

"Speak louder, Anselmo. I don't hear you."

"What do you say?" the other would ask, advancing to the river's edge and leaning forward anxiously.

And Euzebio, making a speaking trumpet of his hands, would shout:

"I don't understand."

When they finally succeeded in making themselves heard, they would agree that the water wheels were more noisy than they used to be, and that the river had never been so turbulent. Ah, yes! It was the creaking of the wheels that kept them from hearing and not the weight of the years pressing upon their shoulders!

Euzebio had a son, a fine looking fellow of 22, tall, well built and as straight as an arrow. A great worker, daybreak would find him already busy in his father's mill. "He toils like a Moor!" the neighbors would say approvingly. Every one liked Simon, and he was a general favorite at the merry-making of the neighboring villages. Sometimes after one of these gatherings the priest, a staid and solemn personage, would come to remonstrate with Euzebio upon his son's behavior of the night before, whereat the old man was accustomed to shake his head reprovingly and cast down his eyes, whether to better express his condemnation or to hide the twinkle in them no one ever knew.

And Anselmo had a daughter, Margarida by name, a pretty girl of 19, with that sweet, natural beauty of the country, and her loveliness of face and form was but a fitting accompaniment to a gentle and loving disposition. Margarida and Simon had been playmates from babyhood, but when the girl had reached her fifteenth year this childish intimacy began to give place to a maidenly reserve on her part and to an attitude of chivalrous devotion on the part of her companion, while in his heart a deep and earnest love was slowly springing into life.

Margarida would feign annoyance whenever Simon summoned up the courage to speak of his love and of the pain her indifference gave to him, and with a frown on her pretty face would abruptly change the subject. The maiden's disdain of her lover's pleadings, however, merely added fuel to the passion that flamed in the heart of the young miller.

"Margarida," he said to her one day, "if thou wilt not marry me, I shall have to die a bachelor."

"There are plenty of girls, Simon."

"And see thee become another's!" cried the lad, with tears in his eyes. "I don't know what I should do—it would kill me!"

And was Margarida so cruel as really to despise the love of her childhood's friend and playfellow? Wait awhile; we shall soon see how far a woman's love and devotion can go.

At the time of which we write war had just broken out between the followers of Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel. When the terrifying news reached the village, the mothers shuddered as they looked upon their sons, returning weary from the plow.

"Nobody knows the number killed," said the messenger. "It is the end of the world!"

The next day a squad of soldiers entered the village, and, marching to Euzebio's mill, drew up line, while the officer in command, with a couple of privates, entered. A few minutes later the horror stricken neighbors saw them march away with Simon in their midst, with bound arms like a felon apprehended of justice. The father tried to follow them, but age and weakness held him back. Hearing the cries of the people, Margarida came running to the spot, and when they told her that Simon had been impressed into the service of Dom Pedro, she fell fainting in Euzebio's arms.

A week later shots were heard in the distance and the bugle calls of a battalion. A skirmish was evidently taking place near by. At midday a column of troopers passed through the village, and all pressed forward to see if Simon were among them. Yes, there he was, but how changed! Breathless and exhausted, covered with dust, his shoes in holes and clothing torn, they saw him march by, bending wearily beneath the weight of his knapsack. As he passed them he nodded to his acquaintances, while his eyes searched eagerly for a glimpse of Margarida or his father, but in vain! And so, with a heavy heart, he passed on.

When Margarida was told that her lover had just gone by, she wanted to run ahead and catch up with the battalion.

"And mingle with the rough soldiers!" cried an ancient dame. "God save us, child! Dost thou know what thou art saying?"

"Is not Simon a soldier, Aunt Joaquina?" asked the girl tearfully.

At nightfall a melancholy procession neared the village. A file of soldiers led the way. Behind them came a slow moving line of farm wagons, makeshift ambulances, filled with the wounded. There they lay, heaped together, the dead among the dying. Oh, it was a pitiful sight! The sobbing women ran from cart to cart, searching for the face of some loved one.

Suddenly, from amid the cloud of dust surrounding one of the ambulances, a faint cry was heard:

"Fa-ther! Mar-ga-rida! I am dying!"

And one of the wounded men was seen to let his head fall forward upon his breast, while from the edge of the wagon his left arm hung limply.

The soldier leading the horses of this ambulance shook his head as Margarida came running toward him, asking for her lover. The rumble of the cart wheels droned her words. Sorrowfully she turned away, but as the cart passed her the arm extended from its side caught her eye, and springing forward she seized the hand in hers, and examining with intentness a ring the dead man wore fell back into the arms of her friends, with the cry of a breaking heart:

"Oh, Simon, my love! Dead! Dead!"

When a neighbor went to Euzebio's house to tell him of his son's death, he found the old man seated on the edge of his bed, praying, with his eyes fixed on a crucifix he held in his hand.

"Pray for his soul," said the friend sadly.

The old miller, who had become very deaf, raised his head and asked in alarm, "What is it?" putting his hand to his ear.

"Dead," shouted the other.

Euzebio rose to his feet, and, with pale face and set eyes, made his way to the head of the bed, and took down an old musket that hung there.

"What is that for, Uncle Euzebio?" inquired his friend.

"I will kill them!" said the old man, in a trembling voice. "I will kill them!"

But as he crossed the threshold of his house, gun in hand, a volley rang out from the foremost squad, and the old man fell forward on his face, dead.

The next morning a neighbor's boy came running home, white with fear, sobbing and trembling, and told his mother that a little below the dam he had seen the body of a woman, drifting—drifting—

* * * * * *

In after years I revisited the scenes of my childhood. It was a beautiful April morning. I found Margarida's father seated in front of his mill, his chair by the river's edge, enjoying the warmth of returning spring. He told me of Simon's death and of the tragic fate of his friend Euzebio, but when he began to speak of his daughter, his voice failed him, and, turning his head away, he whispered to himself:

"Oh, my Margarida!"

And silent, motionless, like a man in a dream, he gazed with fixed eyes upon the river that slid softly by his feet, as though within its depths he beheld her smiling face.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### Couldn't Congratulate Her.

M. Paul Deroulede, the French poet and dramatist, was captain of a company in the service of the Versailles government of national defense in 1871. At one time he had to lead his company against a street barricade in Paris raised by communists.

Some signs of resistance had been observed behind. As Deroulede marched his men onward, a woman sprang to the top of the barricade, aimed a chassepot rifle at the leader and fired.

The soldiers ducked their heads, but no one was hit. They marched on, Deroulede in advance. He smiled, eying calmly the woman, who leveled her gun at him and fired again. Once more no one was hit. On went the soldiers steadily, their captain smiling, the woman on the barricade continuing to charge her piece and to fire each time as nearly as she could at Deroulede.

Presently, however, the soldiers were on the barricade. The woman threw away her gun and stood with folded arms. She was one of the petroleuses—the furious fighting women of the commune. Deroulede looked behind the barricade to see who else was defending it. No one was there; the woman was alone.

Then he took off his cap, bowed low to the woman, and said very politely, "Madam, I regret exceedingly that I am unable to congratulate you, but really, in view of your markmanship, I cannot."—Youth's Companion.

### A Legitimate Plea.

Smythe—Do you think Scadds will be severely punished for deserting his family and running away with and marrying that young widow?

Tompkins—No. He's rich, and having one wife he certainly didn't need another, so his lawyer is quite sure he can clear him by pleading kleptomania.—Truth.

## ITS TRAGIC SEQUEL.

A STORY OF THE POKER PLAYING DAYS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

**A Game on the Belle of Memphis That Resulted In a Duel and the Death of Two Players—A Colored "Boy" Was Staked In the Play, but Disappeared.**

"Talking about this fascinating game of poker, for instance," remarked a gentleman with whom a Tribune man was conversing in the rotunda of the Grand hotel the other night, "the first game of poker I ever witnessed had a sequel so tragic that it is invariably recalled to me every time I see a card.

"The affair occurred shortly before the war. My father, who was a very heavy producer of the fleecy staple, cotton, and whose interests were almost destroyed by a certain proclamation which proved eminently disastrous to owners of southern plantations, took me with him on a trip which he made from New Orleans to St. Louis. Our steamer, the Belle of Memphis, was crowded with passengers, nearly all of whom were males. We left New Orleans about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 15 minutes later there were four or five poker games in operation. Nearly everybody gambled on board in those days.

"Among the passengers on the trip were two business men from the Crescent City who were bitter enemies, but whom perverse chance had seated at the same table.

"One of them had with him a tall, athletic, fine looking negro, who acted as his body servant, and was never very far from his master's side. The 'boy' remained in the cabin and watched the play.

"Toward evening some of the players, after losing all their funds, had begun staking the cotton and other produce they had on board for the St. Louis markets. Up on deck the roustabouts were 'shooting craps' by the smoky glare of pine knots that cast weird shadows on the surging stream. Morning came and found the two merchants still playing. The big negro had made one or two attempts to speak to his master during the progress of the game, and had been ordered out of the cabin. As he came out on deck my father addressed him.

"'You seem to be greatly interested in the game, boy,' said he.

"'I is, massa,' was the reply. 'I'ze do stakes on dat han an ef de kunnel doan' win I'ze Massa Brooks' niggah, suah. I'ze mightily interested in dat ar game for suah, massa.'

"Mr. Brooks won, and I saw the colonel throw down his cards and turn the negro over to his opponent, rising dead broke.

"He went on deck, and people watched him to see if he would shoot himself or jump into the river, but he showed no signs of doing either.

"After awhile Brooks came out with a companion and began to walk up and down the deck, laughing and joking. As they passed by where Colonel Wallace was sitting he stood up, and addressing Brooks said violently:

"'You're a scoundrel and cheat!'

"Brooks seized a chair and was about to strike at the speaker, but his friend clutched his arm and prevented any violence for the time being, but as the Belle was now nearing Natchez it was quickly arranged that the time the boat remained at the wharf should be utilized in squaring accounts between the parties. The thing was quite common, and many a party of four or five that left the boats for an hour was one or two short when it returned.

"It was a glorious night. The moon was full, and shed a clear light over the scene.

"Natchez was all a-rush when we reached the wharf. It was one of the busiest of the river towns at that time, but its dismantled hotels and tumble down houses make it look like a mere ghost of its former prosperity.

"When we left the steamer and moved up the wharf, several citizens followed us, as they knew that a duel was about to be fought.

"Brooks' new property, the negro, accompanied the party, and the winner lost no opportunity of making the unfortunate 'boy' understand that he had changed masters.

"Under the bluffs from which the town takes its name of Natchez-under-the-Hill, the party halted, 15 paces were counted off, the colonel and Brooks faced each other, pistols in hand.

"'Ready! One—two—three!'

"The last word was lost in the report of Brooks' weapon. He had fired without waiting for the word to be completed.

"The colonel's pistol, still loaded, fell from his hand. He staggered, pressed his hand to his side and fell backward.

"The negro ran to his side, raised his head and rested it on his arm.

"The colonel was unconscious, gave no sign of recognition and never spoke. After a moment or two the negro said:

"'He's daid.'

"'Drop him and come along with me,' Brooks cried brutally, and he started to return to the boat.

"The negro laid his dead master's head softly down, rose to his feet, and after picking up the colonel's undischarged pistol hurried after his new master. Almost instantly came the report of a pistol, and the party hurried forward and found Brooks lying upon the ground and the negro nowhere to be seen. Brooks was dying when they reached him, having been shot through the back of the head, and he could not tell who it was that had done the deed, but some of those in the crowd were heard to remark that the colonel's 'boy' was a 'mighty valuable niggah, sah, that's what he was.'

"The bodies of the colonel and his opponent were left at Natchez, and in 15 minutes after the Belle of Memphis had left the wharf half a dozen games of poker were in full blast. It is a game I have never learned to play."—Cincinnati Tribune.

### ITALY'S PRIME MINISTER.

**Marquis Rudini, Who Succeeded Sig. Crispi as Minister of State.**

Marquis Antonio di Rudini-Sharabbia, who succeeded Signor Crispi as Minister of State in Italy, is, like his predecessor, a Sicilian and comes from one of the aristocratic families that were scattered over the Island of Etna by the Spanish domination. He is now nearly 60 years old. At the age of 31 he was prefect at Palermo, and in that year of the revolution he tried to restore the kingdom of the two Sicilies to the house of Bourbon. This revolution was ferocious, neither giving nor accepting quarter. The triumphant population committed most abominable excesses. Human butcher shops were opened in the public squares, where the flesh of the Italian carbineers killed at the barricades was sold for next to nothing. Rudini risked popularity

MARQUIS RUDINI.

in order to save Italian unity. He directed the suppression of the revolt with a firmness that bordered on cruelty. The revolution was crushed and Italian unity escaped the peril of dismemberment, which had threatened it for an instant. But for many years the remembrance of this bloody and merciless suppression weighed heavily on Signor Rudini's reputation. As a politician the Marquis di Rudini took a leading rank among the rightists as soon as he was sent to parliament. His conduct during the revolution of 1866 had classed him among the fearless and resolute men. And so, after Mentana, when Emmanuel desired to begin a reactionary policy, Rudini was selected to act as minister of the interior. He was expected to show his strong qualities against the militant democracy, which was incensed at the king. The new minister showed himself equal to the expectation and was almost spiteful in his zeal against the republicans. But at the end of two months he was compelled to retire and again took his place among the right. He was not heard of again until he assumed the reins of government on the retirement of Signor Crispi in 1891. He remained in power two years, but his ministry was disastrous financially. Since that time Rudini has not been a leader in the councils of Italy.

### NEW-MADE PEER.

**Henry Hucks Gibbs Recently Created Peer in England.**

Among the recently created peers of England is Henry Hucks Gibbs. He is a lawyer, has been a justice, is a great financier, and more or less of a politician. Mr. Gibbs is the eldest son of the late George Henry Gibbs, of Aldenham, and was born in 1819. His public school education was at Rugby, after which he attended Exeter College, Oxford, where he won his degree of B. A. in 1841. In 1844 the same college made him M. A. He is a magistrate for Middlesex and Hertfordshire, is a director in the Bank of England, and is the senior partner in the firm of Antony

HENRY HUCK GIBBS.

Gibbs & Sons, merchants. Mr. Gibbs has been a parliamentarian. In 1891 he represented the City of London in the Commons. He succeeded T. C. Baring to this duty on the death of that member in 1891. He retired in 1892, and in that year his son was elected M. P. to represent the city in his stead. He has another son, Vicary Gibbs, in Parliament. This son represents the St. Albans division of Hertfordshire.

### Hopeful.

At the restaurant: Diner—When I saw you a year ago you had just left college. You were then about to make your fortune, you said.

Attendant—Yes; and now I am waiting for it.—Boston Transcript.

### Harold Doesn't Weigh.

"You seem to have something weighing on your mind, Harold."

"Well, I haven't. Do you think my mind is a pair of scales?"

"Oh, no; scales are evenly balanced."—Detroit Free Press.

Listen to any man talk five minutes, and you will learn that he is being imposed upon.

The fame that comes to most people is in the shape of an expose.

## PASTOR AT FOURTEEN

REV. HENRY VAN COTT BANTA A CHILD WHEN CALLED TO PREACH.

**Has Been Two Years a Clergyman—Called to Take Charge of a Church by the People of Shallotte, N. C.—Now Visiting In Brooklyn.**

The Rev. Henry Van Cott Banta, aged 16, is a full fledged, ordained minister of the southern conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the pastor of a church in Shallotte, N. C. He was raised in Brooklyn—that is, he has lived there more years than he has lived anywhere else.

The Rev. Henry Van Cott Banta is a frail youth. He appears to be not more than 12 years old. He is hollow chested, with a pale complexion. His eyes are a light blue, his mouth small, his lips very red. He has a thoughtful brow, and he parts his hair far on one side. Just now the boy pastor is visiting his parents in Brooklyn.

When you first meet the Rev. Van Cott Banta, he approaches you with an air of great dignity. He holds his head slightly on one side. He smiles in an encouraging way. He has the ecclesiastical handshake, which consists in grasping a hand firmly and pressing it without moving it up or down.

The boy pastor's father, John W. Banta, was a Methodist preacher who has retired and is now engaged in literary work in the Bible house in this city. Occasionally he goes on an exhorting trip. The Rev. Henry was born in Kingston, Ont. His parents took him to Brooklyn when he was a baby, so he calls himself a Brooklyn boy. When the boy pastor was a little chap, his brother let him fall, injuring his left knee so that he will be lame all his life. A part of the time he is compelled to use crutches. He underwent an operation in the Seney hospital a few years ago.

About two years ago his father started on an evangelizing tour through Ohio, and as Henry was in delicate health, it was decided that he should go along. In Ohio the elder Banta joined a western evangelist named Hygema, and the three traveled, like gypsies, in a big covered wagon, holding forth wherever they could get an audience. The small and delicate Henry was converted in a small town in Ohio.

His father and the other evangelist decided to make an attack on the moonshiners in the Blue Ridge mountains. At this point the young pastor says: "It was in a log cabin in the trackless pine forests of North Carolina that I preached my first sermon. The cabin was owned by a man named Gainey, who claimed to be 114 years old."

When the peregrinating preachers reached Shallotte, N. C., which is about 40 miles south of Wilmington, the boy preacher met with remarkable success. The congregation of the church at that time was troubled with a pastor who was accused of being too varied in his affections. They liked Henry so well that they invited the frail, pale boy to become their pastor, and he accepted. He has been in charge for two years. They have given him a parsonage and a horse and wagon. He is known for miles around as a powerful exhorter. He was ordained in the church where he preaches, and was regularly admitted to the southern conference.—New York World.

### A PUZZLED ENGLISHMAN.

**Asks Questions on Several Questions Interesting to Many Readers.**

We are bitterly complaining of foreign papers and persons on account of their criticisms and reproaches, but it surely must be difficult for foreigners to understand us. We neglect to stop the preparations for a criminal raid by our own people, and then run after the raiders with a message to return, only just in time to save ourselves from the charge of complicity, and we extol the sender of the message apparently for being too late. We repudiate the raiders, and then sharply resent any offers of congratulations to those who succeeded in stopping them. We more than half treat the raiders' cause as our own, publish in the leading journal our poet laureate's hysterical and rowdy praise of them, and generally go on the bounce against "the enemy," and insult the people our own men have so grievously wronged. No wonder the foreigner finds it difficult. I find it difficult myself, and tens of thousands of people in England are finding it specially difficult to understand why Mr. Chamberlain should be so lavishly praised for being so dangerously late.—J. Page Hopps in London Daily News.

### LETTER CHAIN.

**By Which Christian Women Hope to Erect a Church.**

The Christian church ladies of Anderson, Ind., have started a letter chain, the purpose being the erection of a new church in that city. The matter is in the hands of a committee that has opened a complete set of books to keep track of the chain. The Catholic ladies recently put this method into effect to realize money for their hospital in this city, and it succeeded very well, giving a very good income.

The new church that is proposed by the Christian people is to cost about $40,000 all told, and they expect to raise a good part of it in this manner. They will rely almost entirely upon their own people in different Indiana cities to carry the thing along.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Peace In a Great City.

I should say that yesterday was one of the most peaceful days that has been passed by society this winter.

After a careful perusal of the papers I didn't see that one single person had sued any one else for divorce, that any one had been robbed of silver or diamonds or that the Belmont-Vanderbilt crowd had done anything to warrant any more publicity.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

### A HAPPY QUEEN.

**But Fate Came Near Making Carola an Unhappy Empress.**

Queen Carola, of Saxony, has had a happy and uneventful life, but fate at one time came very near turning her fortunes into an unhappy channel. It was at one time reported that she was about to wed Napoleon III. There was foundation for the report, but happily for Carola there was a slip in arrangements, else the fate of Eugenie might have been hers.

Carola was the only child of Gustavus Vasa, the Prince Royal of Sweden. She was born an exile from her native land and was reared among strangers. Her father lived chiefly at Morawetz,

QUEEN CAROLA.

in Moravia, and it was in this place that the little princess grew up. At twenty, however, she went to Dresden, beautiful city, where most of her life has been spent since. Once a year the now Queen makes an expedition to Sigmaringen, within whose gates she finds many of her valued friends. Queen Carola has no child of her own, and King Albert will be succeeded by the descendants of his brother George. This nobleman married Maria, the infanta of Portugal. She was a sister of the Princess of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. Princess George died in 1884, and since then the Queen of Saxony has devoted much of her life to the care of the motherless children.

### GENERAL AZCARRAGA.

**Spanish Minister of War Has Shown Shown Himself to Be an Intriguer.**

General Azcarraga, the Spanish Minister of War, has shown himself to be an adept intriguer, if not an able director of armies. For many years he and the disgraced General Campos were at daggers' points. The feeling between them was bitter, and, although Azcarraga tried every means in his power to cloud the soldier, his opportunity did not seem to come until the war in Cuba presented itself for solution, and it was through his advice, or petition

GENERAL AZCARRAGA.

that Campos was made commander of the Spanish troops in Cuba. In Cuba Campos was a dead lion, so far as home intrigue went, and his enemy at Madrid watched every chance to finish him off. The cause of Cuba prospered, and the reports were never favorable to Campos' campaign. It was here that Azcarraga tightened his grip about the throat of his enemy in a thoroughly effectual way. Campos might never have been ordered home in disgrace were it not for the machinations of the war minister, who, although having no great power in the actual conduct of the campaign, had force enough to put this last nail in General Campos' coffin by having him recalled.

### Her Ancestors.

A little country boy who had to go to a lady's house on business was put into a room where there were some silhouettes—portraits cut out in black paper—on the mantel-piece. The lady, noticing that the boy was attracted by them, said:

"Little boy do you know that" (pointin to one) "was my father and this was his father?"

At which the child replied, with a look of astonishment:

"Lor, mum! was he a chimney sweep, too?"

### He Loved Her Dressmaker.

"Here's a bill from my wife's dressmaker. I hate to pay dressmaking bills, don't you, Larkin?"

"No; I'm very fond of my wife's dressmaker. It's a positive pleasure to pay her bills."

"Good heavens, Larkin! that would not go in my family! Who is your wife's dressmaker?"

"My wife."—Detroit Free Press.

### An Indignity.

"Why is Miss Proper's picture so severe?"

"The photographer asked her to look pleasant."—Detroit Free Press.

When a public speaker is flowery, he is not far removed from sloppy.

## TRAPPED LIKE A RAT

A MARINE ENGINEER RELATES AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

**Shut Up In the Fire Box of a Tug With the Tug Leaking at a Frightful Rate—A Deliverance That Promises to Remain Forever a Mystery.**

Marine engineers have their shares of startling experiences. George J. Little tells a story of being trapped in the fire box of a boiler. In just such circumstances the hair sometimes turns gray.

"I can never forget it if I live to be 100 years old," said Mr. Little. "It occurred on an old Buffalo tug named after C. M. Farrar of the firm of Farrar & Trefts of this city. The tug is gone where all good tugs go, but the memory of that few minutes I spent trapped like a rat in her fire box comes back to me often, and I wonder if the man who was with me that afternoon remembers it as vividly as I do.

"It was late in the year, along in December, I think. We were laying up for the cold. We had been breaking ice all the week previous, and the old tug was leaking badly, so badly, in fact, that we had been obliged to pump her out with a tin pump twice that afternoon. It was cold, and we wanted to get through with our job while it was light, so we spent very little time on the pump, and at no time did we pump her dry. We kept the water off the fire hole floor so we would not be obliged to work in the water, and that was about all. We intended to pump her thoroughly after we had finished our other work. There were two jobs we could do after dark. One was the pumping and the other was oiling the inside of the fire box.

"When a tug is laid up for the winter, you know, the boiler and every bright part of the engine is painted over with oil to prevent it rusting. The inside of the fire box is one of the particular places, and the owner of the tug had cautioned us not to slight it. That was one of the reasons we had put it off till the last thing. Besides, we had to use a torch, so it made no difference if it was dark outside.

"It is necessary that you understand the construction of the boiler to have a clear idea of the situation. The boiler was an ordinary marine boiler, such as we used ten years ago. It had water legs and a water bottom, with a damper opening about 5 inches wide extending across the front of the boiler. The furnace door was such as you will see on any tug in Buffalo today. It was about 2 feet one way and 18 inches the other. The opening which it covered was a trifle smaller, but was plenty large enough to allow a man to crawl through it. The door fastened by a heavy latch on the outside, which dropped into place whenever the door was shut. Inside the fire box there was plenty of room for two men to sit or kneel and work. The grates were removed and there was the room from the ash pan, which was the water bottom, to the crown sheet. Of course, it was not an inviting place, nor large enough for a clubroom, but there was room for the two of us to work, and as two can do more work than one we crawled in, one after the other. The one nearest the door, I forget now whether it was my companion or myself, reached out the door and handed in the oil, brushes and the torch. We put the torch in the opening of the flue in the back of the fire box and started to work. The draft through the door into the flue was so strong that it threatened to blow the light out, so my companion said to me, 'Shut the door.'

"Without thinking I reached out and pulled the door shut. In an instant I realized the situation. I turned to at my companion and saw that he understood. We were in the furnace of the boiler, with the only exit locked. We had both heard the heavy latch of the door drop into place. The tug that we were on was leaking so badly that she would sink in a few hours unless some assistance came. Even then we could see the water slowly crawling over the fire hole floor. If we called, it would do no good. We could hardly be heard on deck, and there was no one within half a mile of us. The damper hole was not large enough to allow a boy to pass through it, to say nothing of a man. All these thoughts ran through our minds in a second. We were perfectly familiar with the situation and knew our chances were slim. I will never forget that scene. Before me sat my companion in a half crouched position, his face thrown into bold relief by the blackness of the iron behind him. The flickering light of the torch gave the face, with the firm set jaw, an awful expression. I remember, as I looked into the face that looked into mine with brave eyes, the thought came to me, 'Will I meet it as bravely as he?'

"The man with me was the son of the owner of the boat and my cousin. He was game to the fullest meaning of the word, and I knew it. We looked at each other for at least a minute. It seemed a century. I was waiting for him to speak and he for me. I could not. The situation was hopeless. I saw his eyes travel to the door, then to the damper and then to the flue in which the torch flickered feebly. Then his eyes again sought mine as he asked in a low, distinct voice, 'Did the door latch?'

"I put my hand against it and pushed. It did not give. I nodded my head. I could not speak. He half lifted himself and kicked the door with his foot, and it swung open. The draft of air put the light out, and in that moment of darkness I thanked God.

"To this day I cannot understand how that latch lifted, or if it did not drop, why?"—Buffalo Express.

### Literary Information.

A literary correspondent asks:

"How can I get 'Trouble on Lost Mountain?'"

Report any moonshine distillery that you may find in that neighborhood, and it will come easy.—Atlanta Constitution.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 22 ..... 1896


There is going to be a vast influx of strangers into Russia this year, many of them Americans, to attend the coronation of the Czar. It is going to be gorgeous. The coronation ceremonies of Alexander II. cost $12,000,000. Alexander III spent $10,000,000. Czar Nicholas II. expects to spend in the five hours' ceremony $20,000,000, or more than $1000 a second for placing two crowns on the heads of two young persons, says the Argonaut. One hundred and fifty thousand troops will be mobilized for the ceremony; fifty thousand soldiers will be used to guard the rail-way route of the Emperor and Empress from their Winter home to the Moscow citadel. The remaining 100,000 soldiers will be concentrated in and around Moscow, guarding every highway, watching every street and forming double walls of armed men between which the Czar and Czarina and their glittering pageant will proceed through the Gate of the Redeemer to the Empress Katharine's apartments in the Kremlin.

A procession of grand dukes and grand duchesses, generals, admirals will march to the throne room to see the Czar and Czarina ascend the throne, which has just been recanopied at an expense of $750,000. The imperial pair will leave the throne escorted by a guard of generals and will go to the cathedral where they will take their places on the newly gemmed throne. The metropolitans of Novgorod, Moscow, and Kieff will attend them. Members of the diplomatic corps will have seats provided at a respectful distance, while foreign royal princes and members of the imperial Russian family will gather at a balustrade which sets off the throne from the rest of the church. After the religious services, which will last an hour, the high court officials will assist the Czar to put on his ermine mantle and his great chain with the cross of St. Andrew and will hand him the septre and the imperial sphere. The Czar will take his crown and place it on his head and then will place the Czarina's crown on her head. He will be anointed by the metropolitan of Moscow will kiss the Bible and take communion. Immediately after the ceremony the imperial banquet will begin. This will cost $2,500,000 much of it for new gold table service. There are to be 200 cooks, with 1500 assistants. There will be no waiters; the imperial couple will be waited upon by generals of the army, while the high clergy and imperial princes will be served by officers of lesser rank. The delegation from foreign countries will number 2000. The delegations from all parts of Russia will number 50,000. The foreign princes, royal and otherwise, will number about 200. Moscow will be crowded. The hotels have had no rooms to rent since January 1. The number of visitors will exceed 300,000 and some think 500,000. People of wealth will be very numerous there and even the possessors of both titles and wealth will find it difficult to gain admittance to some of the desired places.

People are starving in New York city to-day and potatoes are sold by Canadigna farmers at three cents a bushel. In the Genesee country, says the New York Journal, potatoes are burned as fuel. Ontario county potatoes are worth only 83 cents a ton, while coal costs $5 a ton. The ruin and desolation that is being wrought by the gold power and their parasites at Washington is awful to contemplate. The editor of one of the most influential papers in Nebraska writes Mr. B. O. Flower, editor of the Arena, as follows: "You cannot conceive the awful poverty of the people in every section of this state. I received yesterday a letter from a prominent citizen in the northern part of the state saying that hundreds of farmers have not had one cent of money in their pockets for weeks. What few things they can buy are procured by trading eggs or small farm products at the country store. They are travelling back to the age of barter.

The depression in silver mining caused Congress in '93 and '94 to suspend for those two years that part of the Federal mining law requiring an annual expenditure of $100 in work or improvement on an unpatented mining claim. That consession ceased in '94. While, individually, the enforcement of the law may work hardship, yet in general that requirement is a good one. If a man cannot hold a claim he had better relinquish it. A miner or prospector is not confined to the ownership of one claim; he can take up and hold twenty if he complies with the law. Many do take up more than they can manage, and that tends to keep back the development of the district. General justice requires that a man should either work a claim at least to the little extent required by the letter of the law, or else give it up.

The official trial trip of the battleship Oregon on Thursday of last week in Santa Barbara channell was one of great industrial importance to the coast, which with the vessell's builders, the Union Iron Works, is to be congratulated on the result. To successfully compete with the Atlantic coast shipbuilders is no small triumph, and the product of a Pacific Coast Shipyard now takes her place at the head of the great battleships of the American Navy. The $175,000 extra bonus earned by the builders is a trifle in comparison to the credit that will accrue to them, to California and the entire Coast as the result of last week's performance.

We have received the annual report of the California State Mining Bureau, showing the Mineral productions of the different counties of the State for the Year of '95. Any citizen of the State can obtain a copy of the same free, by addressing the California State Mining Bureau, No. 24 South Street, San Francisco Calif. and enclosing a two cent stamp for postage.

# JACK'S TRUE YARNS.

THE OLD NORTH WOODS GUIDE TELLS TWO GOOD STORIES.

**How He Captured a Bear With No Weapon but His Boot Toes—He Was Once Saved From Freezing by a Bottle of Kerosene and Some Matches.**

Jack Ormiston is still alive to tell some of the most wonderful tales that are heard in the Adirondacks. Jack has been a guide for some 30 years, ever since he has been big enough to carry a pack basket. He is tall and loose jointed, and his muscles are as hard as hickory knots. His black grizzled beard covers nearly all of his broad face. A pair of small, blinking black eyes do most of his talking for him, but when he is properly aroused he can spin a tale at the camp fire that will startle the screech owls and frighten the wailing loons down on the lake shore.

"Yer've heerd some of the fellers say, hain't yer, how I kotched that old bear last fall?" asked Jack.

We assured him that we never had, and it was strictly true, because he had told us a dozen or more times himself.

"Waal, yer must know where Tully pond is," continued Jack. "Blessed if I don't kotch a bear mighty queer there last fall. Jim Hodge give me a lift on the job, I must say, but that ain't the point. Fact is, the great point wuz the toe end of these boots. I wuz comin down this way along ther trail when I heerd a rustling overhead in a tall pine. Golly, when I looked up, kinder quick, sideways, fer I feerd somethin wuz goin ter drop, I see a mighty big bear comin along one of the limbs toward the trunk.

"He started ter come down the trunk back end first, winkin at me. My gun wuz over at camp. I didn't have a thing with me, and Jim wuz half a mile back on the trail. That bear I could see had a mighty fine hide that would bring me somethin like $30, with the bounty. I didn't care ter have him run away, nor did I want ter shake hands with him and pass the time of day with him till Jim come along and put him asleep with a bullet. I didn't make up my mind none too soon. The bear warn't half way down the tree when I rushed at him, not knowin what I would do ter own that hide and capture the bounty. I looked around fer a club, but none come in sight, so when I got ter the foot of the tree there warn't nothin but one thing ter do. I just hauled off and kicked that bear.

"It wuz the first experimentin of the kind I ever heerd of, and by gosh it beat anything I ever see. The bear clawed hard inter the bark and snapped at me. He was easin up a bit with his nails when I swung him another and another. I yelled for Jim and swung again. I yelled six times, kickin between every yell. Then Jim answered, and I kept up yellin and kickin, first with one boot and then the other. The bear didn't drop an inch. Just as he eased up a little bit I swung again. Gosh! It seemed as if Jim wuz takin his time comin along that trail. Just as I swung the forty-ninth kick Jim come in sight. I dropped flat on my back. Jim popped one inter the bear, and it flopped over on ter me. Jim wuz the most surprised man yer ever see. It wuz two hours before I could prove ter him that I wuz tellin the truth about that bear."

Then Jack piled another log on the fire and started in on a new tale.

"This spring I come near bein done fer," he said. "Kerosene kept me in pickle long enough ter get near a fire, and then I wuz all right again."

We wanted to know if kerosene oil wasn't a new beverage for him.

"No, I didn't drink none," he continued. "I started ter cross Brandy brook on a log. I wanted ter cut off a three mile walk around by the trail. The water wuz high, and there wuz a strong current running out inter the lake. This log wuz about a foot and a half through. I rolled it off with the stream. I tucked my breeches in my boots and straddled the log. I hadn't kicked a dozen strokes before I got out inter the swift water, and then I could see I wuz in fer it. I kicked ter back up again ter the shore, but it wuz no use, so I let it go. It came on dark, and my feet began ter freeze. My old boots had been well greased, but the water dripped in at the tops and soaked my stockin's. I tried kickin harder ter keep my blood stirred up. I drifted over toward Bear mountain, and knew that if the wind kept up I would land somewhere before midnight. Just as I wuz gettin almighty froze I thought of a bottle of kerosene I had to oil my gun. Yer can bet I wuz wishin it wuz somethin more cheerin than kerosene oil. A little alkehal and sugar at that time would er slipped down inter them boots from the inside and melted them frozen toes, but there warn't nuthin but kerosene. I poured it half and half inter each boot, and I know it helped ter make me easy ter a time. But by and by it seemed ter me the oil must be freezin too. It wuz lucky I had my old matchbox along in my vest pocket, high and dry, fer then the idea struck me that if I lit a match and sent it down inter the oil it would warm things up some. There warn't much else ter do er think erbout. I wuz makin fer Bear Mountain island slow, but steady. If I didn't get there till midnight, my feet would both be froze off, so I made up my mind ter try the matches. Lucky fer me my boots had wide tops so I could send the lit match right down ter the bottom where it 'ud do the most good. Well, sir, the first match in the right boot did the trick fine. It took fire and thawed things out quicker'n I thought. Blisters raised all over, and when it all got scalded all comfortable I wriggled around and put out the fire. Then I tried it on the left foot, and it worked just as well. There wuz enough matches left to start a fire on the island when I drifted in there toward 12 o'clock."
—Brooklyn Eagle.

**The Cat In Several Languages.**

The cat is called a kat in Danish and Dutch, katt in Swedish, chat in France and the most of its dependencies, katti or katze in German, catus in Latin, gatto in Italian, gato in Portuguese and Spanish, kot in Polish, kots in Russian, keti in Turkish, cath in Welsh, kath in Cornish, catua in Basque and gaz or katz in Armenian. Mr. Harrison, the great English authority on cats, says that there are not a dozen languages or dialects known that spell the word cat without beginning with the letter c, k or q. The native Australians and those

# LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS. OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY,

## Showing the amount due January 1st, 1896.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL | DATE AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE | PRINCIPAL | INTEREST | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Epperson, A. F. | 1 | Dec. 19, 1894 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Epperson, A. F. | 2 | Dec. 19, 1894 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Keeler, J. M. | 3 | May 21, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Keeler, J. M. | 4 | May 21, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Keeler, J. M. | 5 | May 21, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Keeler, J. M. | 6 | May 21, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Keeler, J. M. | 7 | May 21, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Keeler, J. M. | 8 | May 21, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Bridge, W. H. | 9 | Aug. 28, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Gilkey, John | 10 | Aug. 28, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Williams, Fielding H. | 11 | Aug. 28, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Bell, Andrew | 12 | Aug. 28, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Bell, Andrew | 13 | Aug. 28, 1895 | Nov. 4, 1895 | | | |
| Bell, Andrew |

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 22 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. RUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (unexpired) ..... JOSEPH SELBY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and service every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock.—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the evening service the fourth Sunday of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock—Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every morning except the second and fourth Sunday when the service will be held in the evening—The time of morning service 11 o'clock, evening service 7:30—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the service the second Sunday of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Georges Creek—Service the first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 p. m. Camp Independence—service the second Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Liberty—service the second Sunday of each month to commence at 3 o'clock p. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services. THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .67⅞ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅛ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |

John Shepherd returned to Keeler last Monday.

P. H. Mack Esq. is expected home this evening.

Bodie has the largest cyanide plant in the world.

There were several drummers in town the past week.

Dr. I. J. Woodin visited Big Pine the first of the week.

Leon Marks returned from a visit to Idaho last Friday.

Mr. E. Trulo of Big Pine spent the day in town last Saturday.

Prof. Morris returned home to Bishop last Tuesday morning.

Ed. Rose has a number of men at work on a ditch at Fish Springs.

Johnnie Ramsey returned from a visit to Los Angeles last Saturday.

June Smith arrived from the south with his big team last Saturday.

Wm. Arcularius has turned his team out on pasture at Georges' Creek.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee to morrow.

B. Aguirre arrived from Bodie last Monday. He will return in a short time.

F. McIver of Citrus attended the Republican State Convention from this district.

Several fishing parties have been up on the creek already and camped over night.

John Schober passed through town yesterday with his big team en-route to Bishop.

H. M. Yerington's special car went down the road last Friday and returned Sunday.

It is reported that two new mills are being built near Resting Springs in this County.

Mrs. Jones of Fish Springs, who was so ill a short time back, has about recovered.

Arthur Nobles and Geo. Naylor are packing ore for Pat. Keys in Beveridge District.

S. P. McKnight of Bishop was in town the past week. He returned Thursday morning.

Louis Schabbell was thrown from a horse last Thursday and received several bad bruises.

The river over at the Independence bridge has not risen a half an inch as yet this year.

It is reported that there will be a change of management at the Hirsh mill in a short time.

The judgement in the Hale & Norcross mining suit was in favor of the plaintiff for nearly $1,000,000.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland left last Thursday morning for a visit with relatives west of the mountains.

Fred W. Holbert spent several days in town this week. He returned to Big Pine yesterday morning.

J. C. Miller went down to Keeler last Monday, went over to Darwin and returned to Independence Thursday.

Four thousand feet of eleven-inch pipe are on the road from Carson to be used in the hydraulic claims at Mono Lake—*Miner.*

It costs about $4,750 per shot to fire one of Krupp's 140-ton steel guns. The gun costs $195,000 and can be fired only sixty times at the most. The gun has a range of fifteen miles, and the projectiles weigh twenty-six hundred pounds.

### From Aberdeen.

Mrssrs Conklin and Rodgers have the mining craze.

W. A. Moore is cutting timber for J. Commetti, to be used in the mine.

Mrs. Jas. Jenkins has returned from Georges' Creek much improved in health.

Matthew Duke is doing the pumping at Tibbits Station during the absence of Mr. Calvert.

The public school of Taboose District will close with appropriate exercises next Friday.

Mrs. Ira Calloway expects to leave Tuesday for Washington, to spend the Summer visiting friends and relatives on Puget Sound.

Will Hines is teaming at Big Pine, where he expects to be engaged for the Summer.

Mrs. G. D. Calvert has been visiting her husband at Keeler the past week. G. D. expects to remain there until after June 1st.

Col. A. A. Niel has turned prospector, and it is no unusual sight to see him with a small burro packed with tools and provisions meandering towards the hills.

J. W. Calloway is again at work in the Inyo Mountains getting out wood for the Railroad Company. He has a number of men cutting wood, and the packing is being done by a train of mules superintended by two Mexicans of Bishop.

One hears nothing now a days but "quartz" dry washing" and "placer." Every one has turned prospector. Even the little children have caught the fever and sit for hours over a morter, looking for "colors." Your corrospondant has seen no less than ten men in the last five days going into the Inyo range, coming back heavily ladened with sand or quartz to wash or horn. We've heard of no one "striking it rich" as yet, but the patience and perserverance manifested is simply marvelous.

NONPARIEL.

### Tecopa.

Mr. John C. Black of Resting Springs tells a couple of reminessences about our townsman Wells Barnes which are worth reporting. More than and about a quarter of a century age, when the Indians were bad and quartz hunters were braving the deserts thereabouts, Messrs. Barnes, Black, the Lee boys and others surveyed a townsite and called it Tecopa. The Shoshone dialect consists mainly of two-letter sylables; the combination had an original if not euphonious sound and was the name of an old chief. Uncle Sam gave them a postal service for a while some time afterwards, but the Indian words Te Co Pah rendered unto white American talk means "the sheep's arm." When this came to be known Wells is said to have felt bad for a few days. Upon one epoch flour became scarce; it was beans straight with the whole camp. A Mormon rancher pulled into town with a load of the breadstuff and also a realization that twenties were more plentiful, comparatively speaking. Twenty dollars for each 50-pound sack was the only basis of exchange to at all considered by him until Wells casually joined the crowd. Wells informed them that *his* team with *his* load of flour was due on the following morning, when they all could have all they wanted for $7 50 per sack. Then the Mormon hastily began selling at that rate and less until he was unloaded of all flour and some avarice. Having knocked down the price of the commodity by his timely invention of an imaginary team, Mr. Barnes became known as "the flour merchant."

### Silver Peak

Correspondence of the Walker Lake *Bulletin* states:

Our camp is quiet at present, but the mill and leaching works are running steadily and a large amount of gold bullion is being shipped to the mint every month. There are not a great many men at work either at the mine or mill, but should the ore continue to pay as at present the prospects for the future are bright.

Reports from Alida Valley are favorable. Barnes and Keyser have out a shipment of 1000-ounce silver ore. Bowers & Poor are taking out ore from a large body which is even richer.

There is a little gold being shipped from Tule Canyon, and Louis Chiatovich has a mill on the way which he will erect on a mine south of old Gold Mountain. He has his men on the ground ready to begin work as soon as the machinery arrives, and having made a thorough test of the ore, he feels confident of being able to cyanide it to good advantage. If it should prove to be the case there will be another mine added to our list of gold producers.

### Lectures

Prof. Morris arrived last Friday for the purpose of fulfilling his engagement here, as had been announced for last Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. Friday was a very disagreeable day, the wind blew all day and continued through the evening making it unpleasant to venture out, and as a consequence there was not a very large audience out to meet the Professor the first evening. The next two preceeding evenings, however, the weather was favorable and the house was well filled. Prof. Morris proved an interestin speaker and held the attention of the audience very closely. The lectures were delivered, as had been announced. 'The Wonders of Prophecy,' on Friday evening, showed a close study of the subject, and 'The Common Man,' kept the audience amused the following evening. After the lecture Sunday evening the Professor announced that if desired, he would deliver another address the following evening. The subject, 'Prophecy and the Jews' proved interesting as it dealt largely on questions of the day. The net proceeds cleared amounted to a little over $18.

### To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date I will not be responsible for any bills run, or debts contracted, by my sons, Ned and Frank McGann.

PETER MCGANN.

Dated May 20, 1896.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors the Great Register was ordered cancelled and a new regesteration ordered. County Clerk Hession is now preparing a new Register as will be seen by pursual of his "notice to voters" published in another column of this issue. Registeration opens on the 27th of this month and closes seventy-five days before the general election next November.

Business is reported very dull on the C. P. R. R. Probably Huntington is ordering all business possible to be conducted on his other lines for the purpose of making the people believe the road ain't worth the Government's taking.

Neil McLean arrived from Mojave yesterday morning. He says business is lively down that way, and he will move his family down, as he has steady employment teaming from Mojave to a new mining camp about fifty miles out on the desert.

It is reported that Louis Josephs of Big Pine has removed his store across the street, into the building formerly occupied by Thomas & Hill.

Mr. C. F. Bassett of San Francisco arrived last Thursday morning. He comes mostly for his health and will remain for a few days.

Mrs. J. N. Rose returned from Keeler yesterday morning, where she has been visiting with her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Morton.

Joe Burkwalter came in from Beveridge last evening. He came for supplies and to have some pipes fixed for the engine.

### MISCELLANEOUS

## Notice to Voters.

Section 1083, of the Political Code as amended March 9, 1893, provides as follows:

SECTION 1083. Every male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the right of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, and whose name shall be enrolled on the Great Register of such county fifteen days prior to an election, shall be a qualified elector at any and all elections held within the county, city and county, city, town or district, within which said elector resides.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Moroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

## NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8, 1896.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel, having claimed:—

S ½ of SW ¼ and SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of NW ¼ of Sec. 15; NE ¼ of NW ¼ and NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 22; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of sec. 13, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.; NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 22; SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 26; NE ¼ of NE ¼, SW ¼ of NW ¼, NW ¼ of SW ¼ and SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 27; SE ¼ of SE ¼ and NE ¼ of SW ¼ of sec. 28; SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 5 S., R. 23 E.; SE ¼ of SE ¼ of sec. 12; S ½ of NE ¼, E ½ of SW ¼ and W ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 13; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 24; and NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 25, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.

W ½ of NE ¼, SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 32; SW ¼ of NW ¼ and SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 33; NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 5 S., R. 23 E; Lots 1 and 3 and SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 7; SW ¼ of NE ¼, SE ¼ of NW ¼, and NE ¼ of SW ¼ of sec. 17, Tp. 6 S., R. 23 E.; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 10; S ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 9; S ½ of SW ¼ and SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.

Lot 2 of Sec. 4; NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 5; S ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 3; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 11; N ½ of NW ¼ of Sec. 14; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 35; SE ¼ of NE ¼, NE ¼ of SW ¼, and NW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 15; E ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 23; and E ½ of NW ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 8 S., R. 25 E.

SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 4; NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 3; NE ¼ of NE ¼ and SE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 14; NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 8 S., R. 25 E.; N ½ of NE ¼ of Sec. 19; W ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 25, Tp. 8 S., R. 26 E.

All of Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Tuesday, June 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the U. S. Surveyor-General's Office, 610 Commercial street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
District of California.

## NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of said corporation, at the office of the District Attorney, in the Court house at Independence, Inyo County, State of California, on

*Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1896,*

at two o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at said meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated April 25, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
May 14, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif, on June 20, 1896, viz: Finley McIver, for the S W ¼ of Sec. 4, Tp 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph V. Skinner, Gilbert Christie, John Willett and Frank Lawrence, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Duncan Ferguson. | F. A. Gaines. |
| Adam Gauch. | Elsie Grey. |
| Sam'l Thurston. | Mrs Ida Smith. |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, State of California.

Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE:—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 20th day of March, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| NAME. | NO. CERT. | NO. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Clark | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| F. E. Densmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| B. Rhine | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J. C. Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C. W. Craig | 5 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. H. Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| E. Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F. McIver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. J. Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. S. Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 00 |
| P. H. Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. C. Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D. Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. N. Yandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M. C. Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 20th day of March, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State California, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence, Inyo County, California.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:00 o'clock A. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

### DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Marinol, Nevada.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 28, levied on the 30th day of March, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Names. | No. Cert | No. Sh's. | Am't |
|---|---|---|---|
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 482 | 1250 | $125 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 4 5 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 4 8 | 745 | 74 50 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 505 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 514 | 500 | 50 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 516 | 600 | 60 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 518 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| G W Luce | 340 | 5 | 50 |
| G W Luce Trustee | 364 | 9 | 90 |
| Geo. Dillman | 330 | 980 | 98 00 |
| Israel Luce Trustee | 397 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| A F Thane trustee | 447 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Percy Beamish trustee | 494 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Percy Beamish trustee | 495 | 225 | 22 50 |
| A J Hughes | 522 | 479 | 42 90 |
| H H Noble Trustee | 524 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H H Ibert | 533 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 534 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 535 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 536 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 537 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 538 | 500 | 50 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 539 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Voss, Conrad & Co. | 541 | 301 | 30 10 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30 h day of March, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. A. CAHN,
Secretary.

Office—Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 28, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A. Anger, husband of Mrs. Lottie M. Anger, of Independence, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 663, for the SE ¼ Sec. 22, T. 12 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo County, Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.


### MERCHANDISE.


## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The latest Spaing and Summer styles in Ladies and Men's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## A. K. Engley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.


### MERCHANDISE.


## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
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Highest of all in leavening strength
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Absolutely Pure


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Mix a large tablespoonful of mustard with a half pint of cornmeal, pour on this hot (not boiling) water and stir on a good fire until it is thick. A little molasses added to this detracts from the danger of the poultice sticking. When the mixture is cooked thick enough, spread between two pieces of thin muslin, and lay smoothly upon the aching spot. The amount given above will make two or three ordinary poultices.

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Gabbleton—I believe a child's ambition should be encouraged. Now, I'm sure my boy wears just as good clothes as I do. Wiggins—H'm! Cut down to fit him, I suppose you mean?


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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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## A COMING MAN.

### John K. Cowen, the New President of the Baltimore and Ohio.

John K. Cowen, member of Congress from the Fourth Maryland district, who was recently elected to the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been prominent in the politics of his State for many years. He is said to be in close contact with President Cleveland, and it is argued that in view of this fact and the political enmity existing between Mr. Cowen and Senator Gorman, Mr. Cowen's selection as president of the Baltimore and Ohio has no little political significance.

Mr. Cowen was born in Ohio about 55 years ago. He was graduated from Princeton College, at which institution he formed an intimate acquaintance with Robert Garrett, which is responsible for Mr. Cowen's present influential position. The intimacy was continued after the young men left college, and at the suggestion of his father, John W. Garrett, then at the head of the Baltimore and Ohio road, Mr. Garrett induced Mr. Cowen to settle in Baltimore and enter the service of the road in the legal department. Mr. Cowen did so and was rapidly advanced, becoming general counsel in 1872. He remained in that capacity until his election as president of the road recently.

JOHN K. COWEN.

### Easily Satisfied.

A manufacturer of tombstones in a flourishing provincial town one day received a call from a customer who wished to buy a stone for his mother's grave. After looking anxiously about for some time and making numerous remarks as to his mother's taste he finally fixed his gaze upon a stone which the stone-cutter had prepared for another person.

"I like this one," he said, decidedly; "I'll take this."

"But that belongs to another man," remonstrated the stonecutter, "and it has the name 'Francis' cut on it, you see; that wouldn't do for your mother."

"Oh, yes, it would," responded the countryman. "Mother couldn't read; and besides," he added, as he saw the stonecutter's expression, "she'd like it all the better if she could read, for Francis was always a favorite name of hers, anyhow."

The story is suggestive of one told of a London tradesman suddenly grown rich, who, having set up his carriage in great state, went to a harnessmaker to have a silver letter put on the blinders of his horses.

"What is the initial?" asked the harnessmaker.

"The what?" said the rich man, looking blank.

"What letter shall I put on?" inquired the harnessmaker, suppressing his amusement.

"Well, I hadn't quite made up my mind," answered the customer, "but I guess W is about as handsome a letter as any, isn't it?"

### Electricity on Japanese War Vessels.

The firing of great guns and the explosion of shells appear to have the effect of disarranging some of the electrical devices on warships. The Japanese legation in Paris has forwarded to the French government a report relating to the recent naval combats, in which it is stated, with regard to the electric installations on board the Mikado's warships, that the interruptions of current which took place were not caused, as has been said, by the recoil of the guns, but by the bursting of Chinese shells. The working of the ordinance maneuvered by electricity was not interfered with. The electric wires used for igniting charges were, however, broken by the vibration set up by the firing of the heavy guns.

### His Price a Difficulty.

"Every man has his price," sententiously announced the philosopher of the all night drug store, where the street railroad franchise was being discussed.

"Well," said the wit of the establishment, "I wish somebody would discover my price and offer it to me."

"My boy," solemnly remarked the perfumery drummer, who had not spoken before that evening, "there is no smaller coin made than a cent."

And for several seconds there was no sound heard save the drip, drip of the real mineral waters from the hydrant.—Buffalo Express.

### Wanted It Out.

An old highland sergeant in one of the Scottish regiments was going his rounds one night to see that all the lights were out in the barrick rooms. Coming to a room where he thought he saw a light shining, he roared out, "Put oot that light there!"

One of the men shouted back, "It's the mune, sergeant!"

Not hearing very well, the sergeant cried in return: "I dinna care a tacket what it is! Put it oot!"—Scotsman.

An inexhaustible good nature is one of the most precious gifts of heaven, spreading itself like oil over the troubled sea of thought and keeping the mind smooth and equable in the roughest weather.—W. Irving.

## SOUTH AFRICAN COOKERY.

### The Native Bill of Fare Carries Dismay to the White Man.

A very palatable dish is made of an elephant's foot by putting it in a hole, building a fire around and over it and keeping it going for five or six hours. Elephant's tail is said to be very delicious when washed, scraped and fried until it is a rich brown. A novel way of making a stew is practiced by one tribe, who use the animal's skin as a receptacle for water. Put in this water vegetables and pieces of meat and then add redhot stones. This generates vast quantities of steam and makes the water boil without injuring greatly the surrounding hide. At the end of an hour the contents are cooked and the water has become a very fair soup, but a little peculiar on account of the amount of cinders, sand and fragments of stone it contains. Still another tribe cook locusts, grasshoppers, katydids and the like, and say they taste a great deal like an overcooked shrimp. None of the native tribes, so far as known, ever eat the lion, but they have no such feeling toward other carnivora.

The jackal, wolf and fox are more or less popular, and are reported to give a very palatable meat. Where our people hang mutton, game and the immortal goose to season it and give it a rich flavor, many South American tribes secure the same result by burying meat in the earth and leaving it there for several days. No civilized man has ever been able to eat it in this condition, but the savages pronounce it a delicacy of extraordinary merit. Not alone is cannibalism practiced to a large extent, but our Darwinian cousins of the monkey tribe share the same fate. In the districts where they are employed as food they are very timid and fly at the sight of a human being even at great distance. In other territories, where they are unmolested, they are about as tame and fearless as in South America or India. In nearly all of these tribes the woman is the cook and the waiter, very often the butcher and sometimes the hunter.—New York Mail and Express.

## CANNIBAL PLANTS.

### They Are Sure to Languish When Deprived of Their Diet of Meat.

It has been proved time and again that the so called "cannibal plants," of which the Venus fly trap is the type, are much more healthy when allowed their regular insect food than when they are reared under netting or in any other manner which excludes them from their regular meat diet. The above is an oddity of itself, especially when we consider the fact that there is a certain school of botanists which teaches that cannibal plants make no use whatever of the insect prey captured by them, but it is nothing compared with the bold assertion made by Francis Darwin. That noted scientific gentleman bravely meets the "vegetarian botanist" with the assertion that all kinds and classes of plants, whether known as "meaters" or not, bear more and heavier fruits and seeds when fed on meat than those that are not allowed a flesh diet. He grew two lots, comprising various varieties of the different common plants.

One lot was regularly fed, through their roots of course, with pure juices compressed from meat, the other with water and the various fertilizers. The final figures on this experiment proved that the plants which were fed pure meat juice bore 168 fruits of the different kinds, while the unfed plants of the same number and original condition bore but 74; also, that the pampered plants bore 240 seeds to every 100 borne by the plants that were not given a chance to gratify cannibalistic taste. This is certainly a discovery worthy of much careful study and extensive experiment.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### The Armenians.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who has met many Armenians in the east, says of them: "I doubt whether they are the innocent, confiding, inoffensive Christians that the American people believe them to be. My experience with them is that they are the sharpest, shrewdest and trickiest of all the eastern people. They say in Turkey that it takes ten Jews to equal one Armenian and five Armenians to equal one Persian in sharp business dealings. They have many able men among them, and I doubt not that their leaders have to a certain extent fomented this trouble, hoping that the governments of Europe would interfere and that Armenia would be entirely freed from Turkish rule."

In regard to the Turks he says: "I would rather trade with a Turk or a Jew in any part of the east than with a Christian. I have the highest respect for Christianity, but the Christians of the east are not like us. The business men among them are to a large extent a set of sharpers, so much so that the words oriental Christian in the minds of eastern travelers is almost synonymous with that of thief. The Turks are, as a rule, very devout. Nearly all of them read the Koran, and even the men of the better classes are careful to conform to the details of everyday Mohammedan worship."—New York Tribune.

### Sulphur.

A curious chemical result of experiments made by Strindberg, as noted in Annales Industrielles, is that sulphur is not only not a simple body, but not even an original one, being simply a common fossil rosin or bitumen. He finds that when sulphur is melted at about 20 degrees, it disengages an odor of turpentine or camphor, and if a trace of iodine be added the odor becomes more marked. If it be heated anew to between 160 degrees and 230 degrees, it loses oxygen and drops to the level of caoutchouc, of which latter it assumes the color and consistency; then, if the brown and viscous liquid which is obtained in this manner be cooled, it preserves its nature for a certain length of time, and then resumes its state of rosin.

### The Terrible African Fever.

During 1882 we built Kimpoko and Gobila stations, explored the Kwa and Mifini rivers, and discovered Lake Leopold II, but on returning from this voyage I was attacked by a violent fever. It was my second experience of the dangerous hematuric type. I was unconscious for days, and on recovering my senses found that my legs had swollen to an immense size. For a month afterward it appeared to me as if a quarter of a hundredweight of mercury had been injected into each leg.—Henry M. Stanley in Century.

## LOGGING CYPRESS.

### A PECULIAR LUMBER INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN SWAMPS.

### Negroes Who Girdle and Fell Trees While Standing Waist Deep In Water—Log Trolleys Operated by Powerful Engines Set Up In Pullboats.

Cypress lumber has not made much progress in the markets of this city, but it is difficult to convince a southerner that it is not the coming wood for both interior and exterior construction, and its constantly increasing popularity in the southern states has led to enormous investments in cypress swamp land, logging machinery and mills for working up the logs into planks, moldings, shingles and other building material.

Cypress logging is an amphibious sort of a business. The best of the trees grow in so called swamps, which are often merely forests through which the living water courses toward the sea in a thousand channels. It is seldom found on stagnant swamp land, and the best timber grows where clear running water circulates round the roots of the giant trees. There are hundreds of such places in Florida and Louisiana.

Live cypress timber is so heavy that it sinks if felled when green, and consequently the lumbermen have to work from eight months to a year in advance of the cutting to prepare the timber by girdling the trees and thus preventing the circulation of the sap. Thousands of trees are killed thus far in advance of the felling. Girdling is both arduous and dangerous work. It is done by negro choppers who stand often waist deep in water in the haunts of the dreaded moccasin snake, the alligator and the wildcat, to say nothing of the swarms of mosquitoes and other equally pestiferous insects. The negroes endure all the hardships for $1 a day.

On the picturesque Ocklawaha river, in Florida, one phase of the cypress lumber industry is seen to the best advantage. This wonderful river is fed by clear, cold springs of tremendous volume, and it winds for many miles through endless acres of moss draped cypress trees. It has hundreds of loops, or branches, which leave it at one point only to return to it at another, between its source and its junction with the St. Johns.

Between the main river and the branches, which are all more or less navigable, is flooded forest land through which the water slowly circulates to the depth of 2 or 3 and sometimes 4 or 5 feet. It is in these flooded tracts that the cypress trees grow to perfection. One company, with headquarters at Palatka and an office at Boston, controls the lumbering on this river. The company bought 300,000 acres of cypress land for 50 cents to $2 an acre, and several years ago engaged a number of sturdy loggers from Saginaw, Mich., to take charge of the work. It was all new to the Michiganders, but they took hold with aptness and quickly broke in the negroes to the work. Soon the dark recesses of the Ocklawaha swamp resounded with the blows of the ax, the shouts of men, and the crashing of the old giants as they broke through the branches of their neighbors and fell with a prodigious splash into the waters of the swamp. Then above all could be heard the rattling, jarring and clanking of the novel logging machinery as it snaked the huge logs from the recesses of the swamp to the swift stream upon which they were rafted to the big river.

A logging camp in this swamp consists of a bunkboat with a kitchen attached and a pullboat. The pullboat contains a powerful hoisting engine, and is secured with its square bow to the bank against a tall and sturdy cypress tree, denuded of branches and decorated with a band of red cloth near the top. Stretching away from an elevated point upon this tree to another similar giant a quarter of a mile back in the swamp is a taut steel cable, from which depends a trolley or carrier attached to an endless steel cable, which winds and unwinds upon the spool of the engine.

Attached to the trolley is a huge pair of sharp pronged tongs capable of spanning a log 5 feet in diameter. Leading away from the boat is a well marked lane traversed by the trolley. Trees are cleared away on each side of the cable to the full extent of its grasp, and the lane terminates only where the end tree of the trolley line stands. This point reached, the cable is taken down and another lane soon radiates from the pullboat. When five or six lanes have been made, the tract has been pretty well cleared of serviceable trees, and the boat and clamp are moved to a new point.

When a cypress is felled in one of these lanes, it is cross cut in lengths of 12 to 16 feet, and the jaws of the grapnel or a bight of chain grip the end lying toward the boat. A whoop from the foreman of the gang notifies the engineer, who blows his whistle and starts the engine. As the conveyor cable tightens, the forward end of the log rises clear of the water and stumps and the other end trails through the water, sending up fountains of spray as it rears over knees and stumps and splashes in the open pools. Sometimes a venturesome negro straddles the log, and, clinging to the chain or grapnel, rides out to the houseboat to get his dinner or grind an ax. It is a wild ride, and appears far more thrilling than the spectacle of a tenderfoot upon a bucking broncho.

This, however, is only one of the numerous cypress industries in Florida, and there are many more of the same kind in Louisiana and Alabama, where living watercourses penetrate the cypress swamps. Where there is not good waterway in Louisiana an even more costly plant is used frequently. A sawmill is placed at the edge of a cypress swamp and from the slabs and sawdust of the nearby trees a railroad bed is built out into the swamp, and the place of the pullboat is taken by a heavy flat car, secured to nearby trees with guy ropes, and having on board a powerful pulling engine.—New York Sun.

### Not Worthy a Wife.

The missing bridegroom is getting numerous. The latest one's absence from the wedding ceremony is said to have been due to his excessive bashfulness. A man who is too modest to attend his own wedding doesn't deserve a wife, and he isn't likely to get one.—Boston Herald.

### Never Too Late to Mend.

A student 54 years old is a member of the freshman class of the Maine Medical school.

## REED ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

### The Publication of His Views Hailed With Delight by Many Women.

The publication recently of Speaker Reed's woman suffrage views has caused no end of comment, and the distinguished subject of the publication has received fervid letters of congratulation and devoted allegiance from all sections of the country. He has been greeted by a swarming delegation of enthusiastic woman suffragists at all hours during the past few days. There have been so many of them in Washington that this is not surprising. They have called at his hotel early in the morning and late at night. They have besieged the speaker's room at the capitol until the frightened speaker has had to hide himself and his secretary in the cavernous depths under the terrace. If this army of congratulation continues, it will soon grow into marching delegations with bands and banners.

While there is no reason to believe that Mr. Reed has experienced any change of faith there is reason to believe that he does not look with favor upon the publication of his views at this time. When the reporter sought some new expression of opinion from him, he promptly declined to discuss the matter any further. He did seem to resent the imputation that he had experienced any change of mind because of the time elapsed or because of any political ambition which he may have.

There has been so much commendation and so little condemnation of the views from the speaker's political friends and allies that a renewed and more affirmative expression of the same view may soon be looked for. This will make the matter a more burning campaign issue than ever, and before the campaign is over voters may expect to see large delegations of ambitious women bearing campaign banners in favor of "Tom Reed, the working girl's friend."—Washington Post.

### From Good to Better.

Hungary celebrates its one thousandth anniversary this year. It has a great national history and a spirited, patriotic population, but with all its attractions 750,000 of its people have chosen to become citizens of the United States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### A Common Error.

One of the very funniest mistakes that nine-tenths of the members of congress make, neither house being excepted, is to continually speak of a woman who has lost her husband as a "widow woman." Even Mr. Barrett used the term.—Washington Star.

The swallow, in preparing its nest, drives its tunnel first upward and then downward, in order that the nest may be properly drained.

A flowering plant is said to abstract from the soil 200 times its own weight of water.


THE RACK, THE THUMBSCREW AND THE BOOT

Were old fashioned instruments of torture long since abandoned, but there is a tormentor who still continues to agonize the joints, muscles and nerves of many of us. The rheumatism, that inveterate foe to daily and nightly comfort, may be conquered by the timely and steady use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise eradicates neuralgia, biliousness, malarial, bowel, stomach and nerve complaints.


On the rolling wave.—She—Take care Alfred. That isn't the remedy for seasickness. Don't you see the bottle is marked poison? He—That's the bottle I want.

There are Dictionaries and Dictionaries but the noblest Roman of them all seems to be Webster. It is still easily in the lead in the great race for popularity.


Tea Garden Drips is Best Sugar Syrup for table use ever offered to the public. Makes delicious taffy candy. First-class dealers sell it.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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# Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

# Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

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### A Miraculous Cross in the Sky.

A miraculous cross upon the heavens was seen by Hungus, King of Picts. It was at a time when Achaius, King of the Scots, and Hungus were routed by Athelstan, King of Northumberland. They had been defeated at every turn, and in their disordered flight had come to East Lothian. The first night in the country last mentioned was one of terrible forebodings to the fugitive kings, and during his troubled sleep Hungus dreamed (he claimed it to be a vision) that he saw the cross of Saint Andrew (the X) held out upon the sky, and that it waved back and forth "as a signal for him to press on to victory."

Early the next day the fugitives began to retrace their steps, and during the day, so tradition says, Hungus and all his army saw a verification of the previous night's vision or dream in the shape of a titanic Saint Andrew's cross clearly pictured on the heavens. All of King Hungus' soldiers, being now satisfied that the "sign" was a token of victory, were only too anxious to meet the Northumberland invaders, from whom they had ben flying in such wild disorder the day before, and if history is to be believed, they did meet Athelstan, whom they killed after they had utterly annihilated his army.

### Cheap at the Price.

"I paid a dollar and a half for this seat," said the angry plebeian in the front row, "and I didn't come here merely to listen to your chatter."

"My deah fellaw," suavely responded Chollie from the box, "theah aw persons who have gone to the expense of thousands and still were unable to get within hearing distance of any of ouah set. You have a bawgain."—Indianapolis Journal.


## CONSUMPTION CURED.

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Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl Street, New York. Perfectly confident that he has an absolute remedy for the cure of consumption and all pulmonary complaints, he offers through this paper to send two bottles free to any reader who is suffering from lung trouble or consumption, also loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting. He invites those desirous of obtaining this remedy to send their express and post-office address, and to receive in return the two bottles free, which will arrest the approach of death. Already this remedy, by its timely use, has permanently cured thousands of cases which were given up, and death was looked upon as an early visitor.

Knowing his remedy as he does, and being so proof-positive of its beneficent results, Dr. Slocum considers it his religious duty, a duty which he owes to humanity, to donate his infallible remedy where it will assault the enemy in its citadel, and, by its inherent potency, stay the current of dissolution, bringing joy to homes over which the shadow of the grave has been gradually growing more strongly defined, causing fond hearts to grieve. The cheapness of the remedy—offered freely—apart from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer, who holds out life to those already becoming emaciated, and says: "Be cured."

The invitation is certainly worthy of the consideration of the afflicted, who, for years, have been taking nauseous nostrums without effect; who have ostracised themselves from home and friends to live in more salubrious climes, where the atmosphere is more congenial to weakened lungs, and who have fought against death with all the weapons and strength in their hands. There will be no mistake in sending for these free bottles—the mistake will be in passing the invitation by.

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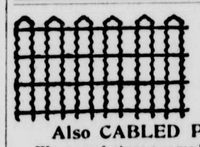

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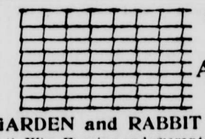

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## DO YOU EVER THINK?

Do you ever think as the hearse drives by
That it won't be long till you and I
Will both ride out in the big, plumed hack
And we'll never, never, never ride back?

Do you ever think as you strive for gold
That a dead man's hand can't a dollar hold?
We may tug and toil and pinch and save,
And we'll lose it all when we reach the grave.

Do you ever think as you closely clasp
Your bag of gold with a firmer grasp
If the hungry hearts of the world were fed
It might bring peace to your dying bed?

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

## FOUNDED ON FACT.

"Mr. Rogers, did you say?"

"Yes, sir; a tall, middle aged gentleman," replied my servant.

I could recollect no acquaintance of the name.

"Ask him to step in here," I said at length.

The man who entered my study was a complete stranger to me. He was tall, between 40 and 50 years of age, rather thin and very angular in his movements. He wore a short beard, was slightly bald and had decidedly pleasant features. When he smiled, his eyes seemed to sparkle and he exhibited two excellent rows of teeth.

"I am afraid I am quite unknown to you," he began.

I bowed my head and wondered what was coming next.

"But your name as a rising young novelist and writer of short stories is, of course, familiar to me."

Who could he be? I began to have visions of publishers and editors clamoring at my door for contributions from my pen. Was he about to give me a commission for a new serial? Perhaps he represented some leading magazine and was prepared to pay sums undreamed of for my tales of love and adventure. Or was he only some newspaper interviewer bent on satisfying the curiosity of his readers respecting my opinions and manner of life?

"Pray be seated," I said.

We sat facing one another on opposite sides of the hearth rug. It was a cold, dull November day, and the bright fire that burned in the grate was comforting. Mr. Rogers took from his pocket a copy of a popular magazine and held it on his knee.

"Capital story that of yours!"

"Which?" I asked.

"That last one in here," he said, tapping the covers of the book, "the story called 'The Mystery of Rowner's Mill.'"

"I am glad you like it, but really"—

"A splendid story! Rather daring though."

"Daring?"

"Yes—to publish a story of real life as mere fiction."

"I don't understand what"—

"But why did you make Maud a dark girl? Of course she was fair, as you know. Her real name was Mabel, but that doesn't matter."

"You are quite"—

"Still, you have hit off Maltby to a T."

"The story, I assure, you, was"—

"Written under pressure of time? Yes, I have no doubt of it. But your description of the old mill is exact. Rowner's Mill is, of course, Radford's Mill, near B——."

"Allow me to explain"—

"Quite unnecessary, I assure you. You were perfectly justified in changing the name. But that passage in which you describe the act of vengeance on Maltby is remarkably powerful and accurate. Ah! here it is: 'Seeing his victim powerless, Jasper Gore, with the strength of a giant, seized him in his arms and for one moment held him above his head in front of the open window. Then he hurled the wretched man into space. Down, down he fell, until, with a splash that was inaudible amid the roar and rattle of the mill, Maltby disappeared in the deep water of the race, and was instantly battered to a shapeless mass by the huge revolving water wheel!'"

"But surely you know"—

"Oh, yes; I know every inch of the place. Of course you are a little bit rough on me."

"On you?"

"Yes; you see, Jasper Gore"—

I rose to my feet. So far I had hardly been able to get a word in edgeways. I had not the slightest idea what he was driving at. He was exhausting my patience.

"Look here, sir," I shouted warmly, "I haven't yet the pleasure of knowing who you are. What the—will you kindly tell me what you are talking about?"

"Why, my dear sir, I am talking about this story of yours called 'The Mystery of Rowner's Mill.' I was just saying that you have made me—other—to Jasper Gore"—

"Gore is one of my characters. I understand your name is Rogers!"

The man leaned back and roared with laughter. I sank into my chair in a state of exasperation.

"Excuse my laughing," he said, "but when you put on that innocent air it is irresistibly funny. What does it matter which name I use, Gore or Rogers—are they not one and the same? What was easier? You took my real name, Rogers, rejected the last two letters, transposed the others, and then you had it—Gore!"

I was now quite out of temper.

"I don't know what your object is," I said, "in coming here and talking this nonsense. The story is pure fiction—a simple creation of my own brain—from beginning to end. So far as I know, the characters never lived, the incidents never happened, the mill described never had any existence—except in my own imagination."

My visitor watched me as I spoke, and a grin slowly broadened on his face, until he again burst into loud laughter.

"I should never have believed it!" he said.

"Believed what?"

"You novelists, it would appear, are so steeped in fiction that you lose all regard for truth."

"What do you mean, sir?" I cried indignantly.

"Is it necessary to explain? Here, in this magazine, I have a story every essential detail of which is actual truth, and you coolly tell me that it was all evolved out of your own brain!"

"Certainly. So it was."

"Now, what is the use of talking like that to me—to me? I am Rogers—Rogers is Gore. I (call me by which name you like) am the man whose acts are described in this story."

"Do you mean to sit there and tell me that you actually committed a crime identical with that I have described?"

"Precisely. I say the story is true in every essential detail. Every action of the plot, every motive of the characters, all the descriptions of places, and even portions of the dialogue are absolutely true. I say again I am Jasper Gore!"

Imagine my feelings! Never before in the history of fiction writing had so remarkable a thing happened. Some occult power had clearly been at work on my brain and directed me to write a story founded on fact in a degree that was simply marvelous. The situation was so extraordinary that it staggered me. I was here face to face with the murderous ruffian of my own creation.

What was to be done? I glanced at the bell at his elbow.

"Never mind the bell," he said. "We shall not want to use that. Listen to me!"

He brought his chair toward me until our knees were nearly touching. With his hands on his thighs and his body bent forward he fixed his penetrating eyes on mine.

"I have told you that I am Jasper Gore. But that is only one of the names under which authors have used me in relating my exploits. You are not the only writer who has employed my deeds in fiction. You have read Blandford's novel, 'The Red Witness?' Well, I am Paul Varnham, the man who poisoned his brother and threw the body into the limekiln. You have seen the story in the last number of The Masterpiece Magazine called 'The Case of Roland Wier?' I am Roland, the man who stole the bonds and stabbed to the heart the only witness to the deed. Why, the stains of the crime are still on my hands."

I shuddered visibly, and cold sweat was on my forehead.

"Metaphorically speaking," he added with a smile, "I suppose you have read"—

"Stop!" I cried. "What is it you want of me? Why do you come to tell me all this?"

"I came to make a proposal. I am a man of many deeds—crimes, you would call them. The world is getting too hot for me. I am in danger from the sleuth hounds of the law. Shelter me; hide me, and I will give you material for some of the most thrilling stories that ever were written. I can keep you going for the rest of your life—with facts, sir, facts!

"The Rowner's Mill affair I don't know how you got hold of, but it was not obtained fairly. But I will not say anything about that. Stand by me, and I will make your fortune and your everlasting fame. Is it a bargain?"

To accept such a proposal never entered my mind for one moment. My only thought was to get this dreadful creature out of my house, whether what he said was true or not. How was I to do it?

Just then my servant knocked at the door and entered.

"Here is a gentleman wishes to see you, sir."

"Say you are engaged," said Rogers, rising from his chair and grasping me by the arm.

But the new arrival had already entered the room.

"Excuse me, sir," he said. "I have come for our good friend, Mr. Rogers. He lives with us at X——."

X—— I knew to be the place where a certain county lunatic asylum stands. I saw everything in a flash. He handed Rogers over to the care of another man in the hall, and the poor fellow went as meekly as a lamb. Then the attendant came back to me.

"I hope he has not alarmed you, sir. He escaped two days ago."

"Well, he gave me an unpleasant half hour. The man seems to be steeped in crime."

"He's all right except on that point. He fancies that he is every criminal that he reads about in the story books. We traced him to your house, and I expect he has been pitching a lively yarn about some of his doings. Ah! I thought so. But, bless your heart, sir, the poor fellow wouldn't hurt a fly."

Nevertheless, he had knocked me off my work for that day.—London Tit-Bits.

### How James Otis Was Killed.

James Otis was killed by a stroke of lightning in Andover, Mass., at the old Isaac Osgood farm, May, 1783. Mr. Otis wanted a mug of cider. The hired man went into the cellar to draw the cider, leaving the cellar door open. Mr. Otis was standing in the doorway at the side of the house looking at the clouds, remarking that a heavy shower was coming up. Scarcely had the words been spoken when the bolt came down, struck Mr. Otis and killed him instantly, then passed into a large beam in the cellarway, going the length of the beam to the cellar, where it went off into the ground. The hole in the beam was large enough to thrust one's arm down, as the writer has done when visiting the Osgood farm.—Boston Transcript.

### The Man and the Clothes.

There was a Methodist minister who dressed so well that a friend felt horrified and offered to give him a suit of clothes and pay for them provided he could have them made according to his ideas. The offer was accepted, and the tailor was ordered to make a suit in the plainest possible fashion. The order was filled, and the suit was tried on. The giver of it was amazed. So magnificent was the form with which nature had endowed the minister that that plain Methodist suit upon him looked as if it had just been received from Paris.—Christian Advocate.

## JIM AND WENCH SOLD.

### UNCLE SAM'S TEAMSTERS HATED TO SEE THE FAITHFUL PAIR GO.

**And the Worst of It Was That They Were to Be Separated—For More Than Twenty Years They Had Been Together In the Service of the Government.**

"At 15! At 15! Going at 15! Who says the half? Do I hear it? Only $15 for this mule? Why, gentlemen, she's worth more'n that if she never did another lick o' work. Whoa, Wench, you little old darling! Fifteen dollars I am offered! Can't I get the half? Fifteen once! Do I hear the half? No? Fifteen twice! Third and last call and sold to Mr. Carl for $15." And the auctioneer, who was also the civilian clerk in the post quartermaster's office, tenderly caressed the face, gray with age, of the little brown mule, and, brushing his hand across his own eyes, walked slowly back to his desk in the office.

Wench was led off to the blacksmith shop to be branded on the left of the neck, "I. C. S."—"inspected, condemned, sold." Twelve other mules had passed under the hammer ahead of her that morning and then to the branding iron. The last one before her was Jim, whose neck was still smoking with the burning mark of condemnation. He had gone for $15.50.

Two years ago the quartermaster had picked out Wench and Jim to submit to the inspector for condemnation, but one at a time the teamsters had all come to plead for their retention, and he had yielded to their entreaties. Last year again he had marked them for the list, but again gave way to the teamsters. But this time the chief quartermaster stepped in with his authority, and, remarking that there was no place in the quartermaster's department for sentiment, ordered Wench and Jim to be condemned and sold.

For more than a score of years these two little beasts have faithfully served the government, and all this time they have been mates. In the pack train they jogged along together; in the wagon train they pulled over the same spreader; in the camp they ate out of the same feed box; in the stable they stood in the same stall; in the corral they were always found side by side. Tonight, for the first time in this quarter century, they will be apart, for Jim was bought by Mr. Hammond, and Wench was knocked down to Mr. Carl, and Uncle Sam's exchequer is richer by $30.50.

No place for sentiment in the quartermaster's department! Of course not, yet "breathes there the man with soul so dead" that he does not believe these two little dumb creatures will miss each other this night and many a night?

As the sale went on the teamsters stood on one side like mourners at a comrade's burial; on the other, the farmers and ranchmen and contractors and lumbermen from 20 miles around, all there to bid in as cheap as possible the mules the quartermaster's department was done with. Against the name of each mule on the list stood the legend, "Old and worn out in service."

There were old Rooney and Bevis and Boss and Schaeffer and the rest of the teamsters who have driven and packed these mules over thousands of miles of mountain and prairie. Are they to be laughed at for wearing sad faces now? Yet they bore the ordeal like men good and true until Jim was led out. Then you could see their sleeves, one after another, drawn across their eyes.

"This here's awful, boys," old Rooney remarked. "I can't stand it. I'd rather see the gover'ment bust than see them two mules sold."

"You're right, Rooney," old Bevis spoke. "A gover'ment mean enough to sell them two mules ain't fit to stand." But their comments were stopped by the auctioneer's third and last call on poor little Jim.

After the sale was over a farmer, wearing a canvas overcoat that he had bought at a previous sale of condemned stuff and that bore in the middle of the back the big black letters, "I. C.," stepped up to the teamsters and asked why they hated so much to see the last two mules sold.

"Why?" asked old Schaeffer, half angry, tossing the moisture off his wrinkled cheek. "Because they're the best friends we ever had. Them two mules was back with the pack train the day Custer and his men was wiped out. They toted packs during all the 1876 and 1877 campaigns 'gin the Indians. They're the best pair of leaders that was ever in this corral. They can drive the'selves, and in their young days, whenever there was a fight or skeery place to go through or a hard pull to make, they was the first ones called for. They he'ped haul the Seventh from here to Riley, and the Eighth from there up here. There's never been a campaign or a march from this post that them mules ain't gone on it. And they've never been separated till today, an durned if I b'lieve they'll work a lick by the'selves. Do you, Bevis?"

"I sho' hope they won't," this old fellow answered bitterly. And they walked away to the teamsters' mess.—New York Herald.

### An Adventure In the Sahara.

Tartarin narrated his latest exploits in the desert: "* * * I was sinking deeper and deeper into the sand, and I owe my preservation solely to the fact of my being prematurely and completely bald."

"You are jesting."

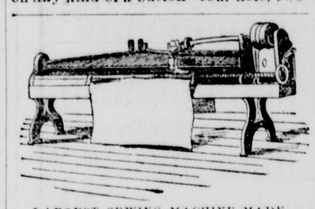
"Not at all. The sun was shining fiercely, a strong wind was blowing at the time; the sand drifted about my feet and rose gradually higher until it reached my chest—in short, there was soon nothing to be seen of me above the sand but a light elevation as round as an egg; that was my skull. An ostrich, happening to pass that way, closely pursued by the hunters, came and squatted on my head. It was beginning to hatch me when its pursuers came to my rescue."—Fanfare.

## THE SEWING MACHINE.

**Many Wonders Accomplished by This Useful Instrument.**

Anything that may be penetrated by a needle is food for the sewing machine. It makes loop and chain stitches through cloth of any kind and thickness, heavy duck, wood veneers, leather, heavy carpets, rubber, and anything that a needle can go through.

The button-sewing machine will sew on any kind of a button—four hole, two-



LARGEST SEWING MACHINE MADE.

hole or "bar," and it will place them securely on the garment at the rate of 3,000 to 5,000 a day.

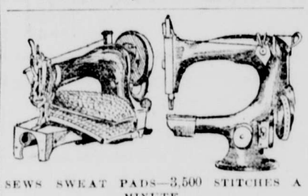
It will sew on a tiny shirt button or one of those butter-saucer buttons, two and a half inches in diameter, which women put on their jackets to-day, and it does not add a cent to the cost of making the garment.

The demand came for a machine which would give a larger daily output. The machines were sewing 2,000 and 2,400 stitches a minute, but that was not fast enough to suit the men who used them. A machine was invented which sews 3,500 stitches a minute, and does it every minute it works. It is used on many fabrics, for sewing underwear and clothing and such work.

Between the double-needle and the 12-needle machines are those which sew four, six or more, up to twelve, parallel seams at a time. They are used to sew parallel seams on harrims, for sewing together the stripes of flags, for running up the sides of overalls and trousers, and a hundred other things.

For a long time manufacturers were satisfied with the plain, flat bed of the ordinary machine, with such attachments and additions as they required for special work. But some fellow who wanted something done that apparently was impossible made his cry for a tubular, or cylindrical, shaped bed, so that he could stitch around a hollow article, such as a collar box or a shoe vamp.

He got his machine, and then came the demand for one which would sew hollow things lengthwise instead of around. Now there are no less than six different styles of machines for



SEWS SWEAT PADS—3,500 STITCHES A MINUTE.

sewing up legs of trousers, high-topped boots, seams of shirts, for sewing the cylindrical part of collar boxes, for backstaying shoes and for many other purposes, and new uses are found for them every day.

Clothing makers shouted for a machine to make buttonholes, and here is one that will cut and make 2,500 to 5,000 buttonholes a day. The first machines did good work in a way, but they did not make buttonholes that could not be told from the hand made. No one but an expert can tell the difference between those made by the machine now used and those made by hand.

The largest sewing machine in the world is eighteen feet long. It is used in the manufacture of very wide belts and has one needle. It is supplied with corrugated feed rolls which not only feeds the material to the needle but compress the canvas layers together.

One of the oddest uses to which a sewing machine was ever put was for sewing canvas on wood veneers, used for building light, portable houses. The veneer is three-ply, and to increase its strength without adding weight it is backed with canvas and this canvas is sewed on.

Then the wood and canvas are soaked in mineral paint and dried, and thus made impervious to water and moisture proof. There are over 300 different kinds of sewing machines made and used in this country.

### Butler and Cameron.

Ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has dropped into a handsome practice here since his retirement from the Senate. In spite of the radical difference in their political opinions, the friendship between Butler and Don Cameron has always been strong. It would be difficult to find two men more diametrically opposite in habits, tastes, and ways than these two representative men of the North and South. Butler, born and bred in the home of the duello, punctiliousness, and the most delicate sense of personal dignity and honor, hospitable, brave, and courtly; Cameron, brought up on strictly Pennsylvania lines and standards, inheriting, so to speak, a seat in the Senate, quiet, grave, determined, undemonstrative, without the graces of manner of Butler, but clear-headed, well informed with a taste for the elegances and refinements of life, combined with plenty of Scotch thrift.—Washington Post.

"He is a bright writer, then?" "Bright! Why, man, he writes such bright things that the people of the paper he works on sometimes glance over them."—Boston Courier.

Mrs. De Stolle—Did you enjoy the opera? Mrs. Fushion—Very much. We had a box, and the B'Jonses sat right opposite us in the circle. It was glorious!—Philadelphia North American.

## ONLY EARTHWORMS.

### YET THEY HAVE CUT QUITE A FIGURE IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

**The Worm Has No Eyes and No Sense of Hearing, but Is Sensitive to Strong Light and Vibrations of Sound—Objects of Antiquity Preserved by Earthworms.**

The common earthworm, despised by man and heedlessly trodden underfoot, fulfills a part in nature that would seem incredible but for the facts revealed by the patient and long continued researches of Darwin. "Worms," says Darwin, "have played a more important part in the history of the world than most persons would at first suppose." Let us follow Darwin and see how this apparently insignificant creature has changed the face of nature. We will first consider the habits and mode of life of the earthworm. As every one knows, the worms live in burrows in the superficial layer of the ground. They can live anywhere in a layer of earth, provided it retains moisture, dry air being fatal to them. They can, on the other hand, exist submerged in water for several months. They live chiefly in the superficial mold less than a foot below the surface, but in long continued dry weather and in very cold seasons they may burrow to a depth of eight feet. The burrows are lined by a thin layer of earth, voided by the worms, and end in small chambers in which they can turn round.

The burrows are formed partly by pushing away the earth, but chiefly by the earth being swallowed. Large quantities of earth are swallowed by the worms for the sake of the decomposing vegetable matter contained in it, on which they feed. The earth thus swallowed is voided in spiral heaps, forming the worm castings. In this case the worm obtains food and at the same time excavates its burrows.

In addition to the food thus obtained half decayed leaves are dragged into the burrows, mainly for food, but also to plug the mouths of the burrows for the sake of protection. Worms are also fond of meat, especially fat. They will also eat the dead bodies of their relatives. They are nocturnal in habit, remaining, as a rule, in the burrows during the day and coming out to feed at night.

The earthworm has no eyes, but is affected by strong light if exposed to it for some time. It has no sense of hearing, but is sensitive to the vibrations of sound. The whole body is sensitive to touch. There appears to be some sense of smell, but this is limited to a certain articles of food, which are discovered by the worm when buried in earth, in preference to other bodies not relished. The worm appears to have some degree of intelligence from the way in which it draws the leaves into its burrows, always judging which is the best end to draw them in by. This is remarkable in so lowly organized an animal, being a degree of intelligence not possessed by many animals of more complex organization. For instance, the ant can often be seen dragging objects along traversely instead of taking them the easiest way.

As we have seen, vast quantities of earth are continually being passed through the bodies of worms and voided on the surface as castings. When it is stated that the number of worms in an acre of ordinary land suitable for them to live in is 53,000, we can imagine the great effect which they must have on the soil.

They are, in fact, continually plowing the land. At one part of the alimentary canal of the worm is a gizzard, or hard muscular organ, capable of grinding food into fine particles. It is this gizzard which is the main factor in triturating the soil, and it is aided by small stones swallowed with the earth, which act as millstones.

In consequence of the immense amount of earth continually being brought to the surface by worms it is not difficult to understand how objects, such as stones, rocks, etc., lying on the surface will in course of time become gradually buried in the ground. Owing to the burial of stones and other objects by the action of worms, ancient monuments, portions of Roman villas and other objects of antiquity have been preserved. These have been gradually buried by the worms and so preserved from the destructive effect of rain and wind. Many Roman remains were studied by Darwin, and traces of the action of worms found, to which action their preservation was mainly due. The sinking of the foundations of old buildings is due to the action of worms, and no building is safe from this unless the foundations are laid lower than the level at which the worms can work—namely, about eight feet below the surface.

Another useful effect produced by worms is the preparation of the soil for the growth of seedlings. By their agency the soil is periodically sifted and exposed to the air, and in this way is able to retain moisture and absorb soluble substances of use for the nutrition of plants.—Knowledge.

### He Put It Frankly.

"I've got a quarter here," said the red nosed wanderer, "and I calculate to git me dinner wit it."

"What's that to me?" asked the citizen whom he had stopped on the street.

"Jist this. I'm goin to git a regular meal—table dote, see—and I thought that may be if you would lend me a dime to git a drink I could git a good enough appetite to eat my money's worth."—Indianapolis Journal.

### One View of the Case.

"Mamma, teacher whipped a boy today for whispering in school."

"Well, that was right."

"But, mamma, he hollered ten times as loud as he whispered."—Chicago Record.

The coming of a national convention to a city means the expenditure there in one way or another of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 for the benefit of local merchants.

## THE CHESS TOURNEY.

**Pillsbury Loses and Tschigorin and Lasker Draw.**

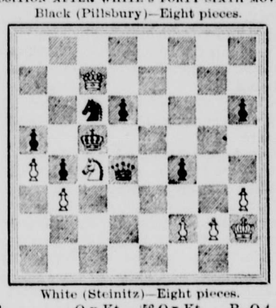
The scores of the games as played in the quadrangular international chess tournament on Jan. 16, at St. Petersburg, are herewith appended:

PETROFF.

| STEINITZ. White. | PILLSBURY. Black. | STEINITZ. White. | PILLSBURY. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 24 Kt—Q 5 | B—Q 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—K B 3 | 25 P—B 4 | Kt—B 3 |
| 3 P—Q 4 | P x P | 26 R—K 6 | R—K B |
| 4 P—K 5 | Kt—K 5 | 27 Q—K 2 | K—Q 2 |
| 5 Q x P | P—Q 4 | 28 P—B 5 | Q—Kt 8 ch |
| 6 P x P e. p. | Kt x Q P | 29 K—R 2 | Q—B 4 |
| 7 B—K Kt 5 | P—K B 3 | 30 Kt x P ch | R x Kt |
| 8 B—K B 4 | Kt—B 3 | 31 R x R | Q x R |
| 9 Q—Q 2 | B—K B 4 | 32 P x B | P x P |
| 10 B—K 2 | Q—K 2 | 33 Q—Kt 5 | K—B 2 |
| 11 Castles | Castles | 34 P—Q Kt 3 | P—Q R 4 |
| 12 R—K | Kt—K 5 | 35 Q—Q 3 | P—R 3 |
| 13 Q—B | P—K Kt 4 | 36 Q—Q 2 | P—Q Kt 4 |
| 14 B—Q 3 | B—R 3 | 37 P—Q R 4 | P—Kt 5 |
| 15 Kt—B 3 | P x B | 38 Q—Q 5 | Q—Kt 7 |
| 16 B x Kt | B x B | 39 R—Kt | Q—B 8 ch |
| 17 R x B | Q—Kt 2 | 40 K—R 2 | Q—Kt 7 |
| 18 Q—B | K—R Kt | 41 K—Kt | Q—B 8 ch |
| 19 Q R—K | Q—Kt 5 | 42 K—R 2 | Q—Kt 7 |
| 20 K—R | B—K B | 43 Kt—Q 2 | Q—Q 5 |
| 21 R—K 8 | P—Kt 5 | 44 Q—B 7 ch | K—Kt 3 |
| 22 R x Q R ch | Kt x R | 45 Kt—B 4 ch | K—B 4 |
| 23 P—K R 3 | Q—Kt 3 | 46 Q—B 7 | ..... |

POSITION AFTER WHITE'S FORTY-SIXTH MOVE.

Black (Pillsbury)—Eight pieces.



White (Steinitz)—Eight pieces.

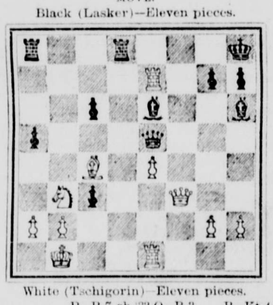
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46 ..... | Q x Kt | 56 Q x Kt | P—Q 4 |
| 47 P x Q | P—Kt 6 | 57 Q—B 6 ch | K—Kt 5 |
| 48 Q—B 7 | Kt—Kt 5 | 58 Q—Kt 5 ch | K—Kt 6 |
| 49 Q x B P | Kt—R 7 | 59 Q x R P | P—Kt 7 |
| 50 Q—Q 2 | K x P | 60 Q—Q Kt 5 | P—Q 5 |
| 51 P—B 4 | Kt—B 6 | 61 K—Kt 3 | K—R 7 |
| 52 P—B 5 | Kt—K 5 | 62 K—B 3 | P queens |
| 53 Q—K 2 ch | K—Q 5 | 63 Q x Q ch | K x Q |
| 54 P—B 6 | Kt x P | 64 K—K 4 | Resigns |
| 55 Q—Kt 2 ch | K—B 5 | | |

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE.

| TSCHIGORIN. White. | LASKER. Black. | TSCHIGORIN. White. | LASKER. Black. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 15 Q R—K | P—Q Kt 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 16 B—Q 3 | K R—Q |
| 3 B—B 4 | Kt—B 3 | 17 Kt—Q 2 | Q—K Kt 4 |
| 4 P—Q 3 | B—B 4 | 18 Kt—B 3 | B x K P ch |
| 5 P—B 3 | P—Q 3 | 19 K—Kt | Q—Q B 4 |
| 6 Q Kt—Q 2 | Castles | 20 K R—B | P—Q R 4 |
| 7 Kt—B | P—Q 4 | 21 Q—K 2 | B—K R 3 |
| 8 P x P | Kt x Q P | 22 Kt—Q 4 | P—Kt 5 |
| 9 B—K 3 | Kt x B | 23 B—B 4 | P x P |
| 10 P x Kt | P—K 5 | 24 Kt—Kt 3 | Q—K 4 |
| 11 P x P | Q—K 2 | 25 R x B P | K—R |
| 12 Q—B 2 | Kt—K 4 | 26 Q—B 3 | B—K 3 |
| 13 Kt x Kt | Q x Kt | 27 R—K 7 | ..... |
| 14 Castl's Q R P | Q B 3 | | |

POSITION AFTER WHITE'S TWENTY-SEVENTH MOVE.

Black (Lasker)—Eleven pieces.



White (Tschigorin)—Eleven pieces.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 ..... | P—B 7 ch | 33 Q—B 3 | B—Kt 4 |
| 28 K x P | P—R 5 | 34 B—Kt 3 | B—R 5 |
| 29 R x B | P x Kt ch | 35 R—Q B | B—Kt 4 |
| 30 Q x P | Q x R P | 36 R—R | B—R 5 |
| 31 R—Kt | Q x Kt P | 37 R—Q B | Drawn |
| 32 R x B P | Q R—Q Kt | | |

## FREAK FRUIT TREE.

**Bears Different Kinds of Apples and May Produce Grapes.**

James Mullineaux, residing near Gallipolis, Ky., has an apple tree that was bought for a golden russet, and the first year it bore beautiful russets. The next year it bore sheep nose apples. The next year it bore an early sweet crop. This year it was laden with a beautiful large red winter apple that no one knows the name of.

Mr. Mullineaux is confident that next year he will have a crop of grapes from it, or maybe peaches. What causes this wonderful freak of nature is unexplainable. Mr. Mullineaux might think the different varieties of apples came from different grafts were it not that they appear all over the tree.—New York Recorder.

### "No Man's Land" the Place.

It is now pretty well settled that the pugilistic contests will be pulled off immediately north of El Paso or near No Man's Land, which is said to be in dispute between Texas and New Mexico. Bill Bradburn of Chicago will be a special referee for Dan Stuart at all the fights. He is to assist the official referee in matters under the control of the latter, but which are hard to watch by any one man—such, for instance, as watching seconds, timekeepers and friends of contestants, and keeping them from transgressing any rules while the ring referee is busy elsewhere.—New York Sun.

### Dug Up a British Man-of-war.

Workmen excavating in the imperial navy yard at Halifax have found what proved to be the remains of an old fashioned British man-of-war. The timbers are about four inches thick, of oak and in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding the fact that they have been imbedded for probably a century. How the hull got there is a mystery

### A Venerable Mother.

The First Congregational Church society of Old Saybrook, Conn., the mother of Yale college and of many of the notable Congregational churches of New England, will celebrate its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary next spring.

### A Hideous Joke.

Some prankish students stole the human skeleton belonging to the high school at Freeport, Me., the other night, and ran it up by the halyards to the top of the flagpole on the public common.

### W. Q. Judge Ill.

W. Q. Judge, president of the American Theosophical society, is seriously ill at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he went for treatment for heart disease. His physician is a noted western theosophist.

## THE GIANTS OF OLD.

### PREVIOUS AGES SUPPLY US WITH ENORMOUS FOSSIL BONES.

**Lizards Three Times the Size of the Largest Elephant and a Turtle Whose Shell Looked Like a Hut—Marine Giants and the Remarkable Plated Lizard.**

The belief in a race of giants was once almost universal and held until recent years. Even today large skeletons when found are sometimes reported as being those of giant human beings. This was especially true of the period about the tenth and eleventh centuries, and in the latter a most amazing discovery was reported, which threw the scientific world of the time into great excitement. It was said that the body of Pallas, the son of Evander, had been discovered beneath the tomb of the emperor Henry III. The bones were enormous, and it is unnecessary to state, proved to have belonged to a huge fossil elephant. As late as the fifteenth century a war of words was waged over a find of large bones, one party claiming that they belonged to the giant Teutobochus. In 1857 a giant was discovered in Switzerland. The council of Lucerne requested a learned scientific man, Professor Felix Plater of Basel, to report upon it, and he not only announced the bones as part of a human giant, but made a complete restoration, showing the man 20 feet high, which the proud city adopted as an ancestor in the arms of the commonwealth. The design and some of the bones can still be seen in the college of Jesuits at Lucerne. Unfortunately for the theory and much to the discomfiture of the people who had raised to a high pinnacle this mighty ancestor, it was found to be the remains of an elephant.

Nearly all the mastodon finds in this country were attributed to giants, but there is no evidence that a human giant ever existed over 8 feet in height, and it is extremely doubtful if this height was ever attained.

Giants other than human are very common in all branches of the animal kingdom—giants in every sense when compared to their pygmy representatives of today. Some years ago some laborers in the Senalik hills of India were engaged upon a government work when they came upon the remains of a turtle that proved beyond question that these animals had their giants in the days of old. The shell which the men exposed might have been used as a shelter for several men, and at first, before its bony nature was observed, it was thought by the natives to be a hut of some kind. Fortunately the bones were uninjured, and they were taken out and removed to the British museum, where a complete restoration of the animal may be seen. The length of the turtle was 10 feet, its horizontal circumference 25 feet, and its girth 15 feet, but it was estimated by scientists that this was not an adult, and that when fully grown this huge creature would display a domelike back 8 or 9 feet high, giving a total length of 20 feet.

One of the common animals in equatorial South America and in Central America is the lizard, iguana, which attains a length of 4 or 5 feet and is considered a large lizard, but it was a pygmy when compared to an ancestor that once wandered over England and various portions of the world. A number of years ago some workingmen were excavating and blasting in a quarry near Maidstone, England, when some bones were uncovered that caused profound astonishment on the part of the finders. The skeleton was perfect, and as it was lifted out, bone by bone, the [illegible] ment increased, and the ne[illegible] all over the country, [illegible] numbers of people. W[illegible] were placed in their proper p[illegible] they were found to be the skeleton [illegible] gigantic lizard that when alive must have been three times as bulky as the largest living elephant and stood upon its hind legs like a kangaroo, tearing down branches from the highest trees. Such an animal was a slow mover and sluggish and must have fallen an easy prey to the human hunters, if they existed.

The marine giants were even more bizarre and remarkable than the land forms. If we can imagine the little iguana lengthened out to 30 feet, its back spines changed to broad finlike objects, we form some idea of the appearance of one of the small dinosaurs, Stegosaurus ungulatus, one of the most uncanny and remarkable creatures ever found. It is called the plated lizard, and the best skeleton was found on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. Some of the plates with which this armored lizard were protected were two or three feet in diameter and the spines over two feet in length. From the fact that the hind limbs were the largest, it is evident that this strange creature could lift itself up and sit like a kangaroo, resting upon its powerful tail, which, with its enormous spines, must have been a terrible weapon.

A giant from America had a skull that measured eight feet in length. Almost over the eyes were two large horns, a third placed over the nose. The great length of the skull was given by a huge crest that was protected by a ridge of long plates. The mouth of the triceratops was protected by a horny beak. In life it must have presented a formidable appearance, with a body clumsy and low like that of a hippopotamus, a long tail like an alligator's, its head calling to mind the rhinoceros. This monster was 25 feet in length and must have been one of the strangest animals of its time.—Philadelphia Press.

### Sitting Up Late.

There is nothing so tends to shorten the lives of old people and to injure their health as the practice of sitting up late, particularly in the winter evenings. This is especially the case when there is a grown up daughter in the family. We publish this item at the earnest request of several young men.—London Tit-Bits.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

REV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 29 ..... 1896


Since the time when men first cnogregated into communities and began to exchange with each other the products of their industry, there has been complaint, more or less general, that continuous and profitable employment could not be found for all; and it is not improbable that poverty and destitution among the masses have been comparatively as great in every age of the civilized world as are endured to-day. A part of this poverty has been and is still due to indolence, thriftlessness and infirmity, but whatever else may have conspired to produce it in the past, certain it is that a hurtful and unbalanced distribution of labor, and consequent overproduction in favorite lines of business enterprise, are largely responsible for it now. Especially may this be said of our own country. A remedy for this industrial condition cannot be suggested without intrenching upon the domain of party politics. Let it simply be recognized, then, that the condition exists, and that a majority of those who suffer by it are disposed to attribute a seeming oversupply of labor to improved and constantly methods of production through machinery operating with the skill and precision of the craftsman and tirelessly performing the service of millions of human hands. To this the intelligent laborer no longer makes protest. He knows that the transportation facilities of two generations ago would be utterly inadequate of meeting the commercial necessities of to-day, and that without the aid of machinery the existing wants of mankind could not be practically supplied. He sees that street cars are extending the boundaries of cities, that elevators are lifting habitable structures far into the unassessed air, and that arms and shoulders of steel, energized and directed by steam and electricity, are everywhere bearing the heavy burdens of the civilized world. He cannot deny that machinery has cheapened and is daily cheapening the price of every commodity consumed by him; yet he is unable to divest himself of the impression that it is in some manner responsible for the poverty and meager fare to which no civilized community has ever yet been stranger. He who so believes is greatly in error. Machinery has cheapened everything except labor, and there has perhaps never been a time when there has been less poverty on earth, in proportion to the number of its people, or less pinching want that there is now. Trace back the history of civilization century by century for a thousand years, and in no five consecutive decades can be found the records, porportionately, so small a sum of human misery through inadequate sustenance and shelter as can be shown of the past fifty years. This assertion would be nearer correct, perhaps, by substituting human need for human misery, since the degree of need which causes humiliation and suffering to-day would have been born with stoicism a hundred years ago. Man's wants are constantly increasing, and keep pace with his tastes and appetites, his real needs are much more easily measured; yet what the average workman now regards as the necessities of life would have been received as luxuries more than a century later when Shakespeare lived, and the toiler of 1896 would mutiny at the fare upon which his great-grandfather thrived and gratefully craved the blessings of heaven. To the laboring masses "the good old days" of song and story never existed. Their food supplies were course, scant and uncertain, and their contentment was due to the knowledge that titled classes fared but little [illegible] little more than sixty years [illegible] of the laboring classes [illegible] for special Parliamentary [illegible] relief, and for a period of fifty years, beginning in 1790 and ending in 1840, the producing orders in almost every part of Europe were subjected to protracted seasons of unendurable hardship. Thousands died of starvation in Germany. In Norway, Sweeden and The Netherlands the barks of trees were eaten, and everything clean and unclean was devoured. In France the peasantry of many departments subsisted for a time on the herbage of the fields, and hundreds of them died of surfeit when they were at length supplied with barley bread. In the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the common food of the poor of all countries was rye or barley bread, with coarse vegetables, skimmed and sour milk, and occasional morsels of meat. Unlimited wheaten bread and meat were luxuries enjoyed alone by the rich. The American tramp of to-day will grumble at such a gratuity. It was not machinery that deprived the laborer of employment in the past; not machinery that rated his services at a price but a shade beyond the cost of his frugal fare; not machinery that kept him in ignorance and comparative slavery; nor is it machinery now that withholds from him the means of making an honest living with his hands. Machinery is never invented in advance of the demand for it—never invented until a market is seen for more of its products than unaided hands are able to supply; and while it may give a temporary check to employment in the line of its operation, it opens new fields of industry, and in the end increases the general demand for labor. A part of this demand is invoved in the manufacture of the machinery, the expense of operating and keeping it in repair, and in the production of the materials used in its construction. That machinery tends to augment rather than deminish the demand for labor is conclusively shown by the census returns from 1860 to 1890. In 1860 26.18 per cent of the whole population of the United States were engaged in profitable occupations. In 1870 this percentage had increased to 32.43, in 1880 to 34.63 and in 1890 to 36.31. If all under 10 years of age are ommitted in the calculation, the percentage is shown to be 36.72 in 1860 and 47.95 in 1890, an increase of 11 per cent in thirty years—a period during which more labor-saving machinery was put into operation than in the seventy years preceding. The only machinery competing with labor is political, and the motive power is wind.

# THE GOLDEN HAND.

## LEGEND OF HIDDEN TREASURE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Two Venturesome Men Hear the Story From an Old Indian, and With Him as Guide They Seek Out the Place—Only Two of the Party Return.**

"You're counting too much on the word of an Indian. Old Zapetl is a noted liar—like all these Spanish speaking aborigines."

"Ah, Jack, you do him injustice. He's a deeper liar than you give him credit for. It's ridiculous to believe that the ancients had enough mechanical knowledge to contrive a machine that could prevent one from getting at the gold."

This last speech was from my old comrade, Tom French. We were in the interior of Central America when the foregoing conversation took place. It was the end of many a long debate we had had on the subject of a search for a treasure.

The legend was briefly that deep in the center of a crater of a worn out volcano the ancient Indians of that country had excavated a vault where they had piled up countless bars of virgin gold. There was above this planted a bowlder, the only indication of the hiding place. The peculiarity of the crater was that it was four square, half a mile each way, and from the summit to the floor, a distance of 500 feet. To reach the floor there was a hidden path and this was guarded by a mysterious golden hand. Tradition, the Indians said, made it possible to locate the mountain in only one way. That was by climbing the peaks in the barren region far above us to the southeastward until one should be found from whose lofty crests there were three other peaks forming a straight line. In the central mountain was the treasure.

Few burdens could be carried with us in that high, rare atmosphere, and we were soon on our way with old Zapetl shaking his head, as if in prediction of disaster. Hardened as we were by our out of door life, the strain was terrible. We lost our way repeatedly and found ourselves confronted by vast crevices in our pathway up the mountain side. Wide detours, costing us half a day and sometimes a day of valuable time, were perforce made, only to find ourselves at the top of a precipice that barred our progress. We had with infinite trouble climbed two lofty mountains, only to find ourselves at the summit out of range of other mountain towns, as demanded by the legend, when I finally refused to go farther. It was suicidal. Half our provisions and water were gone. But Tom pleaded for one more chance. "Do you see that long range?" he cried. "It's in one of those. Let's make one more attempt." In mistaken pity for him I yielded.

As we reached the summit, behold! there were three mountain peaks in a row. Tom sprang forward and after another struggle we were at the top of the central mountain. As we approached the top it could be seen that there had been volcanic action in ages past. Zapetl's eyes were rolling in every direction, on the lookout for some supernatural phenomenon. Suddenly bursting through, dense fringe of bushes we found ourselves on the very edge of a vast crater. As with common impulse we looked to the center, and there was an immense bowlder. "At last," cried Tom, "at last!" Then he ran his eye along the verge, scanning it foot by foot. "The path," he almost screamed, and he stumbled along at a pace that, exhausted as we were, we could scarcely maintain. "Take care, Tom," I managed to ejaculate, though I was nearly as wild as he. But Tom apparently heard nothing. He had eyes and ears only for the one goal.

The path along the side of the precipice, we could see, led upward from the wide floor of the arena far below us, but the top was concealed from our intent gaze by a dense mass of shrubbery. Around the sides of the crater we half stumbled, half ran. When we reached the spot where we thought it possible to strike upon the opening, we made dashes here and there into the greenery. After many disappointments a cry from Tom told me the path had been found. Zapetl by this time was in a state of collapse through fear and fatigue. Again I warned Tom to exercise caution, but he plunged ahead, and I followed as slowly as I could. The path downward was not more than a foot in width, and it required all my strength and dexterity to keep my footing. Suddenly on rounding a sharp angle in the face of the precipice I was confronted by a flat rock five minutes' climb further down. It seemed to be set in the face of the crater and to jut out, cutting off further progress in that direction. The rock was of a peculiar reddish yellow color, and, on looking more intently, it seemed to take upon itself the shape of a monstrous hand. It flashed over me all at once—this was the golden hand of the Indian's legend. I called to Tom, but he was far below me. "Tom, the rock!" I cried hoarsely, and my own voice sounded strangely in my ears. But Tom had already reached it. Suddenly a scream of anguish I shall never forget rose in that awful stillness, and in another instant I saw that ponderous hand of golden stone sink lower, still lower. Another scream wilder than before and Tom's form could be seen striving vainly to clutch with his hands the smooth surface as it sank downward with increasing rapidity. I shut my eyes and listened. The sight was too awful to bear. When I opened them, the rock that had turned on a pivot with poor Tom's weight was upright and was moving back to its original place. Of that frightful fall into the crater I never dared to think. Old Zapetl and I had weary days of toil in our return to the plantation, and my life was nearly forfeited by a fever in which I could hear Tom's last despairing shriek and see him sliding to his awful death.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### AND A PROFESSOR ALSO.

"Now, look here," said the professor to the infuriated bull, "you are my superior in strength. I am your superior in mind. Let us arbitrate this matter and see which should by right have the better of our controversy."

"Oh, no," replied the bull. "Let's toss up for it."

Later.—The professor lost.—London Tit-Bits.

There is an herb growing on Mount Libanus and in the surrounding country which is said to stain a bright yellow the teeth of all animals that feed upon it.

# LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS. OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY,

## Showing the amount due January 1st, 1896.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE | MERIDIAN. M. D. | TOWNSHIP. | RANGE. | SECTION. | NO. OF ACRES. | DESCRIPTION. | AMT. OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMT. OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID. | AMT. OF INTEREST PAID. | AMT. OF INTEREST UNPAID JANUARY 1st, 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kyperson, J. F. | 170 | June 18, 1877 | 7262 July 5, 1877 | | | | | | | $.00 | $.00 | $.00 | $.00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 237 | May 31, 1884 | 9025 July 5, 1884 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 235 | May 22, 1884 | 9026 July 5, 1884 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 195 | May 22, 1884 | 9027 July 5, 1884 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Kelly, John | 384 | Dec. 12, 1887 | 9792 Nov. 7, 1888 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Dell, Andrew Benjamin | 486 | Dec. 14, 1887 | 10299 Dec. 15, 1888 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Gliddon, C. E. | 406 | Sept. 22, 1887 | 10725 Nov. 15, 1887 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Kirford, G. P. | 405 | Oct. 3, 1887 | 10726 Nov. 15, 1887 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Powers James H. | 501 | Jan'y 3, 1888 | 10819 Feby 15, 1888 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Breier, M. | 742 | Feby 17, 1888 | 10986 March 15, 1888 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Breier, M. | 503 | July 30, 1888 | 11257 Aug. 15, 1888 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Gibson, W. F. | 882 | Aug. 28, 1888 | 11344 Nov. 5, 1888 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Everson, Alvira H. | 1061 | Oct. 12, 1888 | 11527 Dec. 5, 1888 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Hammer John | 1106 | Sept. 6, 1888 | 11546 Nov. 5, 1888 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Clark, W. K. | 1139 | April 16, 1889 | 11575 May 15, 1889 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| O'Hare, Cornelius | 1140 | March 25, 1889 | 11576 May 15, 1889 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Wilson, Fabyan | 1154 | May 13, 1889 | 11667 June 15, 1889 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Lechnie, Josephine | 1252 | Nov. 18, 1889 | 11852 Feby 15, 1890 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Clark, Elvira C. | 1270 | April 2, 1890 | 11874 May 15, 1890 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Potter, Absicher F. | 641 | Aug. 4, 1890 | 12054 Sept. 15, 1890 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Malone, William | 1625 | Aug. 28, 1890 | 12200 Oct. 15, 1890 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| McGovern, Stephen W. | 1636 | Sept. 13, 1890 | 12209 Oct. 15, 1890 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Weile, Marie | 1456 | Nov. 4, 1890 | 12193 Feby 15, 1891 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Abbot, Frank P. | 148 | Jan'y 5, 1891 | 12194 Feby 15, 1891 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Rappen, R. A. | 741 | May 14, 1891 | 12367 July 15, 1891 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Graham, Rosa | 1172 | July 17, 1891 | 12365 Aug. 15, 1891 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Graham, Rosa | 1173 | July 17, 1891 | 12366 Aug. 15, 1891 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Lingan, William | 1726 | July 13, 1891 | 12463 Aug. 15, 1891 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| McEvoy, Alexander D | 1728 | Sept. 30, 1891 | 12590 Nov. 15, 1891 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Rappen, R. A. | 1876 | Nov. 19, 1891 | 12643 Jany 15, 1892 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Hannah, Mary E. | 1892 | Dec. 5, 1891 | 12640 Jany 15, 1892 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| McKane James H. | 1897 | May 18, 1892 | 12825 Sept. 15, 1892 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Wilson, Charles A. | 1904 | July 15, 1892 | 12826 Sept. 15, 1892 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Seaton, Sarah E. | 1911 | May 21, 1892 | 12827 Sept. 15, 1892 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Tress, Martin W. | 1949 | Dec. 14, 1892 | 12890 June 15, 1893 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Dunes, Solomon | 1954 | Dec. 17, 1892 | 12891 July 15, 1893 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Cooper, Fran J. | 1956 | Dec. 19, 1892 | 12890 Feby 15, 1893 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Matthews, Lorenzo D. | 1961 | Feby 6, 1893 | 12894 April 15, 1893 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |
| Sanborn, Martha J. J. | 2004 | Sept. 2, 1893 | 13202 Nov. 4, 1893 | | | | | | | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 |

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.,
May 22, 1896.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

**P. W. FORBES,**
**District Attorney of Inyo Co., Calif.**

### THE GOOD TIME COMING.

**With the New Woman on the Platform It Will Be Time to Look Out.**

"Dey tells me," said Aunt Dinah pausing in the dining room door and resting her hands on her hips, "dey tells me dat de wimmin is ad a meetin goin on whar dey jiss spechifys same as de men. Is dat so?"

Her mistress laid down the paper in which she was reading the reports of some of the brilliant papers delivered before the Association For the Advancement of Women, and tried to explain matters to her.

"Dey des got up on de platform, did dey?" asked the old woman, "an speak right out in meetin?"

She was assured they did.

"An dey kin talk back?"

She was informed that was their privilege.

"Bless Gord I done live to see dis day!" she replied fervently. "I lay I'll des git Brer Jones at de meetin dis very night. De odder night I felt called on to 'zort sinners, an he say: 'Set down, Sis Dinah, de wimmin must keep silence in de chu'ch. Dey's de weaker vessel.' I was hot, an I 'spon': 'Ef dey wa'nt no wimmin in de chu'ches, Brer Jones, whar would de chue'h be? Who pays de preacher? Whar you get dat fine coat on yo' back? Ain't it de Daughters of Zion done raise de money? Don't seem lik I hear nobody complainin 'bout wimmin in de chue'h when it comes to passin roun de hat.'

"You say de time comin when de wimmin gwine run de town? Dey'll clean up things then, sho'. I bein de mayor himself can't sweep like me, let 'lone depupity piece'men. Des give me a broom an I kin clean mo' street in a hour dan de committee does in a year.

"An wimmin gwine to vote too? Good marster, how the worl do change! Fus' de niggers an den de wimmin. Rec'on folks think some dem wimmin what's been goin to school an colleges is got most much sense as niggers now.

"What's dat you say? Wimmin gwine purify politics an ain't gwine sell their votes? Sho'! What's de good of votin if dey ain't no two-bitsin it? Dis ole nigger's been plannin to lay off work an vote fer all it's worth."—New Orleans Picayune.

### In the Course of Events.

"Say, Chimmy," he said thoughtfully as he gazed at the golf players, "dere's no tellin what dese swells'll do."

"W'at's de matter wit' 'em now?"

"Look at 'em an see. Dey're playin shinny. Dey'll be shootin marbles an flyin kites next."—Washington Star.

### A LONG BURROW.

**Tunnel of Nearly Two Miles Excavated by an Industrious Mole.**

Down along the river bank after the water had receded into a narrow channel, through which it tumbled and eddied and belched up great rings, there was left a broad sand flat. This sand flat fell off in broad steps, in which here and there were left shallow pools. Big, gnarly stumps of trees, probably grown many miles up the river, had occasionally stranded, after floating down on the river's surface, and gathered piles of driftwood about them. Barrels and boxes of all sorts of strange plunder were to be found, and it is not altogether unlikely that one, by looking closely, might have found more than one article of value.

The sand had dried down as hard and firm as on any Atlantic beach. It was springy, too, just the thing for brisk walking. And walking on it was a joy. There were neither jostling elbows nor sweet smells nor sounds, just the gray sky above, the damp wind and the yellow river oozing along a stone's throw away.

Traversing this flat was a remarkable little ridge or welt. It started in the sand where the last river bank had begun just before the river receded. Above it the grasses hung over the five foot bank, and towering aloft was a large cottonwood tree. The welt ran straight out toward the river 1,000 yards or more, then turned west and wound in a waving line up stream. For nearly two miles it could be followed, weaving here and there, never disappearing below the surface and never changing in appearance, until it suddenly lost itself in another bank of sand against which it had run. It was the burrow of a mole. And who knows but the little blind burrower is still working his way through half of Clay county to find the end of the bank. Or maybe he started upward after awhile and came out in the middle of some farmer's frozen garden patch or cornfield.—Kansas City Star.

### He Was Sold.

Lord Brassey, the governor general of Victoria, was recently riding in one of the Melbourne parks, and having lost his way he made inquiries of a stalwart Irish policeman. The Melbourne police are free and easy in their manners, and the officer replied by laying his hand on the governor's shoulder and pointing to a distant gate. "Yes, old man," he said, "that's the way out, and be d——d sharp out of it or you'll be getting yourself into trouble."


MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

YOST-FALCO AND WARNER

HIGH CLASS

BICYCLES AND TANDEMS

TERRIAL AND RACIENT, FICBSDDK

AGENTS WANTED

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. WEBB ALEXANDER

Successor to Osborn & Alexander.

401 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with S. V. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890. tf.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.


## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularily described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the saidInyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.
Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.



CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND't
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |

| STATIONS. | MILES. | No. 3. | No. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 295 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great cañons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:27 a m | 2:26 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:06 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 3:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:54 a m | 4:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 4:58 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:54 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:20 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug8-tf

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 29 .....1896

OUR PRESIDENT,

# GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

# ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GEORGE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GLVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and service every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock.—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the evening service the fourth Sunday of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 7 o'clock—Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every morning except the second and fourth Sunday when the service will be held in the evening—The time of morning service 11 o'clock, evening service 7:30—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the service the second Sunday of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Georges Creek—Service the first and third Sundays of each month to commence at 2:30 p. m. Camp Independence—Service the second Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Liberty—Service the second Sunday of each month to commence at 6 o'clock p. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services. THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 67⅞ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 4 00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

A W Nobles — Jesse McDonald
E J Preston — Geo Roberts
Sam'l L Turner — Sam'l Thurston
Salvator Livatino

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### DIED.

Scott—At Bishop, May 26, 1896, Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Scott.

New potatoes have made their appearance.

All the schools of the county have closed.

P. A. Chalfant came down from Bishop yesterday.

W. L. Hunter went to Bishop the first of the week.

Dave Holland came up from Keeler yesterday morning.

A. Stecker came in from Snow's canyon yesterday morning.

Fresh cherries and strawberries at Rhine's this evening.

Supt. Laws of the C. & C. passed down the road last Wednesday.

J. C. Miller has erected a porch in front of the Palace saloon.

J. R. Moffett will take a trip to Los Angeles within a few weeks.

Social Dance at Mair's hall this evening. Supper at Norman House.

E. A. Reddy came in from Darwin last Saturday and returned Sunday.

An entertainment is talked of here for the evening of the Fourth of July.

E. Robinson will send his band of cattle to Monache within a few days.

Chas. Anthony came in from Darwin last Saturday and returned Sunday.

Bertrand Rhine went to Bishop yesterday morning, returning to-day.

The school election in this district will be held at the school house next Friday.

J. A. McKenzie came in from Darwin last Saturday and returned the next day.

Nevada's state fair this year will be held from September 21st to 26th inclusive.

Geo. W. Neil of Blackrock went to Bishop the first of the week for a load of potatoes.

Over three hundred dollars worth of gold came in from Mazourka the first of the week.

The Senate has passed the bill for the purchase by the Government of the Yosemite toll roads.

The warm weather is melting the snow very rapidly and all the mountain streams are "booming."

The weather took a sudden change since the first of the week, and is now all that could be desired.

Miss Rita Church arrived from Hawthorne last Monday, and will visit with relatives here for a while.

P. H. Mack Esq. leaves for San Francisco to-morrow, from where he will go to Mexico to remain several months.

Malone & Fuller came down from Fish Springs yesterday. They made a small run and brought in twelve ounces of bullion.

We saw Charley Thurston in Reno last Sunday. He is an actor in the Shaw Company and says he is doing very nicely.

### From Aberdeen.

School closed one week earlier than expected to the great disappointment of all concerned. Plans were not completed for final examinations nor closing exercises, and at first it was tho't all must be given up. But with a "never say fail spent"—the teacher, Miss Doss, rallied her forces, and the result was that on last Friday night, May 22, the public was invited to the first exhibition in the Taboose district. Owing to the short time spent in preparation, a few hitches in the programme were inevitable, but they were readily overlooked by the good natured audiance. Too much prase can n t be accorded Miss Doss, for the very excellent work done the past year with her little handful of pupils—under circumstances that were anything but conducive to advancement. Following is the programme as rendered on the last day:

The Woodman.....Song by the School.
"If," recitation ..... Harry Neil
A Commonplace Boy...Lester Callaway.
Whip-poor-will song.....Katie Walter.
"A Little Bird Tells".....Johnnie Stuart.
The Courtship of Larry O'Dell.....
Will Callaway.
"The Jolliest Boy Alive".....
Song by the Boys.
The Painter's Offer .....May Hines.
"Fine Old Irish Gentleman," song .....
Will Calvert.
Charades
Jones and Brown...Song by the School.
Widow Spriggin's Daughter.....
Katie Walter.
Mrs. Flannigan's Pig.....Will Callvert.
Dawn of Day .....Song by School.
Tea at Five; a farce.
"Goodnight Ladies".....Song by School.

NONPARIEL.

### Gold From the Argus Range.

William Smith of La Panza returned on Saturday from a prospecting trip on the desert. He visited Geiler, Red Rock, Randsburg and the other camps, and went as far as the Argus range, a point just over the line in Inyo county. There he and his partner struck a vein of quartz from which they mortered out over $100 in ten days. Mr. Smith brought some of the gold to the Californian office and it is certainly very fine. He has gone home to attend to his hay crop and as soon as it is out of the way will go back and develop his mine. He says there are lots of good mines out on the desert, but the trouble is men have taken up a dozen or fifteen claims apiece and a stranger has no show.—*Bakersfield Californian.*

### A Hint For Fishermen.

A New York daily paper contains the following: Dutch fishermen make astonishing catches by means of the following very simple plan: They put a number of live worms and insects in a bottle partially filled with water and then cork it securely. The bottle is dropped into the water, the fisherman sinking his line alongside. It appears that the sight of the wriggling contents of the bottle so excites the appetite of the finny tribes that they fall easy victims to the bated hooks. So true is it that the simplest methods are the best.

### Railroad Changes.

George Mills has resigned his position as Auditor and Paymaster of the V. & T. and Hume Yerington has also resigned as supply agent at Carson. It is stated that the Virginia City office will be closed and that Ed. Yerington will act Secretary, Auditor and Paymaster, with headquarters at Carson. The changes will take effect June 1st.—*Bulletin.*

### Stray Notice.

The following described horses are running on my ranch:

5 sorrels with reach tails.
2 bays.
1 brown with halter.
1 blue grey.

The owner will please call and pay damages and take them away.

JACOB HODGE.
May 25, 1896. Alabama Ranch.

### To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date I will not be responsible for any bills run, or debts contracted, by my sons, Ned and Frank McGann.

PETER MCGANN.
Dated May 20, 1896.

### Lost.

A gold enameled badge, shield shaped. Finder please leave at store of E. Chenot

A great deal of attention is now being directed toward Inyo County in mining circles. There are now in the county four mining experts, representing as many different interests. The outlook for the future never looked brighter than now.

Constable Smith of Bishop brought down an insane person yesterday for examination. The poor creature is said to be quite violent and restraining measures are absolutely necessary. She is a middle aged woman named Mrs. Jenkins.

Lone Pine is in a state of ferment over the water question. There is a great deal of acrimonious feeling in the matter and on Tuesday it looked as though there might be serious trouble, but it was happily averted.

W. G. Luckhardt, a mining expert arrived from San Francisco last Monday evening and is making an examination of the Victor Trepier mines at Beveridge on behalf of the legatees.

Bodie will have a "large" time on the Fourth of July. A new track has been built and nicely equipped and there will be several days racing. Quite a number will go from here.

Washoe County has won it's tax suit against the V. T. R. R. A judgment for the full amount sued for was rendered and the Assessor's valuation of $9,500 a mile was approved.

E. E. Chenot arrived at Independence last Monday evening from San Francisco and is visiting with his uncle, E. Chenot. He was here for a short time about eight years ago.

A. L. Conklin and Julian Eibeshutz left for Monache last Monday. Earnest Laird occupies Julian's position during his absence.

Will Beach, the owner of the Harry Robinson ranch at Georges Creek, arrived from Los Angeles early in the week. He will return in a few days.

### Central Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Inyo County Democratic Central Committee was held at Independence on Saturday, May 23, 1896. W. L. Hunter was chosen chairman pro tem. A. W. Eibeshutz, secretary pro tem. E. Robinson was appointed to the vacancy caused by the removal of Henry Rhine. E. Robinson elected permanent chairman. J. A. McKenzie and A. W. Eibeshutz were appointed delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Sacramento, on September 16, 1896.

An Eastern lawyer was given to swearing. One night his small boy was sitting by him, studying arithmetic. The father broke out, "What on earth ails you? Why can't you sit still—wriggling and writhing every minute?" "It's all your fault," blubbered the boy. "Why is it?" "Cos I asked you last night how much a billion was, and you said it was 'a d—d lot.' The teacher asked me the same question to-day and I said the same thing. And that's why I can't keep still."

The telegraph communication between Independence and Citrus has again been suspended, and all messages must now be sent and received at the latter place.

John Hays Hammond and three other reform leader against the Transvaal government, have had their sentences commuted to fifteen years imprisonment.

J. C. Roeper has erected a small water wheel and fan back of his butcher shop, for the purpose of forcing a current of air through the shop this hot weather.

We stated last week that registration would close 75 days before election, which was a mistake. It should have read 85 days before election.

### MISCELLANEOUS

## Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 6th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 9, 1896, when such registration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registeration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Notrary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registeration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Rugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walser.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

Dated May 22, 1896.

## NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8, 1896.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel, having claimed:—

S ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 15; N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 22; N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 13, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 22; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26; N E ¼ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼, and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of sec. 28; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 5 S., R. 23 E.; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of sec. 12; S ½ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 13; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 24; and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23, Tp. 5 S. R. 24 E.

W ½ of N E ¼, S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 32; S W ¼ of N W ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 5 S., R. 23 E. Lots 1 and 3 and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 7; S W ¼ of N E ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of sec. 17, Tp. 6 S., R. 23 E.; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of sec. 9; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.

Lot 2 of Sec. 4; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5; S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 3; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14; N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 35; S E ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 23; and E ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 8 S., R. 25 E.

S E ¼ of N E ¼ of sec. 4; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 8 S., R. 25 E.; N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 25, Tp. 8 S., R. 26 E.

All of Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Tuesday, June 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the U. S. Surveyor-General's Office, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the swamp land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
District of California.

## NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of said corporation, at the office of the District Attorney, in the Court house at Independence, Inyo County, State of California, on

*Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1896,*

at two o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at said meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated April 25, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
May 14, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on June 20, 1896, viz: Finley McIver, for the S W ¼ of Sec. 4, Tp 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph V. Skinner, Gilbert Christie, John Willett and Frank Lawrence, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND,
Register.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, state of California.

Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE:—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 20th day of March, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| NAME. | NO. CERT. | NO. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Clark | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| F. E. Densmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| B. Kline | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J. C. Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C. W. Craig | 5 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. H. Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| E. Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F. McIver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. J. Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. S. Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 00 |
| P. H. Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. C. Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D. Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. N. Vandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M. C. Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 20th day of March, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State California, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence, Inyo County, California.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

### DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Marmol, Nevada.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 28, levied on the 30th day of March, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Names. | No. Cert. | No. Sh's. | Am't |
|---|---|---|---|
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 482 | 1250 | $125 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 485 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 488 | 745 | 74 50 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 505 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 511 | 500 | 50 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 516 | 600 | 60 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 518 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| G W Luce | 310 | 5 | 50 |
| G W Luce Trustee | 351 | 9 | 90 |
| Geo. Dillman | 530 | 984 | 98 40 |
| Israel Luce Trustee | 397 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| A F Ihane trustee | 447 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Percy Beamish trustee | 494 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Percy Beamish trustee | 495 | 225 | 22 50 |
| A J Hughes | 523 | 429 | 42 90 |
| H H Noble Trustee | 524 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 533 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 534 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 535 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 536 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 537 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 538 | 500 | 50 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 539 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Voss, Conrad & Co | 541 | 301 | 30 10 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30th day of March, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 328, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. A. CAHN,
Secretary.

Office—Room 328, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 28, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A. Anger, husband of Mrs. Lottie M. Anger, of Independence, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 663, for the SE¼ Sec. 22, T. 12 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo County, Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

### MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The latest Spaing and Summe styles in Ladies and Men's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

### MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING
Shirts, Underware and neckware.

JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

NATHAN RHINE,
THE LEADING MERCHANT.
Independence, Cal.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*

## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the Countyo Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 3:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL
VALLY VIEW HOTEL

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for - - - - 25 cents
Board and Room, per day - $1 and $1.25
Board, per week - - - - - $5.00
Board, per month - - - - - $20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

**State Chemist, California:**

The ROYAL fulfils all the requirements. Our tests show it has greater leavening power than any other.

### Mistaken Idea of Teachers.

It has been asserted by some one that every human being has a right to happiness. If that be the case, most of us miss it mightily—that's all we have to say. A good deal of our failure to be happy is our own fault, but much of it is undeserved and purely the fault of others. If we chose to stop and think, we would soon see also how we in turn inflict unhappiness upon others in a most uncalled for way.

When we find one of our friends in an irritable mood, do we try to soothe him or go away and let him alone? Not by any means. We cast about in our minds to see what suggestions we can make that will irritate him a trifle more. This we do as a wholesome lesson, we profess. We want to teach him that there's no use in getting so cross about trifles. And what are we that we should set ourselves up as mentors to teach anybody anything! Let them learn their own lessons from life. That is a better teacher than we could possibly be.

Half the unhappiness that comes into children's lives—nay, three-fourths, we may say—arises from the unkind teasing and irritation of those older—even their adult relatives. "Oh, Mary's so cross!" they say, and then they proceed to make her crosser if possible by every petty aggravation they can think of. This should be classed under the head of cruelty to children, we think.—Philadelphia Call.

### Critics and Managers.

Mr. Charles Wyndham has explained that his contempt for the press is not, like Mr. Penley's, absolute, but refers only to Christmastide criticisms. He holds, in short, that the critics are "but mad nor'-nor'west. When the wind is southerly, they know a hawk from a heronshaw." The truth is that some actor managers are superstitious in their reverence for the press so long as it prophecies smooth things for them. A critic the other day got into correspondence with a manager who thought he had slighted one of his productions. By way of conclusive testimony to its merits the manager sent him a paragraph emanating from an obscure press agency, to the effect that "if there is one thing in the world the lessee of this theater understands it is the histrionic tastes of the English people." This was of course most gratifying, but the beauty of it was that the writer of the paragraph evidently had not and did not profess to have seen the play, and had sent the paragraph to the manager with a demand for a couple of seats "so as to give further particulars in our next." Such is the flattering unction which some managers lay to their souls.—London World.

### On Another Lay Now.

"I remember," said Mrs. Wickwire impressively, "you once said that if you had the world you would gladly lay it at my feet."

"Oh, did I?" asked Mr. Wickwire.

"Yes, you did. And now I have to nag at you for three days to get you to lay a carpet."—Washington Star.

**Fits Cured**

*From U.S. Journal of Medicine*

**Prof. W. H. Peeke,** who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address **Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York**

**ECZEMA** From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had failed I determined to try S.S.S., and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible eczema was gone, not a sign of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have often recommended S.S.S. and have never yet known a failure to cure.

**FROM CHILDHOOD**

GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.

**SSS** Never fails to cure, even when all other remedies have. Our treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**Is this what ails you?**

Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhœa?

• Then you have

**DYSPEPSIA**

in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

**Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets,**

by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."

ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N.Y.

**WHITE Washing Tree Spraying Machines,** from $3 to $50. Agents wanted for New Line of Telephones. Catalogue, 7 Spear St., San Francisco.

S. F. N. U. No. 723. New Series No. 18.

## MAN WITHOUT MERCY.

### Brutal Gen. Weyler, Commander of the Spanish Army in Cuba.

If current reports be true the most cruel general that old Rome ever produced was a mild, beneficent sort of man compared to him who is terrorizing the Cubans. Weyler was sent to end the revolution, and he is trying to do it in a way which calls to mind the atrocities perpetrated on the people by Valmaseda during the ten years' war in that unfortunate island. On April

CAPTAIN GENERAL WEYLER.

4, 1869, Valmaseda issued a proclamation in which the following lines occurred: "Every man from the age of 15 upward found away from his habitation and who does not prove a justified motive therefor will be shot." Weyler's proclamation is as foul as was Valmaseda's, and if his outrageous policy is pushed very far there are those high in the councils of this nation who declare that the only end will be war between the United States and Spain. It is next to impossible to believe that in this age of the world war should be so degraded as Weyler has degraded it. He notified all Cubans to join the Spanish ranks. He has decreed death for Cubans sympathizing with the cause of freedom, and declared trial by court-martial (another name for death) for those who circulate news favorable to the revolution and for those who shall speak adversely of him or of his army. His commanders have been given power to execute prisoners as they see fit. He has ordered the country people to quit their homes and remove to places designated by him. Indeed, he has done unspeakable things in Cuba. General Gomez, on the contrary, has treated captured Spaniards with every leniency and has given many prisoners their freedom unconditionally. It is possible that Weyler's brutality will cause a reversal of this policy and that General Gomez will take to shooting Spaniard for Cuban, a reprisal justifiable under the circumstances, but to be deplored beyond expression.

## THE MANX CAT.

### It Is Rightly Termed the Oddest of the Whole Feline Order.

The oddest of all felines is the Manx cat, which is, as its name implies, a native of the Isle of Man. One of its peculiarities is that it has no tail. Then, it is much larger, stronger and fiercer than the domestic cat. It has a bigger head, its hair is coarser and thicker

THE MANX CAT.

and its hind legs, besides being larger, are formed almost like those of a hare.

This cat, although making its home among men, is still very shy, rejecting all friendly advances and being very apt to bite the hand that offers it a caress. It exists for the most part out of doors and is almost wholly self-supporting. It is a fine hunter, not only catching rats, but rabbits, hares and birds as well.

In regard to its being tailless, a writer states that the peculiarity, in all probability, originated in some disease of the caudal appendage, resulting from the dampness of the soil and the humidity of the climate. The effect of the disease was the rotting off of the tail and in time, it is supposed, it became hereditary.

As to the hind legs of the cat it is thought they became longer in obedience to the requirements of the creature's life, its home originally being among the hills, to which it fled on the approach of danger. Its long hind legs enable it to easily run up high hills while pursued by enemies.

### Chinese Quail in Maryland.

Frank T. Redwood is interested in the increase of wild fowl in this country, and has an idea that Chinese quail may be successfully introduced. A friend brought him six of these birds a year ago. They were liberated in Talbot County, and flew off in the woods as naturally as though in China. But that was the last ever seen of them. They have disappeared entirely, so far as Mr. Redwood or his friends have been able to discover. Mr. Redwood is still firm in his faith that this species of bird will flourish in America, and to this end has arranged to have twenty pair brought over from China and let loose in the woods of Maryland.

If a girl is pretty when she is young, it is a good sign that she will be ugly when she is old.

## "WHEN ELI'S HAD HIS DINNER."

On long, hot Sunday afternoons,
When we've got home from meetin,
An Eli's changed his pantaloons,
He's awful set on eatin.
He's that outrageous cross 'twould shame
An unconverted sinner.
I have to stand a heap of blame
Till Eli's got his dinner.

An so I'm never very slow
To get the kettle bilin;
I call it duty, for I know
His temper is a spilin,
I warm the taters an the meat
An don't let nothin hinder,
An then I let the feller eat,
An Eli gets his dinner.

Now, Eli's not a greedy man,
But somehow, come a Sunday,
He'll eat a bigger dinner than
He'd think of on a Monday.
An when he's done he tips his chair
Back 'gainst the kitchen winder,
An soon you'll hear a snorin there
When Eli's got his dinner.

But when he's dozed a little while,
Half wakin an half sleepin,
He'll wake up in a better style
For Sunday an a deakin.
He'll talk so pious an so kind,
'Twould touch a hardened sinner;
A better man you'd never find
Than Eli after dinner.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## BIG TOM, CONVICT.

There were those who said that convict 1280 was innocent of the crime which sent him to prison for such a long term of years, but that there was scarce a hope of his ever being a free man again. They meant that he was technically guilty. He had sought to save a woman from a beating at the hands of her husband, and in the struggle and excitement he had struck a blow which caused the death of the man. It was accident, in a sense, but it was also manslaughter. No man who is a man will stand by and see a woman beaten, and yet if he interferes he must take his chances with the law. Big Tom, as the convict was sometimes referred to, was, like most big men, a child in his gentleness and good nature. He did not complain, but he grieved. He thought of the years and years which must drag away before the prison doors would open to him, and he moved about like a weak, old man. The prison officials felt pity for the man, but a convict is a convict, and all must be treated alike—all who show obedience to the rules. They sized him up as childlike and good natured, and yet they said to each other as they talked of him:

"Look out for Big Tom! He will break loose some day and do some desperate thing!"

They thought it would come during the first six months of his term—then during the second—then they almost became afraid of him. Men who are slow to anger—who go on grieving, brooding and bearing a mental burden for weeks and months are devils when the climax comes.

Big Tom had the management of the trip hammer in the machine shop. Had they put him in the shoe shop or tailor shop he would have rebelled at once. His place was beside the biggest piece of machinery in the shops, two pieces of machinery, as it were—Tom and Trip. Day by day and week by week and month by month, as the ponderous hammer rose and fell and its blows shook the very earth for yards around, making the convict smile and look proud, the guards had an eye on him and kept saying to each other:

"It will come. It is only delayed. When he breaks loose, he will kill some one and have to be killed in turn."

Nearly half of the second year had passed, and the giant convict had never even sulked, when one day there came into the shop as sightseers a husband, wife and little girl 4 or 5 years old. Children are seldom seen in prisons, and it is a rare thing that they are taken into the shops in the yards. If any one in that prison knew that convict 1280 had a daughter—a fair haired, handsome child, who could only walk alone when the jury pronounced his verdict of "guilty"—he had forgotten the fact. His wife had visited him as often as visitors were allowed, but the child had never been seen within the grim walls. Knowing that her husband had killed a man by accident, the wife could bear to see him wearing the horrible stripes of a convict, but to let the child look upon him, to gaze in wonder at the iron bars, to ask why all those men were there, a thousand times no! And so this was the first child Big Tom had seen since the heavy doors shut him in. Father, mother and child came close to him and gazed at the ponderous hammer with wondering eyes. You would have argued that the sight of the child would have softened the convict's heart and brought tears to his eyes, but it did not. It brought a feeling of madness, of desperation, of frenzy. To save a woman from a brutal beating at the hands of a drunken, worthless thing not fit to be classed with men he had struck a blow.

A jury had called it murder in the second degree, and he was here in prison on a sentence almost never ending. He had been wronged, and the knowledge of it fired his heart and brought the long expected outbreak. With a sudden cry which startled every one in the noisy shop Big Tom made a spring forward, seized the child in his arms, and there was a shout of defiance on his lips as he held her at arm's length and glared about him. The mother of the child gasped for breath and staggered back to the wall and sank down. The father stood staring, as if struck dumb, but presently held out his hands in silent supplication. Big Tom glowered and muttered in reply. He was a convict, a childless father. He was dead to his child—she was dead to him. He could not make another father's heart ache and throb and grieve as his did, but he would secure revenge.

After muttering he was silent. No one cried out. Guards and convicts were seemingly stupefied. There was the hum of machinery, but not of voices. Convicts turned from forge and anvil and bench and lathe and held their breath. The two shop guards leaned forward in their chairs and looked and looked, but they did not move or cry out.

"What will he do with the child?"

The two men working at the trip hammer with Big Tom had fallen back. He had control of the machinery which worked it. The answer to the question could be read in his eyes. Men had wronged him under cover of the law. He had been deprived of liberty, degraded and disgraced. Death were more merciful than such a sentence as his, and in dying he would secure revenge. A piece of iron had been left under the hammer. There was heard the sound of crash! crash! crash! as the mass of iron rose and fell at regular intervals—that sounded above the monotonous hum of the machinery.

"He will thrust her under the hammer!"

So thought each guard and each convict—so thought the father, whose feet seemed chained to the floor and whose face was whiter than the dead. One of the guards could have touched a button and signaled the engineer to shut off steam, but he did not move a hand. Either guard had a fair mark to shoot at, but their pistols were not lifted. Up and down—up and down went the hammer, but suddenly the belt was thrown over on the loose pulley and the mass rested on the anvil. It seemed to those who looked as if they had been looking through a mist—such a mist as rises from earth of a summer morning. It seemed to them that this mist thinned out—cleared away before the influence of a rising sun, and by and by they saw the child nestling on Big Tom's hairy breast, one hand smoothing his cheek, and seeming to come from a long distance off they heard her childish voice saying:

"No, you wouldn't hurt Nellie—you wouldn't hurt Nellie! What makes you cry? Have you got a little girl too? Won't they let you go home to see your little girl?"

And the convicts advanced step by step, and the guards crept forward, and lo! Big Tom's tears were falling as he hugged the child more tightly and kissed her fair hair and rosy cheek. There was silence yet—silence as he walked to and fro and wept and sobbed and lifted the child till she could clasp her tiny arms about his neck and rest her cheek against his. Not a whisper among the convicts—not a move from father or mother or the guards. By and by Big Tom placed the child in its father's arms, wiped the tears from his eyes on the sleeve of his striped jacket, and with a "God bless the little darling!" and a "Thank ye, sir!" he returned to his work, and the hammer was lifted and held in waiting for the hot iron to be placed on the anvil beneath.

The guards motioned for the other convicts to go back to their benches and forges, and a minute later the visitors had gone and work was in full blast. The long expected outbreak had come and gone. For 30 seconds Big Tom had felt such a raging hate in his soul that he was transformed into a human devil. The child had smiled into his burning eyes—her soft touch had lulled him—her words had brought back his reason. Was he punished? No! A year later he was pardoned, and today another fair haired, blue eyed, smiling child puts her arms about his neck and says:

"You are such a great, big papa, but you wouldn't never hurt nobody, would you?"—Detroit Free Press.

### A Gentlemanly Profession.

A city man was lately asked to recommend a nice, gentlemanly profession in which a quick fortune could be made without risk. He replied that he knew of only two such professions, and they were both rather hard to get into. They were the professions of Kaffir millionaire and American railroad reorganizer. The Kaffir millionaire is not entirely unknown to our readers, but perhaps they are not so well acquainted with the railroad reorganizer. His native habitat is New York, and he is only to be seen in London as a bird of passage. He may honor us with his company for a few days when on his way to the Riviera or the upper Nile, but he would be making himself too cheap if he were to recognize such a thing as business when he "had only run over for a short holiday." His work here is done vicariously through sympathetic agents or public spirited committees. He has also committees in New York, and nowadays he finds it necessary to have syndicates and underwriters as well.

A playful professional fiction assumes that these committees have been elected by the reorganized bond and stock holders to protect their interests. Another pleasant illusion gives the syndicates and the underwriters credit for stepping into the deadly breach to save the reorganization scheme from imminent peril. And they have to be paid accordingly, or, in professional phraseology, "compensated."—Saturday Review.

### "The Christ of the Big Muddy."

"The Christ of the Big Muddy," also known as "Potter Christ," was a misguided individual who preached up and down the Missouri river about 25 years, particularly in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Ia. He claimed to be the "Messenger of the New Covenant" as prophesied in Malachi, see iii, 1; also "The Deliverer," Romans xi, 26; "Everlasting Father," Isaiah ix, 6; the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, I Corinthians xv, 45. Besides the above he claimed several other divine titles, among them "Shiloh," "Morning Star," "Prince Michael," etc. He published a book entitled "Revelations Given by Inspiration of God For the Salvation of the Whole World." I have no record of what finally became of this eccentric individual. Some authorities list him among the "False Christs," but none that I have consulted tells where he was born or when and how he died.—St. Louis Republic.

### Greely and Greeley.

"Do you know," said Representative Aldrich of Chicago, "meeting General Greely recently reminds me of a day at the World's fair, when we all stood with open mouth wonderment and interest, looking upon that scene, so graphically illustrated, of Greely and his little band of surviving explorers struggling with death and worse. At the same time we were listening with sadness to the eloquent recital which was given to groups of visitors every few moments by the attendant, when suddenly, during a pause in the proceedings, an old granger—that was his appearance—broke out feelingly, 'I allus thought it was a shame that Greely wa'n't elected president and said so to the Grant crowd to hum at the time.'"—Washington Post.

### The Perspective.

She waved her hand imperiously.

"Be very careful," she commanded her maid, "of the perspective. You made me look dreadfully shallow last evening."

After that the making of her toilet proceeded without further interruption.—Detroit Tribune.

Riches without charity are nothing worth. They are a blessing only to him who makes them a blessing to others.—Fielding.

### A Telltale Aureole.

A Boston newspaper—the Post—reports some interesting revelations made not long ago at a meeting of persons interested in psychical questions, so called. A woman, announced as possessed of mysterious powers—spiritual or other—had consented to be present, and something quite unusual was anticipated.

One member of the company, who believed in the old doctrine of "trying the spirits," went prepared to make some investigations on his own account. He carried with him some bits of phosphorescent paper, which in the dark would shine with a light like the firefly's.

In due time the "medium," or whatever she was called, presented herself, and after the usual preliminaries, requested that the lights should be turned out. This was done, and at the same moment the investigator managed to drop upon her head several pieces of his phosphorescent paper.

These were visible, of course, to every one except the performer herself. Pretty soon the "manifestations" began. A tambourine sounded in one corner of the room, and strange to say, the medium's shining head had moved over to that identical place. The sounds moved about the room—and the spots of light moved with them.

The spectators began to titter, the "medium" discovered that something was amiss, and the seance came to an abrupt conclusion.

To some people it seems a very interesting psychical phenomenon that any one should suspect visitors from the spirit world of drumming on tambourines.

LITTLE CUT AMBER NOW.

**A Pipe Mouthpiece Three Inches Long Worth From $12 to $15.**

"Is that real amber?" asked the man as he held up a pipe before the dealer. The pipe was a handsome brier wood one, and it had a clear amber mouthpiece nearly three inches long. The price mark was $3.50.

"Yes, it's real amber," said the dealer. "That is, it's as real as any amber you can get nowadays in a pipe. It is not cut from a piece of amber, but is made by a melting process. Ninety per cent of that mouthpiece is amber. The other 10 per cent is a composition used to harden it and make it stick together. Some years ago amber was plenty, and a pipe like that would have a mouthpiece of amber cut from a block and never melted. But the amber mines have practically given out, and you can't get any more big pieces. A piece of cut amber as long as that on the pipe you have there would be worth from $12 to $15, and it wouldn't be a bit better than the manufactured amber. It wouldn't be so durable and would not feel any better between the teeth."

"I was in England a year ago," said a man who had listened to the conversation, "and one of the largest pipe manufacturers there said that there had not been a piece of amber as long as three inches in the market for five years."

"That's so," said the pipe seller. "You may get a pipe with a genuine cut amber mouthpiece in some stores in New York, but if you look up its record you will find it was made eight or ten years ago and has been in stock. This composition is used today in expensive meerschaums as well as in brier woods."

### A Productive Tax.

New Jersey has had a collateral inheritance tax a little more than three years, but its State treasury has been enriched to the amount of $363,086.59 by the tax during the time.

How an equal suffragist despises a woman who forgives a mean husband!

### EASY COME, EASY GO.

The man who creeps along bent over, with his spinal column feeling in a condition to snap like a pipestem at any minute, would readily give a great deal to get out of his dilemma, and yet this is only the commonest form by which lumbago seizes on and twists out of shape the muscles of the back. This is commonly known as backache, a crick in the back, but by whatever name it may be known, and however bad it may be 10 minutes vigorous rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil on the afflicted part will drive out the trouble and completely restore. It is a thing so easily caught, it may be wondered at why there is not more of it, but because it is so easily cured by St. Jacobs Oil may be the very reason that we hear so little of it.

"Popper," the little boy asked, "what kind of a horse is it that they call a plug?" "A balky one, my son. They call him that because he is a stopper."

**Spring Medicine**

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

**Purify Your Blood**

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Sample Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

### Football Incident.

During the last football season, the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., sent a team of young red men into the field which competed with credit against some of the strongest playing clubs in the country. Among other engagements they played a match with the Duquesne club in Pittsburg, and came off victorious.

The bearing of the Indian lads was so courteous and manly as to win applause from all of the white spectators. After they returned home they received a cartoon from the defeated club, with a letter stating that it was "from some of the many friends whom you boys have made in Pittsburg by your gentlemanly playing."

The sketch was drawn with spirit, and represented at one side the contest between the red and white men at Fort Duquesne in 1795, the Indians falling beneath the shots of the settler. On the other side was their contest in 1895, the red man standing, football in hand, victorious over his white brother; and lastly, a picture of the captain of the Indian club as he was carried, laughing, off the field in triumph by both shouting teams.

Beneath was written the suggestive word, "Revenge."

If the manliness and magnanimous courtesy of these Indian and white clubs were shown by all football players, the prejudice of many thoughtful men and women against the game would be lessened if not removed. When instead of making men more brutal it teaches them self-control, good temper, and the generosity which can applaud a victorious foe, its discipline is wholesome.

**FAIR AND FRUITFUL**

As the West is, it is often malarious. But it is pleasant to know that a competent safeguard in the shape of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exists, which absolutely nullifies the poison of miasma. Western bound emigrants should bear this in mind. Nor should it be forgotten, the bitters is a sterling remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney and nervous complaints and rheumatism.

She—What are you doing—trying to trace your ancestors? He—No; my ancestors were not the kind that wore traces.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL } Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Tea Garden Drips is Best Sugar Syrup for table use ever offered to the public. Makes delicious taffy candy. First-class dealers sell it.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

### The Burglar's Bugbears.

A reformed burglar, who has no further use for the knowledge himself, says there are three things a night thief dreads. One is a baby, the second is a little whiffet dog that can sleep with both eyes open and barks when a needle falls, and the third is a newspaper. Almost always the paper rattles or crackles when a foot touches it. Unless a burglar is so desperate that he will risk his own life, he will leave the moment he strikes a house strewn with newspapers.

**A Watch for Nothing**

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IN EXCHANGE FOR 100 COUPONS,
OR, IF YOU PREFER,
FOR 2 COUPONS AND $1.00 IN CASH.

The watch is nickel, good timekeeper, quick stem wind and set. You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

**BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.**

Send coupons with name and address to
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

**Breakfast Cocoa**

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is "a perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture." It costs less than one cent a cup.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

**Allcock's Porous Plaster**

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

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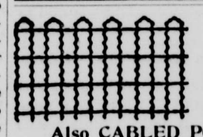
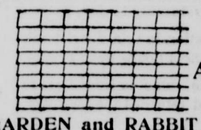


STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5. 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO
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IRV. H. MULHO
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### MATER DOLOROSA.

Because of one small low laid head all crowned
With golden hair,
Forevermore all fair young brows to me
A halo wear.
I kiss them reverently. Alas! I know
The pain I bear.

Because of dear but close shut holy eyes
Of heaven's own blue,
All little eyes do fill my own with tears—
Whate'er their hue—
And motherly I gaze their innocent,
Clear depths into.

Because of little pallid lips, which once
My name did call,
No childish voice in vain appeal upon
My ears doth fall.
I count it all my joy their joys to share
And sorrows small.

Because of little dimpled hands
Which folded lie,
All little hands henceforth to me do have
A pleading cry.
I clasp them as they were small wandering birds
Lured home to fly.

Because of little death cold feet, for earth's
Rough roads unmeet,
I'd journey leagues to save from sin or harm
Such little feet,
And count the lowliest service done for them
So sacred—sweet!

—M. E. Paul in Altruist Interchange.

## A QUEER ADVENTURE

It happened about seven years ago. I had been transacting some business in London, and was returning by the afternoon mail to my home in the country. Being the only occupant of the carriage in which I rode, I broke the tedium of the journey by reading, in the dim light of the chill December day, some of the several periodicals with which I had furnished myself at the bookstall previous to my departure from the station.

The papers at that time were full of accounts respecting some startling outrages committed just previously by a band of desperate Nihilists, who, in their own particular manner, were levying war upon civilization in a well known European capital. The reports were alarmingly graphic, and an air of insecurity was engendered by reading them, for rumor had it that the ramifications of these champions of assassination were well nigh limitless, extending into other lands besides their own, and it was plainly hinted that England was shortly to receive a special share of their attentions.

I read on until the growing darkness rendered the operation too difficult to be longer indulged in, and then mused upon what I had read until, half my journey being accomplished, it became necessary for me to change my train. With a quarter of an hour to spare, I entered the buffet attached to the station at which I had stopped, with the object of obtaining some needed refreshment. Having eaten nothing since breakfast, I was hungry, and looked round for something substantial wherewith to appease my appetite.

The only available thing besides the usual sandwich was a German sausage, which I began to tackle without the least compunction. Although not an edible that I usually indulge in—to be correct, I had never before tasted it—the inelegant polony seemed to my sharpened palate quite toothsome food, and I ate vigorously, and felt, as I believed, all the better for it when the time came to resume my journey.

I had a companion this time, a man who, like myself, was closely wrapped, and who occupied the seat directly opposite to the corner one in which I placed myself. In his hand I noticed that he carried a small, oblong parcel, incased in brown paper and tied with a strip of thin string, so arranged as to form a loop for the fingers that held it.

On starting my fellow traveler made a few commonplace remarks about the weather, and later on, with an air of decided sociability, offered me his flask. I am aware that it is not ordinarily advisable to accept hospitality in this way from a stranger, and it is a thing I always set my face against, but in this instance I broke through my custom and took the proffered drink, and then, drawing my wraps closely around me, snuggled into my corner and tried to make myself comfortable for the rest of the ride.

I had not been long thus ensconced when a kind of drowsy stupor began to creep over me, which steadily increased, despite repeated efforts on my part to shake it off. As I sat in this semiconscious state my thoughts reverted to the nihilistic literature I had been reading, and instantly it occurred to me that the brandy I had been drinking was drugged. The thought was not a pleasant one, and, somewhat alarmed by it, I made a further attempt to rouse myself from the lethargy into which I was falling, but without success. Suddenly I lost consciousness entirely, and everything became a blank.

It was only for a few moments, however, for my senses returned as quickly as they had left me, although my power of action was quite gone. I seemed like a person under the influence of some mesmeric spell, from which there was no escape. In this condition my gaze instinctively turned to my companion, and I noticed, as I thought, a mysterious change in his appearance. His complexion had assumed a malignant air, his eyes wore a wild look and round his mouth there curled a cunning smile.

As I sat watching him, he began to undo the parcel in his hands, and drawing away the paper in which it was inclosed exposed to view a box apparently made of tin. A little hinged door on one of its sides, which he presently opened, showed that the interior was filled with a species of clockwork arrangement, and instinctively I guessed that the thing I beheld was one of those diabolical inventions which have come to be known by the term of infernal machines.

On beholding this horrible engine of destruction, which, for aught I knew, might be fused ready for its dreadful work, my first thought was to stretch out my hand for the communication cord, and, by stopping the train, let the authorities know the manner of man they were carrying; but, on attempting to rise, I found that my limbs utterly refused their office, and I was as helpless as though I had been bound hand and foot. My companion, evidently divining my intention, spoke:

"You are powerless to move," he said, addressing me. "The potion imbibed from my flask is a special decoction which will prevent action on your part for some time to come. So sit still and listen! You know, doubtless, what this is," he continued, pointing to the box, which he had placed on the seat beside him, "and most likely you guess what I am at the same time. In case you do not, I will tell you at once that I am one of that noble band who have for their object in life the emancipation of mankind from the tyranny of authority!"

"In other words, you are a nihilist—a dynamitard?" I suggested.

"Use those terms if you like," he replied. "There is nothing in a name. Acts are the things whereby men are judged. Hear what I have to say! The society to which I belong has decreed the immediate doom of an authoritative rule, and with that object has dispatched emissaries far and wide to carry out its behests. A big blow is shortly to be struck, and there is not a country in the whole of Europe which will escape it. Russia, Germany, Austria, France, all are condemned, and even England, the vaunted home of the free, is not to be exempt. At the present moment there are 99 picked men, armed with the most deadly bombs, in London itself, awaiting the signal to commence. One more worker is required, and I am commissioned to find some one to supply the want. I have done so, and my choice falls upon you!"

I started in my seat at these words, uttered in a fiercely earnest tone. He concluded:

"You; yes, you must become one of us; must enroll yourself under the banner of emancipation, and strike a blow for liberty!"

"And what if I refuse?" I inquired, as quietly as my excitement would allow. He leaned forward and hissed rather than spoke in my ear:

"If you will not do this, then you yourself are doomed! Mark me, unless you join our ranks you will never leave this train alive!"

"Who will prevent me?" I asked, again making a vain endeavor to rise.

"I will!" he shouted fiercely.

"I defy you!" I exclaimed, with a firmness I did not really feel, thinking that a determined attitude might possibly overawe him, for assassins are invariably cowards. I was mistaken in my man, however, for on hearing my words he put his hand under the cloak that enveloped him and drew forth a poniard, the sharp pointed edge of which he felt critically with the tip of his finger.

"I will give you one minute in which to consider your decision," he said, "and if at the end of that time you remain obdurate, then this blade goes straightway through your heart!"

In order, I suppose, to amuse himself during the interval, he pricked several holes with the point of the instrument in his arm just above the wrist, from each of which the blood squirted in small, purple jets, showing how sharp was the weapon's edge. In a little while he said:

"The time is up! What say you now?"

"What I said before," I replied. "Do your worst!"

Instantly he sprang to his feet and clutched me by the throat.

"Coward!" I cried, half choking as I was, and struggling in his iron grasp.

The epithet seemed to madden him, for his face became livid with sudden rage, his eyes glared wildly and his breath came in thick and hurried gasps.

"You shall never say that again!" he shouted, tightening his hold till the blood swelled up in my face and my eyes seemed ready to fly from their sockets.

With the energy of despair I made one final attempt to recover my power of action and felt that I was succeeding. The effect of the potion was evidently working off, and with use returning to my limbs I realized that now was my time. Concentrating all the strength I had into one tremendous effort, I managed to free myself from his grip and immediately closed with him. We struggled violently together for a few seconds, neither gaining the mastery, and then I stumbled and we both fell to the ground, he uppermost. It seemed that my hour was come, for in his hand he held the deadly weapon. As I saw the gleaming blade descend in one swift stroke, I raised my voice and shouted:

* * * * * * *

"Tickets, please! All tickets ready!"

It was the summons of the collector. I rubbed my eyes and looked around. There was my fellow traveler sitting quietly on the seat opposite, regarding me with an amused expression on his face.

"Been sleeping?" he queried as my gaze caught his.

"I suppose I have," was my hazy reply.

"And dreaming, too," he added, with a smile. "Unpleasantly I should guess by your manner!"

It was so. The substantial repast of which I had partaken had been the means of bringing on a heavy slumber which lasted right on to my journey's end, and the fearful adventure through which I had been passing was not, as I had imagined it, a thing of reality, but only a horrid nightmare, engendered by the reception of a mass of indigestible food into a constitutionally dyspeptic stomach.

My companion of course was no more a nihilist than I was. The only fusible article inside his brown paper parcel was a box containing a hundred choice cigars, and his flask, he assured me, held nothing more injurious to the system than a quantity of fine old cognac.

As I related to him the experience through which I had gone, he indulged in a hearty laugh, and while I could not refrain from joining him, even at my own expense, I inwardly registered a vow to give German sausage a very wide berth for the future.—London Tit-Bits.

## FROM SAP TO SUGAR.

### CURIOSITIES OF THE MAPLE SUGAR BUSINESS.

**How the Sap Is Obtained and How Manufactured Into Sugar and Syrup—A Profitable Thing for the Farmers of Vermont State.**

**The Maple Sugar Industry.**

The process of making maple sugar and syrup is quite interesting to the majority of people of this country. While some maple sugar is made in New Hampshire, northern New York and Massachusetts, the bulk of it is manufactured in Vermont. The sap of the sugar maple begins to run about March 10 usually, and continues three or four weeks according to the weather. Sap will run only when the thermometer registers at least 32 degrees F., and stops flowing as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or directly after the snow is gone. The sugar season comes when the Vermont farmer cannot profitably employ his time otherwise.

As soon as the weather is favorable the Vermont farmer gets out his buckets and sets to work tapping his trees as quicky as possible. The maple trees are tapped by boring the trunks with a small bit—usually a half-inch bit—about 1½ inches deep, and from one to three feet above the ground. Trees are not tapped until they are one foot in diameter. After tapping, a spout made of clean maple,

THE HANGING BUCKETS.

beech, tin or galvanized iron and fitted with a hanger for holding the bucket, is driven firmly into the hole made by the bit. A bucket of tin or wood is hung upon the spout, and the tapping process is finished. The buckets are like ordinary water pails, generally all alike, and each farmer usually paints all his buckets one color.

Only one hole is bored in young trees, but it is not uncommon to have as many as six buckets with two spouts each hung to maples of large size. If the bucket fills with sap in a day the run is a good one, although twice this amount is obtained in exceptionally favorable sap days. What is called a "good sized" sugar orchard will contain from 500 to 800 trees, and in the northern and central parts of Vermont orchards of 2,000 to 4,000 trees are not uncommon.

When the sap begins to run well the farmer and his family must work hard. A man with a large farm will employ help outside of his family frequently, and use two or three pair of oxen or horses to make the rounds of the trees with a sled, on which is the large sap tub, into which the sap from the buckets is poured. An orchard of 700 or 800, or even 1,000 trees, need not require the farmer to hire help if he has two or three boys in the family besides himself. From an orchard of 700 trees an ordinary run of sap for two days will enable the farmer to collect about 80 barrels. Sometimes 60 barrels of sap can be collected from 700 trees in one day.

As soon as the men begin to collect the sap the fires in the big evaporator furnace must be started, and the boiling of the sap begun as fast as it is brought in, so that none will be wasted by souring, or that the quantity brought from the woods may not so far ex-

GATHERING THE SAP.

ceed the accommodations at the house, that while waiting to get room for it much will be wasted at the trees. At the time when the sap is running freely the farmer must often keep the fires going and the sap boiling all through the night, and, of course, he is likely to have to work all day Sunday and Sunday night. It is all-important that he "make hay while the sun shines."

When the work is hardest the fun is at its best. Those who have but a small orchard will spare some of the family to help a relative or neighbor through sugaring.

The modern evaporator makes it possible to do much sugar-making in a short time. The evaporator is made of tin, copper or galvanized iron, and is so constructed that the sap flows in at one end, and by means of partitions extending nearly across the other end, where it is drawn off as syrup. The sap in the pan is kept shallow—about one-half inch in depth—and evaporates very rapidly. Rapidity of evaporation is greatly to be desired, not only on the score of economy of time, but because the sooner the sap is converted into syrup after it runs from the trees, the lighter will be the color and the finer the flavor of the syrup and sugar.

The sugar house is a rough little building with a shed half full of well-dried cordwood. The room is mainly

THE SUGAR HOUSE.

occupied by the boiling apparatus, and with the bunk of the man who has to watch pans of boiling sap day and night. One side is taken up by the oven, which is built on a bed of brick, and consists of two brick walls, about 2 feet apart, 2½ feet high and about 12 feet long. A huge old-fashioned brick chimney is at one end, where there is also a sort of square brick furnace to hold a big kettle. In the roof, near the center of the ridge pole, a large slot opens to the sky as an escape for the steam, which rises in heavy volumes from the pans on the fire.

The sap as it comes from the maple tree is like water, and has barely any more flavor than good water. But it doesn't take much heat to produce flavor. A barrel of good sap will make a gallon of syrup, or eight pounds of sugar. After being reduced to syrup in the evaporator the product is allowed to cool and settle, more or less impurities being precipitated by standing. The syrup is now ready for putting into cans for sale. The size most in use is a one-gallon can.

The proper consistency of syrup is generally conceded to be 11 pounds to the gallon, and this degree of density is reached at 219 degrees Fahrenheit. The sap is never made into more than syrup in the evaporator. Then it is poured into a large porcelain-lined kettle to be boiled to sugar. If wanted for sugar, the boiling is continued until the thermometer indicates 323 degrees for pail sugar, or 238 or 240 degrees for cakes, when the mass is removed from the fire, stirred briskly for a short time, and then poured into tin pails or cake molds, as the case may be, to harden.

The cake molds are often a series of parallel partitions on a large wooden board, with space in them about 3 inches apart, and just wide enough to admit a knife blade. The molds are dampened with a sponge, then the hot water poured in. Little fancy tins are also used for molds. The farmer

AN OLD-FASHIONED CAMP.

gets anywhere from 10 to 18 cents a pound for his sugar, and from 75 cents to $1 a gallon for his syrup. A sugar maple produces on an average about 3½ pounds of sugar during a season.

**Compliment to a Soldier.**

During the siege of Paris Marshal Canrobert found himself for a moment in the presence of a party of ladies. They were very much agitated. "What is the matter, ladies?" the marshal asked.

"The matter?" said Madame Brohan, in whose house the people were assembled. "Why, we are on the eve of battle, and I suppose fear affects us."

"Fear?" echoed the marshal, looking about with a puzzled air.

Madame Brohan rang her bell.

"Marie," she said, when the maid appeared, "bring a dictionary for the marshal!"

Which was as much as to say that the old commander did not know the meaning of the word.

**They Never Move.**

There are but two European potentates who manage to get along without change of residence. These are the Pope of Rome and the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan has never left Constantinople since he ascended the throne in such tragic circumstances nineteen years ago, and his Holiness has remained within the precincts of the Vatican since the triple tiara was placed upon his head.

"Moral courage," said the teacher, "is the courage that makes a boy do what he thinks is right, regardless of the jeers of his companions." "Then," said Willie, "if a feller has candy and eats it all hisself, and ain't afraid of the other fellers callin' him stingy, is that moral courage?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Proud pop (to old bachelor friend—I tell you, Dawson, there's no baby like my baby. Dawson—I'm glad you've waked up to that fact. I knew mighty well there never was a baby like the one you described.—Harper's Bazar.

With most of your friends, you treasure up things they occasionally do or say that offend you.

## PLUCKY TOM TOBIN.

### A TOUGH OLD PIONEER SCOUT WHO WAS DANGER PROOF.

**His Countless Scars Left by Indians, Grizzlies, Mountain Lions and Snakes—His Famous Feat of Killing the Two Espinosa Outlaws at One Shot.**

"Tom Tobin was 80 years old and over when he died not long ago, but he was game to the last," said an ex-army officer. "He was a brother-in law of Kit Carson, and the last of that pioneer band of scouts, Indian fighters, hunters and trappers that ventured upon the unknown frontier way back in the thirties. When he died, he was the worst chawed and clawed up man, I guess, that ever took a life course in the Rocky mountain school of experience. He bore the marks of grizzly bears, mountain lions, Indians, bad men and other wild animals from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He had been shot 19 times. Indians took his scalp once and left him for dead. Four times he had been stripped pretty much bare of flesh by grizzlies, and three times chewed out of shape by mountain lions. Rattlesnakes had sunk fangs into him three different times without putting him to any great inconvenience. The last time I saw old Tom, which was only a little while before he died, he said, with a shake of his head:

"'I hain't no room for any more scars or I think I'd wabble out and give somethin else a chance at me. I'd like to have a Geely monster try me once jest to see what he could do.'

"Tom was a tough piece of bone and sinew and no mistake. His fame was great in the early days. Indians feared him. Horse thieves and other outlaws gave a locality wide berth if Tom Tobin was known to be hanging around it. Colorado ought to put up a monument to him, for he risked his life once to do an act that with one crack of his rifle set that territory ahead ten years at least. That exploit was the ending of the career of the two Espinosas, Mexican brothers, who were the boldest, bloodthirstiest, most dreaded desperadoes of all the murderous outlaws that terrorized that part of the country in the pioneer days. I've heard old timers say that the very mention of the name of the Espinosas was enough to make the settlers shudder. These cutthroats committed murder for the sake of murder. The most brutal Sioux of those days would have hesitated before committing some of the crimes that these two Mexicans were guilty of.

"Fort Garland was the military post that guarded the interests of the Colorado settlers. The troops there were under command of Colonel Tappan. In 1862 the Espinosas had brought one portion of the territory under such a reign of terror that the inhabitants sought the aid of Colonel Tappan in ridding the region of the Mexican cutthroats and robbers. In their appeal to the colonel they declared that ranchmen, stockmen, miners and all classes in the San Juan country simply took their lives in their hands when they went about their affairs. Colonel Tappan detailed a company of men to seek the trail of the Mexican outlaws and hunt them to the death. Rewards to the amount of $3,000 had been offered by the territorial legislature for the taking of the Espinosas dead or alive. Tom Tobin was at Fort Garland when the company of troops was ordered out to hunt the desperadoes down, and volunteered to go along.

"Two days after the start Tobin discovered the trail of the Mexicans. It led to the heart of the Sangro de Cristo mountains. The desperate character of the Mexicans was shown by their holding up the Placerville stage, killing the driver and two of the passengers, and robbing the mails and express boxes the very day Tobin discovered their camp, in a deep and lonely gulch in the mountains. This was five days after the discovery of their trail. Tobin had told the lieutenant of the company that he needn't attempt to take the Mexicans alive, because they wouldn't be taken, and any attempt to do it would result only in the death of all that made it.

"'There ain't any use of that,' said Tom. 'I'll follow these greasers to their hole. If I come back, I'll have 'em both. If I don't come back, they'll have me.'

"Tom followed the trail into this gulch until he came to the isolated and almost inaccessible spot where the Espinosas had made their camp. Like a shadow he crept on until he could see the two desperadoes. They were absorbed in taking an inventory of plunder, which proved to be the proceeds of the Placerville stage robbery. Tobin worked himself around until he had the outlaws in range. He knew his rifle; he knew himself. When his rifle cracked, there were no more Espinosas—not on earth. Tom had killed them both at one shot. Then he deliberately, and, he always said, joyfully, cut off their heads. He carried those ghastly trophies to Fort Garland, and when the news spread about the country the people went wild. They hailed Tom Tobin as their deliverer and went about their affairs no longer with fear and trembling. But that was all they did. They soon forgot the great thing Tobin had done for them, and even the legislature ignored him for ten years, when, under pressure, it paid the old scout $500 on account.

"The last time I saw old Tom I asked him if Colorado had settled with him yet.

"'Not yet,' he said, 'But I hear they're thinkin somethin o' talkin about it.'"—New York Sun.

**Meant Well.**

Willie (handing his uncle a bottle of glue)—I hope you will have a very happy birthday, Uncle Dick.

Uncle Dick—Thank you, little man, but what is this for?

Willie—Oh, I thought you would be so pleased with it. I heard papa say the other night that you never could make your stories stick together.—Vanity.

## SAVED THE INFANT'S LIFE.

**An Incubator Was the Means Employed by Dr. De Marville.**

The incubator has already done considerable for weak infants and many lives have been saved by the use of it. One of the most remarkable instances of the kind was where Dr. De Marville, of San Francisco, saved the life of his infant daughter. The incubator used was shaped like a bath tub, and was 3 feet long and about 18 inches high. It

DR. DE MARVILLE'S INCUBATOR.

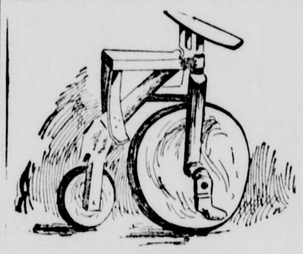
looked as though one bath tub had been placed inside the other, and then soldered together. The intervening space was filled with the cottons and soft flannels in which the infant was rolled. The purpose of the warm water circulating between the tubs was to maintain the temperature at 99 degrees. A thermometer was placed among the blankets to give notice of a change in temperature. Then the water was cooled or warmer water was run in as was found necessary. At one end of the apparatus was a hole and plug where the warm water was run in and at the other end was a faucet to let it run out.

Dr. De Marville's baby was rapidly wasting away, but the moment she was placed in the incubator she began to mend, and in a fortnight she was increasing her weight at the rate of one pound a week. At the end of six weeks she was taken from the incubator and now she is as fine and healthy a looking baby as any of her size. The incubator made a name for itself. Beyond the fact that it furnished the proper heat to encourage the vital spark to its full glow it differs from anything previously designed as an incubator. It is expected that this new variety of incubator will prove very useful at hospitals, and that it will be the means of saving many tender young lives that now perish despite the most careful attendance.

## HOME MADE BICYCLES.

**Attracted More Attention than the High Grade Wheels.**

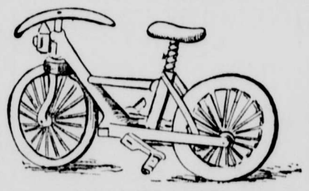
While there were hundreds of different makes of bicycles on exhibition at the cycle show in New York city, there were none that attracted more attention than the two which are here shown. They were made by country boys who were determined to ride bicycles, but who did not have cash



AN OLD STYLE PATTERN.

enough with which to purchase a factory wheel. The first illustration is of a wheel constructed by a New Jersey lad. It is after the style of the old-fashioned high "bike." It is a unique and clever mechanical contrivance and is made of wood throughout, even the wheels being solid. The latter are fitted with hose pipe tires.

The other wheel, as will be seen by the illustration, is a true safety, and is the production of a clever In-



HOME MADE SAFETY.

diana lad. The frame and wheels are of wood, the latter having carriage wheel hubs and broad flat rims. The seat is padded, leather covered, and ingeniously mounted on a spiral spring to absorb the jar from rough roads. Even the lantern is home made, and is cleverly contrived from old tin can. Both of these wheels are now owned by a manufacturer of a very popular wheel.

**Economical Engineering.**

The truly gifted engineer always makes one part of his work fit into another, and no energy is ever wasted. A wealthy engineer who had set up a very fine place in the country, where he had carried out many pet constructive projects, was visited there by an old friend.

The visitor had so much difficulty in pushing open his front gate that he spoke about it to the proprietor.

"You ought to fix that gate," said the guest. "A man who has everything 'just so' should not have a gate that is hard to open."

"Ha!" exclaimed the engineer, "you don't understand my economy. That gate communicates with the waterworks of the house, and every person who comes through it pumps up four gallons of water!"

It seems easier to manage the business of other people than your own.

## MANY ODI

### MAN OIL, ANT SPI
### CURIOUS TH

**Those Who Use Them Their Virtues—Drug Demand by Giving and Charging Far**

"Aye want dees
With this the is
stolid looking Swe
two ounce vial acr
Division street drug
Without saying a
muscle to indicate
singular request the
and disappeared behi
case. In a moment
handing the vial back,
indifferent tone:

"Ninety cents."

Being asked to tell
the traffic in the fat o
the clerk grinned.

"I gave the fellow two o
ple cerate and charged a f
impress him with the genuin
'man fat,'" said he. "I see
the deception. The fellow ha
ed faith in the virtues of man
wouldn't be happy until he
had some. If I didn't sell him
would find a druggist who wo
simple cerate will do him just
good as man oil. We often have
remedies as absurd as this. We
fill them—out of the simple ce
tle if it be an oil, or some othe
less drug if it be something else.

Investigation disclosed the f
the various portions of the city ha
peculiarities in beliefs as to the
of various unusual remedies.
Swedish settlements man oil is
to have marvelous virtues in aches
pains when applied externally. Over
the stockyards region and in the sou
west portion of the city dog's grease
held in high repute as a specific for con
sumption. The men in charge at the dog
pound declare a great many of the dogs
that come to an untimely end in the
death chamber there are converted i
a superior article of cod liver oil for
use of consumptives. They declare th
a number of "doctors" regularly vis
the pound and select nice, fat dog
which are slaughtered by the attend
to be rendered into oil for the
physicians' patients. Not only th
the patients themselves often send re
tives or friends to the pound to get do
for this purpose. Usually the attendan
kill and dress the dogs, receiving
small fee for their trouble. Sometimes
the dogs are taken away to be killed.
One dealer said he usually got from half
a gallon to a gallon of oil from a dog;
that the grease resembled lard oil in ap-
pearance; that the oil had no disagree-
able odor if the dog was young; that
the dose was a tablespoonful three times
a day. An interesting feature brought
out was that after a person had once used
dog's grease other remedies would have
no effect whatever on him.

Out on Milwaukee avenue rainworm
oil and ant spirits are held in high re-
pute. The druggists have frequent calls
for these remedies and they always fill
the prescriptions, the former out of the
olive oil bottle and the latter with alcohol
slightly colored. The Germans believe
both remedies are valuable for external
use for all sorts of aches and pains, in-
cluding rheumatism. The
also take interna
German pharma
the edition f
making the a
given are to
parts of a
be rubbe
for tw
liquid is then ready for use for rheuma-
tism, paralysis and the like.

Snake oil is regularly quoted in some
drug price lists. A man named Schuh
at Cairo, Ills., is engaged in its manu-
facture. John Jones of Phenix, A. T.,
devotes his entire time to the manufac-
ture of rattlesnake oil, for which he
gets $4 a pound, the purchaser to pay
express charges. Snake oil is reputed to
be valuable for rheumatism. He comes
to the city occasionally to work up
trade.

Skunk oil is in considerable demand,
also for rheumatism. The skunk oil is
obtained from the skunk farms, where
the animals are bred for their skins.
Belief in these remedies is often found
among American born people.

In all parts of the city there is a
good trade in "love powders," the pur-
chasers usually being of the servant girl
class.

"When a girl comes in after 'love
powders,'" said a drug clerk on North
State street who often has occasion to
fill such orders, "I give her a little sug-
ar of milk, which is absolutely innocu-
ous, if she wants it for herself, and tell
her to take two doses a day. If she
wants it for her 'fellow,' she usually
asks for the magic drug in the shape of
candy. In that case I give her some
worm lozenges. The drugs must give
satisfaction, for the orders are fre-
quently refilled."—Chicago Tribune.

**Genesis of Cotton In America.**

The first planting of cotton seed in the colonies was in the Carolinas in the year 1621, when seeds were planted as an experiment in a garden. Winthrop says that in 1643 "men fell to the manufacture of cotton, whereof we have great stores from Barbados." In 1736 it was cultivated in the gardens along Chesapeake bay, especially in the vicinity of Baltimore, and at the opening of the Revolution it was a garden plant in New Jersey and New York, but its real value seems to have been almost unknown to the planters up to about 110 years ago.—St. Louis Republic.

**Again the New Woman.**

"Are you doing anything
camera now, Madge?"

"Yes, indeed. A bu
room the other nigh
while I took
light."—Chic

ENT.
EDITOR.

, CAL.

..... 1896

d by which
r purposes of
on just princi-
d good govern-
here is no one
ent which gives
plaint as the ap
rty. The man of
principle complain-
s are always in
y made to pay the
If his property is
ket value the law i
le has no com-
listen to. The
average assess-
ome property from
The portion he
rate of the per
The more a mar
he can conceal
ated in corpor-
y which the search
assessor may be de-
There is always a
ion in this withholding
taxation. The mar
o the amount of $5,000
t at in person he receives
t from taxation than the
entire possessions do not
$50. He derives no more
a comparatively poor man
of the expenditures of Gov-
e has acquired wealth by
thrift, and in his own mind
a pretty good case why he
no more taxes than he is
to pay. Still the fact that a
man does not pay taxes on
perhaps one-fourth of his
ankles in the mind of the much
n who so small property is as
its full value and is taxed at a
necessarily higher by the fact
ch neighbor conceals so much
perty.

Democratic State Central Com-
e of Nevada met at Carson a wee
Saturday for the purpose of electing
egates to the Democratic National
onvention. The meeting called to
her many of the most prominent
crats in the State. A pleasing fea-
f the meeting was the absolute har
y that was manifest from the mo-
t of the opening to the adjournment,
this manner it was strikingly un-
te Republican meeting, which
uly affair from the jump. The
rm declared for the free and un-
ed coinage of silver at the ratio of
1, regardless of the actions of for-
nations, endorsed the action of
Cleveland in his attitude regarding the
Monroe Doctrine and denounced his pol-
icy regarding finance; declared that the
Democratic party is opposed to a high
protective tariff or the re-enactment of the
McKinley law, favored a tariff that would
produce sufficient revenue for the sup-
port of the Government. Deplores the ex-
istance of secret societies, whose object
is an abridgement of any class of citizens.
The delegates were instructed to urge
the demanding of free and unlimited
coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. A resolu-
tion was adopted calling for the Democ-
ration State Convention to be held in
Carson City on September 10, 1896, for
the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

...d on a silver basis. A grea
...e in speculating
...ing and shipping
...lo not send
...vious rea-
...arned an
...buy two
...China a
Mexican dollar is as good as a
...ican
dollar, as the bullion value is practically
the same, the advantage being in favor
of the Mexican dollar.—*Bee.*

The underground railway scheme for
New York city has been killed. It may
be revived at some later date, but it is
doubtful. The enormous cost of the
enormous cost of the work is enough of
itself to preclude it in the opinion of
many persons competent to form an intel-
ligent judgment. It is doubtful if the
city needs a railroad system of that kind.
Experience shows that elevated roads
and rapid surface transit give a fair solu-
tion to the transit problem.

Andrew Carnegie, who sells armor
plate to the United States Government
at $600 per ton while he sells exactly
similar armor plate to the Russian Gov-
ernment at $300 a ton, thinks that it
would be a monstrous crime to restore
bimetallism in this country, because the
bullion value of silver is now only about
50 per cent. of its coinage value under
the old ratio. Isn't he a fine authority
on the money question.—[Gazette.

The cyclone season appears to have set
in at an unusually early date in the
prairie states. Scarcely a day passes but
news is received of the devastation and
loss of life caused by these terrible freaks
of nature. And still the wonder grows
why such people should willingly stay in
in such a country as that when Califor-
nia is so close at hand.

It is too bad. The Supreme Court of
the United States has adjourned until
next October and no decision was made
in the irrigation cases. Again we must
wait, again the agricultural progress of
the State is bidden to stand still. It is a
great impediment but ultimately it must
come. But such delays now are ruinous
to our cause.

We need an organization now to work
...total exclusion of Chinese and
...like. Sooner or later the fight
...l have to be made by the
... and the sooner it is
...less severe it will

# Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
June 5, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of South west Mine Lode Line**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the origional East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70½ deg. W. 56 chs. 3 93 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. . P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. S. 8½ deg. W. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S. 6; W. S. 73½ deg. W. 263 ft 4½ distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence 10.65 to bed of canyon. S 75 deg. W. 5.49 ch. 362.30 t. ascending L about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 89½ deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N 85½ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 8¼ deg W. 229 links distant shaft 10 ft. deep. S. 81½ deg. W. 340 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 86 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. No. III U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base a 2 ft. high) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

**Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and Last Chance S. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. 1 South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Var. 15 deg 10 m n. E. on South boundary. S. 74½ deg. W. 9 45 chs descending to bed of canyon N. E. x S. W. 10.93 chs 721.4 10 ft. ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B No. II U. S. S and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 88½ deg E 127 links distant bed of canyon and 184 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 13.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon 1.95 chs. 722.7 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S.W. S E. cor. No. III U S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4f. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears S 67 deg. W. 179 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9½ deg. W. 40 chs to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 300 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493.6 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor No. IV U. S. S (mound 4 ft. base, 2f. high,) Thence on North boundary. N. 76½ deg. E. 10 70 chs. 706 2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high) whence bears N. 6½ deg E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68½ deg. E. 5 20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.34 chs. 748 4 10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base, 2 ft high) whence bears N. 9½ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock mound No 2 at South end of Eureka Q M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18 27 chs. and ¼ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 T 18. 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 36 deg. 23 min. 54 sec. E., 22.89 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 9½ deg. E. 1.56 chs. to bed of canyon. 3 47 chs to bed of canyon. 4 61 chs. 304 26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II and S. W. L. L. No. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.48 chs. to wagon road. 8 97 chs. 592.0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17 785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17 785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

# DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo County, State of California.

Location of track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 20th day of March, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| NAME. | NO. CERT. | NO. SHARES | AMT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Clark | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| F. E. Densmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| B. Rhine | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J. C. Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C. W. Craig | 5 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. H. Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| E. Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F. Melver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. J. Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. S. Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 00 |
| P. H. Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. C. Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D. Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. N. Yandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M. C. Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 20th day of March 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence, Inyo County, California.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS. Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

# Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
June 5, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of the Lode Line. Last hance Mine No 2**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 39° E. 137 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2 S. 39° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with drifts at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 39° W. 27 chs. 247.52 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x 1. 19 S. R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.09 chs. 399.9 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 79° E. 19 links distant the center of an old tool hole 300 feet in depth. S. 25° W. 41 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 25½° W. 460 ft. to the center of a shaft 5 x 16 feet long. Thence S. 68° degrees W. 12.32 chs. 809.1 ft. To a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, 4ft. base, 2 ft. high.)

**Survey of the Foundaries Last hance Mine No 2.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. N. E. C. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This was set for the North east corner of the last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N. 56 deg. E. 1 links distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 39° W. 3.29 chs. 213.9 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. N. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high) whence bears N. 12½ E. 19 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 70½° W. 340 links distant shaft. N. 74½° W. 77 links distant shaft. S. 62° W. 2.51 chs. 166.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 12.38 chs. 817.1 ft. ascending to a cut 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 7½ E. 14 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east cor. of the last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 3.29 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 4.36 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2 ft. high.) 5.50 chs to bed of canyon. 7.91 chs to bed of canyon. 9.01 chs. 594.7 to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor No. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the South West corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4f. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 12½° W. 1.32 links distant a post marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Lane a Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundary N. 65½° E. 9.41 chs descending to about 10 ft. to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 chs 740.5 10 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W. B No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) Thence N 20° E. 1.15 chs to a wagon road and west side of wash. 3.07 chs. 203.0 ft. to a post on which Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) Thence N. 20° E. 1.79 chs. 118.4 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. W. C. No. VII U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the Northwest corner of the last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) Thence N. 12½° W. 5.63 chs. 372.4 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 20° E. 357 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 39° W. 188 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. deep with drifts at its bottom. 9.56 chs. to wagon road. 1.79 chs. 77.1 2 to place of beginning

Containing 14 8 acres

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with lode Line No 2 Eureka Quartz Mine.**

Thence Variation 15° 10' E. N 3° W. 5.57 chs 367.6 ft. to a point, thence N. 6° W. 2.18 chs. 143.6 ft. to a stake marked Pure a Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 3, T. 19 S, R 40 E. M. D. M and Section 18, T. 19 S, R 41 E M D M**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of a stone built to mark the North west corner of the last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft base, 2ft high.) Thence Var. 15° 10' E. N. 15° W. 8.05 chs. 532.3 ft. to a mound of stone (¼ section between section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E. M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.58 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 24
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

**P & B MANILLA ROOFING**

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
114 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

# LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS. OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY,

## Showing the amount due January 1st, 1896.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE. | AMT. OF PRINCIPAL DUE. | AMT. OF INT. DUE. | MERIDIAN. | TOWNSHIP. | RANGE. | SEC. | NO. OF ACRES. | DESCRIPTION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eppers, J. F. | 1 | June 18, 1877 | July 1, 1877 | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Keener, J. M. | 2 | May 15, 1877 | July 1, 1877 | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Keener, J. M. | 3 | May 15, 1877 | July 1, 1877 | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Keener, J. M. | 4 | May 15, 1877 | July 1, 1877 | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Kelly, John | 5 | May 15, 1877 | July 1, 1877 | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Williams, Benjamin | 6 | May 15, 1877 | July 1, 1877 | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Hall, Andrew | 7 | Nov. 15, 1877 | Nov. 4, 1878 | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Gibson, C. F. | 8 | Feb. 28, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy, James H. | 9 | Feb. 5, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Bridge, W. H. | 10 | March 1, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Bridge, W. H. | 11 | March 1, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Evans, Alvira H. | 12 | April 1, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Bamber, John | 13 | Oct. 1, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Clark, W. K. | 14 | Nov. 15, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Clark, W. K. | 15 | Nov. 15, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Thayer, Carmelita | 16 | Nov. 15, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Weston, Percy A. | 17 | Nov. 15, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Lacomb, Josephine | 18 | Nov. 15, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Clark, Elvira C. | 19 | Nov. 15, 1878 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Potter, Adalbert F. | 20 | April 1, 1879 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Malone, William | 21 | Aug. 1, 1879 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Sweeney, Bernard | 22 | Aug. 1, 1879 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| McCreary, Martin W. | 23 | Oct. 1, 1879 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Wells, Marie Louise | 24 | Nov. 1, 1879 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Good, Frank E. | 25 | Nov. 1, 1879 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Rappan, E. A. | 26 | Mar. 1, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Graham, Rose | 27 | Mar. 1, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Graham, Rose | 28 | Mar. 1, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| McCoy, William | 29 | Nov. 1, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Hannah, Mary E. | 30 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Hannah, Mary E. | 31 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Rampel, Alexander D. | 32 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| O'Connor, Jane S. | 33 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Rocker, Annie H. | 34 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Wilson, Charles A. | 35 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Sullivan, Timothy W. | 36 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Dye, S. Bowman | 37 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Chaffee, Frank J. | 38 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Chaffee, Frank J. | 39 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Matthews, Lorenzo D. | 40 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Sanborn, Martha J. J. | 41 | Nov. 15, 1880 | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Eppers, J. F. | 42 | Oct. 2, 1882 | Nov. 4, 1883 | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Keener, J. M. | 43 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Keener, J. M. | 44 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Keener, J. M. | 45 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Kelly, John | 46 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Williams, Benjamin | 47 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Hall, Andrew | 48 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Gibson, C. F. | 49 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy, James H. | 50 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Bridge, W. H. | 51 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Bridge, W. H. | 52 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Evans, Alvira H. | 53 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Bamber, John | 54 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Clark, W. K. | 55 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Clark, W. K. | 56 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Thayer, Carmelita | 57 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Weston, Percy A. | 58 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Lacomb, Josephine | 59 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Clark, Elvira C. | 60 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Potter, Adalbert F. | 61 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Malone, William | 62 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Sweeney, Bernard | 63 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| McCreary, Martin W. | 64 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Wells, Marie Louise | 65 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Good, Frank E. | 66 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Rappan, E. A. | 67 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Graham, Rose | 68 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Graham, Rose | 69 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| McCoy, William | 70 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Hannah, Mary E. | 71 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Hannah, Mary E. | 72 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Rampel, Alexander D. | 73 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| O'Connor, Jane S. | 74 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Rocker, Annie H. | 75 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Wilson, Charles A. | 76 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Sullivan, Timothy W. | 77 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Dye, S. Bowman | 78 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Chaffee, Frank J. | 79 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Chaffee, Frank J. | 80 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Matthews, Lorenzo D. | 81 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |
| Sanborn, Martha J. J. | 82 | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | |

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.,
May 22, 1896.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of Inyo Co., Calif.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish teams at a time of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—X—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—X—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

# Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESERY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months hereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the use the certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of section No. 14, and the Northern quarter of section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 13 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 88 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 5 in the town of Independence, all comprising what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Disgraciada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS. - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention
Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:55 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 28 | 1:25 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 47 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 5 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner..... I. J. WOOTEN
Surveyor (enlarged) ..... JOSEPH SELLY
Supt. Schools..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist..... FRANK STOW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows. Independence—service every sunday evening to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and service every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock.—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the evening service the fourth Sunday of each month—sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every morning except the second and fourth sunday when the service will be held in the evening—The time of morning service 11 o'clock, evening service 7:30—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the service the second Sunday of each month—sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Georges Creek—Service the first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 p. m. Camp Independence—service the second sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.—sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Liberty—service the second Sunday of each month to commence at 2 o'clock p. m.—sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services. THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### BORN.

DIAZ—At Lone Pine, May 20, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Diaz, a daughter.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 63¾ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 4 00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### Letter Lists

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office this date:

Mrs Robt Carr  Walter J Harris
Jas C McDonald  Geo Roberts
Geo Smith.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

School election to-day,

The river has risen eighteen inches in the past week.

Fred Burkhardt was up from Lone Pine last Sunday.

Fred Holbert of Big Pine spent several days here the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Forbes returned from Bishop last Sunday.

Miss Frankie Shannon of Bishop is visiting at Mrs. Geo. F. Willis of this place.

The young folks of this vicinity will hold a picnic picnic on Oak Creek next Sunday.

S. A. Densmore went to Bishop last Saturday and returned the following Monday.

The Independence String Band will give a grand Ball here on the evening of July 3rd.

E. C. Garlick has started his mill at Snow's Canyon. And it is said every thing moves off in fine order.

Thos. Carroll came in from Beveridge last Sunday. He reports everything progressing favorably in that camp.

Mrs. Berkshire of Lone Pine was a passanger to Independence last Tuesday morning, en-route to San Francisco.

Harry Cook, Geo. Thorpe and A. La Prairie are prospecting for placer in Mazourka. They went out last Monday.

Decoration Day was very quiet here. The usual number of flags were displayed which reminded everyone of the day.

A. J. Davis came in from the White Hills last Monday. He says he will make a small shipment of ore within a few days.

A change of Agents has taken place at the Independence Station. A young man named Church, now succeeds J. F. Beale, the former agent.

A. L. Conklin and Julian Eibeshutz returned from Monache last Sunday. They report considerable snow there yet, and the creeks are 'booming.'

Mr. Bell, a prominent mining man from Colorado, has been at Keeler several days the past week looking over mining properties at Darwin and Cerro Gordo.

B. H. Yandell Esq. came down from Bishop on last Friday's train and returned the following Tuesday by private convevance. Dr. McCrellin returned with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards came up from Keeler last Tuesday morning, Mrs. Richards has been quite unwell for a couple of weeks past and came up to spend several days with friends at Camp Independence Mr. Richards made she best use possible of the time allowed him off, and rusticated in the foot hills, fishing for trout, and testing the shade of the trees on Oak Creek. They expect to returned home to-day.

### The Future of the Big Canal

Mr. Frederick Stock, who has been in England for the past ten months in the interest of the Canal Company as well as the Railway Company, is again with us. He is accompanied by Samuel L. Turner, Esq. A. I. C. E. We give the gentlemen a hearty welcome. Mr. Turner has been sent here to report upon the enterprise generally for the London Company, and should his report be favorable the works will be immediately pushed on to completion. Mr. Stock, President of the Owens Valley Railway, has been successful in raising through his friends in London several millions of dollars to complete these great undertakings, and every citizen of Inyo County sincerely hope that the report of Mr. Turner, will be all that the London capitalists desire. Mr. Stock stated that the two most important questions the Engineer had to decide was: First, the sufficiency of the water in Owens River to irrigate the 200,000 acres of land, and the supplying of new towns. Second, would the water sell after the canal was completed, to the present land owners and further settlers.

We wish to impress deeply upon Mr. Stock, Engineer Turner and their London friends, that previous engineers who have examined the water in Owens River for the same purpose it is now intended to be used have reported it as being more than sufficient for this purpose. Respecting the sale of this water from the canal, one has only to look at the surroundings of other districts, which a few years ago was a desert, but with a system of canals have become rich and populated places. The question of selling the water is the most easy in this great undertaking. Mr. Stock has been to England several times at a great expense to himself in behalf of this enterprise and he deserves success, which we all wish him and we also hope Engineer Turner will endorse the report of prior engineers so that the works may be completed. By doing this he will confer upon this section of the County one of greatest boons ever bestowed upon mankind. The two gentlemen left for Los Angeles last Wednesday morning, going by private convevance.

### Aurora

The first load of ore from Aurora, to be practically tested by Parr & Tyack was hauled to the Syndicate mill on Tuesday More will follow, until the proposed quantity of twenty tons is on hand. The tailings will be submitted to the cyanide process, and if there is an encouraging profit it is probable that reduption works of some description will be erected at Aurora, when the most abandoned old camp will revive again. It would be singular if, after all these years of inactivity, it should take a new lease of life and become a bullion producer once more; but Bodie lay dorment for 10 years, yet it awoke and came to the front. So there is hope for Aurora.—Mining Index.

### Submarine Railway.

The submarine railroad, for the new steamer at Lake Tahoe, was sunk Tuesday. It was constructed on the beach about a mile north of Glenbrook and was towed into position and sunk. A diver is emaloyed to spike the railway in position. The track is nearly 500 feet long and constructed of the strongest material, banded together with iron and six feet wied. The new boat will be run into the water several times before launching and ballasted,—Truckee Republican.

### Judge Arnot will not serve.

D. J. Hession received the following dispatch last Tuesday:

Cannot accept the nomination for Judge. N. D. ARNOT

### Stray Notice

The following described horses are running on my ranch:

5 sorrels with reach tails.
2 bays.
1 brown with halter.
1 blue grey.

The owner will please call and pay damages and take them away.

JACOB HODGE.
May 25, 1896. Alabama Ranch.

### To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date I will not be responsible for any bills run, or debts contracted, by my sons, Ned and Frank McGann.

PETER McGANN.

Dated May 20, 1896.

P. W. Bennett Esq. declares himself a candidate for the office of Superior Judge, subject to the Republican convention It is known to every voter that Mr. Bennett is an able and experienced lawyer, having had an extensive practice in several counties of the State, a fact that would enable him to discharge the duties of that office in a conscientious manner.

A slight change has been made regarding the delivery of freight from the Independence depot. Formerly the freight could be obtained directly upon its arrival, but now none will be delivered until the surrender of the original receipt. The change caused quite an accumulation of freight for a while.

Farmers at Camp Independence and vacinity have been having trouble again over the water question, and a meeting was held at the school house last Saturday evening. The difference was between the several farmers living at the Fort and P. McGann, over the right to water in Oak Creek.

A new mining company with a capital stock of $2,500,000 has been formed at Dayton, Nevada. The object of the company is transact a general mining business, erect quartz mills, handle ores etc., says the Lyon County Times.

The Superintendent of the Carson Mint has received instructions from the Director of the Mint at Washington, to re-open the Mint to receive bullion, and to commence operations in the Refinery. —Yerington Rustler.

Judge Virdan of Mono County is expected here on the 12th of this month to hold court. It is understood that only the smaller cases and probate work will be handled, the water cases being continued.

A cyclone struck the city of St. Louis on the 27th of last month, killing over 500 people, wounding hundreds more and damaging property to the value of twenty million dollars.

Thirteen hundred people were trampled to death at Moscow, Russia, during the coronation services connected with the crowning of the Czar, last Saturday.

The Reward Mining Company will make another shipment and it is said will be the best shipment yet made from the mill. We could not learn the amount.

Mrs. F. Rhine will build a new house near where the pavilion stands this summer, to be used as a dwelling house.

There will be an entertainment at the M. E. Church next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Church fund. See ad.

B. Aguirre and E. McGann will start for Bodie within a few days, taking a wagon and number horses.

Miss Maud Cook will leave for Hawthorne in a couple of weeks to visit her sister, Mrs. Church.

E. Robinson will start his band of cattle for Monache next Monday.

The payroll of the Comstock grows larger every month.

"Silver Threads Among the Gold"—a convention song.

### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

## For Superior Judge

PAUL W. BENNETT hereby announces that he will be a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Inyo, at the election to be held on Nov. 3, 1896; subject to the decision of the Inyo County Republican Convention.

Independence, June 1st, 1896.

### MISCELLANEOUS


Tuesday Eve. June 9th

Literary and Musical Entertainment

By the ladies of the M. E. Church.

Admission Free

ICE-CREAM, COFFEE AND CAKE

EVERYBODY INVITED

M. E. CHURCH TUESDAY JUNE 9th

Tuesday Eve. June 9th

Tuesday Eve. June 9th

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, I will call at tailor shop times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED


## NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8, 1896.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel, having claimed:—

[illegible]

All of Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Tuesday, June 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the U. S. Surveyor-General's office, 410 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
District of California.

## NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of said corporation, at the office of the District Attorney, in the Court house at Independence, Inyo County, State of California, on

*Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1896,*

at two o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be lawfully transacted at said meeting.

Every stockholder is requested to be present in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated April 25, 1896.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 10th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 9, 1896, when such registeration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registeration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Notorary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registeration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Engley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Meitler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION, County Clerk.

Dated May 22, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. May 14, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on June 20, 1896, viz: Finley McIver, for the S W ¼ of Sec. 4, Tp 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph V. Skinner, Gilbert Christie, John Willett and Frank Lawrence, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND, Register.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

### DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Marmol, Nevada.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 28, levied on the 30th day of March, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Names. | No. Cert | No. Sh's. | Am't |
|---|---|---|---|
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 482 | 1250 | $125 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 4 5 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 4 8 | 745 | 74 50 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 5 8 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 514 | 500 | 50 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 516 | 600 | 60 00 |
| W W Sargeant Trustee | 518 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| G W Luce | 210 | 5 | 50 |
| G W Luce Trustee | 361 | 9 | 90 |
| Geo. Dillman | 530 | 98 | 98 00 |
| Israel Luce Trustee | 397 | 1000 | 100 00 |
| A F Rhine trustee | 447 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Percy Beamish trustee | 494 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Percy Beamish trustee | 495 | 225 | 22 50 |
| A J Hughes | 522 | 429 | 42 90 |
| G H Noble Trustee | 524 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 525 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 534 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 535 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 536 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 537 | 100 | 10 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 538 | 500 | 50 00 |
| F H Hilbert | 539 | 500 | 50 00 |
| Voss, Conrad & Co | 511 | 301 | 30 10 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 30 h day of March, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

Office—Room 323, Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 28, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lotin A. Anger, husband of Mrs. Lottie M. Anger, of Independence, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 663, for the ½ Sec. 22, T. 12 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo County, Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.


### MERCHANDISE.


## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The latest Spaing and Summe styles in Ladies and Men's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## A. K. Engley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

— x—x—x—

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.


### MERCHANDISE.


## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

## JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1896


## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,

Lone Pine, Cal.

MI

Stage

O

REGUL

—FR

Mojave T

FINE CO

FAST

The route lies thro

uresque and

Redrock

And along the base of

vada Mountains,

scenery in

Stage leaves Mojave

WEDNESDAYS AN

at 8:3

Stage leaves Keeler,

MONDAYS AND FR

at 8

W. K. MILL

INDEPENDEN

MEAT MAR

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very

kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausa

j19-tf

BELL'S

Flouring M

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and [illegible] First [illegible]

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $4.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

Regular meals for - - - - 25 cents
Board and Room, per day - $1 and 1.25
Board, per week - - - - - - $5.00
Board, per month - - - - - $20.00

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Arrangements can be had single [illegible]

ovening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**al Baking Powder**

**BSOLUTELY PURE**

## ...EARS.

**...e It to the World ...g in Poverty.**

...as Crouch, the com-...n Mavourneen," is ... in poverty. The old ...e and he raves about ... William IV., the cu-...blishers, his old tri-... Hundreds of thou-...o have been moved ...recital of his famous ...zed to learn that its ... For it is an old song ...luntary referred back to ... dead. But it was a ...d become old and will ...ower in the realm of ...an nature is essential-... poem itself was not ...rouch. It was first ...English magazine. Here ...ich saw it. That was in ...e musician was but 19 ... These are the verses:

...ourneen! The gray dawn ...dig,
...t the hunter is heard on the ...
...n her light wing the bright ...
...a shaking—
... Mavourneen! What! Slum-...still?
...forgotten how soon we must ...t?
...a thou forgotten this day we ... part
...r years and it may be forever.
...to art thou silent, thou voice of ...heart?

... Mavourneen! Awake from thy ...mbers!
...e mountains glow in the sun's ...ller light;
...nce is the spell that once hung ...y numbers?
... thy beauty, thou star of my ...ght!
...n, Mavourneen, my sad tears ...alling,
...that from Erin and thee I ...
...for years and it may be forever,
...why art thou silent, thou voice of ...y heart?

...rouch wrote out his melody and of-...d it to a firm of music sellers, who

FREDERICK NICHOLAS CROUCH.

paid him in hand just £5. They took the piece and coined money with it. Edition after edition was sold and the song swept over the world.

Out in Kansas a judge has ruled that "if a man calls on a girl several times and escorts her to entertainments occasionally he is legally engaged to marry her." That judge evidently is susceptible to outside influences. If an old maid asked him to do so he probably would issue an injunction to prevent the rising of the moon or would cheer-...y declare unconstitutional the laws

**...s of the Oceans.**

...f the ... is estimated ...aking the ... at 197,000,000, and ...epth supposed to be equal to that of the highest mountain, or four miles. The Pacific ocean covers 78,000,000 square miles, the Atlantic 25,000,000, the Mediterranean, 1,000,000.

"To my mind," remarked Squildig, "Nansen's greatest difficulty is not finding the north pole." "What is Nansen's greatest difficulty?" asked McSwilligen. "Finding his way back home."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, ...d the system is regular, then laxa-... other remedies are not needed. ...with any actual disease, one ...ended to the most skillful ...d in need of a laxative, ...the best, and with ...here, Syrup of ...most largely ...atisfaction.

**They Find Mr. Quay.**

"The way in which Mr. Quay does the little—in fact, most trivial—things indicates the shrewdness and uniqueness of his personality," remarked a Senate employe the other day.

"For instance, any man that comes to Washington to see Mr. Quay, and whom Mr. Quay wants to see—and there are hundreds of them—will go directly to his room, that of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and never ask a question of any kind. Not so with the friends of other Senators, for, while they may have been told how to reach their different rooms, they have, as a rule, to make inquiry for their location. I was amused the other day, when the callers for Mr. Quay were unusually large, to see how they went directly to his room, notwithstanding the circuitous route necessary to get to it. When I asked one of them how he knew where to find the room he showed me a card. It told the story. It contained very minute directions as to how to reach the Senator, and just what to do."—Washington Star.

**Glad to Get Back.**

Judge James H. Mulligan, United States consul to Samoa, who returned to his home in Lexington, Ky., recently, was given a banquet. At the banquet he made an address, the most remarkable part of which was the following:

"When I was away off on that little speck of land in the Pacific ocean and looked across the vast stretches of sea to the storms that were agitating this country, I could see no Democrats and no Republicans. It was America. The English, the Germans and all the others are against America, no matter what the diplomats may say. I feel that I have learned more in the last two years than I have learned before. I have borne my part in the battles of politics, have spoken bitter words, but when I stood under that mighty crag on that far-away speck in the ocean and helped to lay him to rest whom I had learned to love, and who I believe had learned to love me—Robert Louis Stevenson—I felt that if I ever got back home, I would not speak in an unkind word to a fellow-countryman, but would do all I could to bind up any wounds that I may have caused."

**Don Cameron's Weakness.**

J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who is just retiring from the Senate, was carefully trained in the art of politics by his father, Lincoln's famous Secretary of War. In the days when Cameron ruled Pennsylvania with absolute power one of its faithful henchmen was calling upon Simon Cameron, and in the course of the conversation he remarked:

"Senator, why is it that Don has never made much of a success of politics? He seems to have talent, and he has all the advantages of your prestige and influence."

"Well, Don is a likely fellow," replied the old man. "Don will get on all right. You must remember I started in life with a big advantage over Don."

"What was that?" asked the visitor.

"Poverty."

**Insignia of High Rank.**

In feudal days the sword was the insignia of rank. Worn as a part of a gentleman's ordinary dress, it was the outward and visible sign of superiority over the masses. Early in the eighteenth century it began to be laid aside, partly because it was cumbrous and partly because it led to mischief, not only in the chivalric form of extemporized duels between equals, but in cold-blooded murders of inferiors by "gentlemen." The noisy, drunken and bloodthirsty young ruffians of rank who at the beginning of the eighteenth century banded themselves together under the title of Mohocks increased the popular disgust against sword wearing. When Beau Nash, in the decade between 1730 and 1740, organized the fashionable society of England at Bath, he discouraged the wearing of swords as contrary to the repose and security of the water drinking, dancing and gambling world. From that time the fashion was doomed. Yet it lingered on, not only in England, but in America, until the close of the eighteenth century. The French revolution put an end to it in France at the same period. Yet traces of the old fashion survive even to this day in the irrelevant and useless buttons which still figure at the backs of gentlemen's coats, originally placed there to support the sword belt, and in the ungainly outline of the modern dress coat, which is the outcome of the habit of turning back the skirt of the full dress coat of the last century so as to conceal the greater part of the sword.—New York Herald.

**The New Photography.**

Oh, Roentgen, then the news is true,
And not a trick of idle rumor,
That bids us each beware of you
And of your grim and graveyard humor.

We do not want, like Dr. Swift,
To take our flesh off and to pose in
Our bones or show each little rift
And joint for you to poke your nose in.

We only crave to contemplate
Each other's usual full dress photo.
Your worse than "altogether" state
Of portraiture we bar in toto.

The fondest swain would scarcely prize
A picture of his lady's framework.
To gaze on this with yearning eyes
Would probably be voted tame work.

No. Keep them for your epitaph,
These tombstone souvenirs unpleasant,
Or go away and photograph
Mahatmas, spooks and Mrs. B-s-nt.
—London Punch.

**In the Stocks.**

Early in the present century, in 1805, my father and mother were enjoying their honeymoon in the country. My father was 23, his bride only 20. One day in their wanderings they came to the village stocks. He sat down on the bench, just to try how it felt, and placed his feet in the semicircular holes; she in girlish fun shut down the top board, when, to her horror, she found that it closed with a spring and that she had made her husband fast in the stocks. She had no idea to whom to apply to undo the spring; she had to leave her beloved one and run to the village in search of a rescuer. We can scarcely, in these days, imagine the difficulties that lay in her way. Any villager she met would receive her tale with jeers instead of sympathy, and then hasten to the spot to gaze on the unhappy occupier of the place of punishment. The bride was a very pretty girl, with softest nut brown eyes, and in her white embroidered gown and straw hat with simple ribbons she must have looked little like the wife of a vagrant. I do not know how she fared in her quest of the person who kept the key of the stocks, but at last she found the right man, probably the village constable, and persuaded him to come to her aid. He tried her patience greatly as he hobbled along, grumbling at the trouble she was giving him, and at last, when she came in sight of her husband, she found some of the villagers had assembled there, delighted to see a gentleman in the stocks, and imagining, or pretending to imagine, that he had been placed there for poaching or robbing the squire's henroost, or stealing a "turmit."

Luckily there were no rotten eggs at hand to destroy the beauty of the blue coat with its large gold buttons, or the shirt front with its broad plaited frill. At length the old constable contrived to turn the cruel lock, and the victim was free.—Temple Bar.

**The Life of a Salmon.**

Entering rivers to spawn, going down to the sea and re-entering the rivers constitutes shortly the life history of the salmon. Speaking generally, it feeds but little in fresh water, and loses weight. In the sea it feeds ravenously and increases at a most remarkable rate. One British killed salmon has attained to 70 pounds in weight and 4½ feet in length. This fish was taken in the Tay, and a cast of it is now in the Buckland museum. Although this was a monster fish, almost without precedent, yet 40 pound salmon are not at all uncommon. In rivers the food of the salmon consists mainly of ephemeræ and their larvæ, worms, and the spawn and fry of various fresh water fishes. In the sea its food is more varied and abundant. Salmon are invariably found in the proximity of shrimp grounds, and they devour enormous quantities of sand eels. That, however, upon which they most depend for sustenance is the myriad fry of the coarser sea fish.

Salmon seem to swim in the sea in comparatively small droves, probably of from 20 to 100, and it is certain that they are much given to hugging the coast line. They stay long on banks or in channels, where favorite food is to be had, and are only driven off by receding tides. In spring and summer they do not inhabit deep water, but keep more to the banks, usually in only a few fathoms of water. At this time the sand launce is much fed upon, as is the sea urchin in its earlier stages. Huxley asserts—and his assertion stands almost alone—that the salmon's food chiefly consists of a numerous class of small creatures found in semisolid masses upon the surface of deep water; in short, that the salmon swims in a species of animal soup, in which it has merely to open its mouth and swallow what enters it.—Cornhill Magazine.

"After that," remarked the young slim who had been telling an inane ghost story, "my mind was a blank." "That accounts for it," commended a sharp young woman, and there was an interregnum of profound silence.—Truth.

**POT BOILING.**

From the running of the maple trough in the Spring to the boiling of the apple butter pot in the fall, and all household boiling between times, there are a thousand chances of very severe scalds and burns. In all household work, winter and summer, in great factories and in nurseries, where careless children play with matches, there is need of something to be always on hand in such emergencies, and St. Jacobs Oil fills that want to the letter. With careful attention to directions for use, there is nothing more soothing, healing and curative than this great remedy for pain. It cures promptly, and, making a new surface, leaves no scars. The pain of scalds or burns is acute and torturing, and the relief by the use of the Oil is immediate and sure.

He—So they were married at home, eh? What did you think of the service? She—Not much. It was marked 'sterling,' but I'm sure it was plate.

# Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

# Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

### An Elixir of Life.

**T. A. Slocum Offers to Send Two Bottles Free of His Remedy to Cure Consumption and all Lung Troubles.**

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl Street, New York. Perfectly confident that he has an absolute remedy for the cure of consumption and all pulmonary complaints, he offers through this paper to send two bottles free to any reader who is suffering from lung trouble or consumption, also loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting. He invites those desirous of obtaining this remedy to send their express and post-office address, and to receive in return the two bottles free, which will arrest the approach of death. Already this remedy, by its timely use, has permanently cured thousands of cases which were given up, and death was looked upon as an early visitor.

Knowing his remedy as he does, and being so proof-positive of its beneficent results, Dr. Slocum considers it his religious duty, a duty which he owes to humanity, to donate his infallible remedy where it will assault the enemy in its citadel, and, by its inherent potency, stay the current of dissolution, bringing joy to homes over which the shadow of the grave has been gradually growing more strongly defined, causing fond hearts to grieve. The cheapness of the remedy—offered freely—apart from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the offer, who holds out life to those already becoming emaciated, and says: "Be cured."

The invitation is certainly worthy of the consideration of the afflicted, who, for years, have been taking nauseous nostrums without effect; who have ostracised themselves from home and friends to live in more salubrious climes, where the atmosphere is more congenial to weakened lungs, and who have fought against death with all the weapons and strength in their hands. There will be no mistake in sending for these free bottles—the mistake will be in passing the invitation by.

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Try Germea for Breakfast.

Mr. Andrew McNally, of the great Chicago publishing house, has purchased a 4000-acre tract of land, sixteen miles from Los Angeles, and is planting a millionaire colony. It is on the Santa Fe road near La Mirada station. Each purchaser is required to make improvements of the value of $25,000, to establish his home.

## AN EASY BET TO WIN.

**It Took Only a Short Time to Collect "More Than Twenty" Fools.**

They stepped to the edge of the sidewalk and looked long and earnestly in the direction of the cornice of one of the big buildings. Of course under the circumstances the man who had been standing in the doorway felt impelled to join them. He could not see anything extraordinary at the top of the building, but he kept his eyes upturned because they did.

A man who was hurrying along saw the three, and he at once forgot where he was going and what he had to do, and joined them.

"I told you so," said the man who had first cast his eyes in that direction, and he made a motion as if to point out something to his companion.

Four men who were passing saw the gesture and stopped to investigate, and before they had fairly fixed their gaze upon the cornice three others joined them.

"You may be right," returned the companion of the man who had first spoken, "but you said 20, you know."

Six more people, including two women, were now straining their eyes to see what was wrong with the cornice, and a rumor was in circulation that some one had tried to throw a child out of one of the windows. This was promptly denied by the man who knows it all and who is always present on such an occasion. He said that a gang of counterfeiters had been found on the top floor and had taken refuge on the roof, where they were preparing to do battle with the officers who had been sent to arrest them.

Meanwhile the little group at the edge of the sidewalk had swelled to a crowd of over a hundred.

"Well, are you satisfied now?" asked the man who had first stopped.

"Yes," replied his companion. "There are more than 20."

"More than 20 what?" anxiously inquired several of those nearest the two.

"Fools," returned the first speaker promptly, "inspired idiots. You see, we had a dispute as to the number of fools to be seen on the streets of a great city, and I bet him we could gather 20 around us in ten minutes by simply standing out here and looking up at the cornice. Gentlemen, there are more than 20 of you here, and I win."

Then a hundred or more solemn looking men, and a few women, went on about their business, and they all felt like kicking themselves without intermission for a period of not less than two hours.—Chicago Post.

**His Mistake.**

The New York Recorder gives a story of a young lawyer who evidently did not consider the well-known learning of the judge a sufficient reason for omitting evidence of his own attainments.

The judge was compelled to listen to a case that had been appealed from one of the police courts. The young practitioner who appeared for the appellant was long and tedious; he brought in all of the elementary text-books, and quoted the fundamental propositions of the law.

At last the judge thought it was time to make an effort to close the argument.

"Can we not assume," he said pompously, "that the court knows a little about law itself?"

"That's the very mistake I made in the other court," answered the young orator, "and I don't want to let it defeat me twice."

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**Women at the Helm.**

Among the curiosities of the Russian dominions is a group of communes in the government of Smolensk, surrounding the convent of Besjukow, where not only do women vote, but where they practically do all the voting and office-holding.

As the returns from agriculture are very meager in the district, and there are large towns not far away, the male inhabitants of the Besjukow neighborhood emigrate to these towns early in spring to find work, leaving few but women and children at home, and not coming home to attend to the little matter of voting.

Inasmuch as the women have to do all the farm work as well as the housework in this singular community, it does not seem strange that they rather insist upon holding the offices, and not assigning them to such old men as may be about. Futhermore, it is said that they have for a period of several years managed all the public affairs of the Besjukow district so well that the men are quite content to abandon the tedious work of government to them.

Sometimes, when the "head woman" of the joint communes is presiding over a public assembly of women to pass upon important financial and other concerns, certain of the men have been known to come home for the purpose of merely looking on and admiring the method of procedure—or else of heartily felicitating themselves upon being rid of so bothersome a duty.

When you are to blame, acknowledge it; there is nothing in blaming your own mistakes on others.

Pray for a sound liver; you can be comfortable without money or fame.

# BANK PRESIDENT BEALS.

## The Great Financier Found Health in Paine's Celery Compound.

Prominent among the New England men whose brains and energy have helped to make the western states rich and powerful is General David T. Beals, president of the Union National Bank of Kansas City. Successful in his many enterprises, he lives today in a fine mansion at the corner of Independence and Wabash aves.

The work and the responsibility incumbent on the president of so important a banking institution as the Union National would endanger the sturdiest health. Gen. Beals' clear-headedness and good sense were as manifest in the choice of a remedy as in his business enterprises. He strengthened his tired nervous system by the use of Paine's celery compound. Its invigorating, health-giving effects justified his expectations, and showed in his own case the remarkable power of this much-discussed remedy for thoroughly restoring and strengthening the "run-down" system.

"I found Paine's celery compound an agreeable tonic and soothing to the nerves," says General Beals.

These are the concise words of commendation characteristic of the conservative business man and the influential banker, who has learned to weigh well his words.

The scanty sunlight and the stagnant, used-up air of living rooms during the winter reduces the strength and nervous energy, especially of persons employed constantly indoors. The need—the absolute necessity—of a genuine invigorator at this spring season has impressed itself on the attention of all thinking people.

In the famous laboratory of Dartmouth Medical School, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., discovered the formula of Paine's celery compound, a remedy that has become the standard nerve restorer, blood purifier, and strengthener from one end of the country to the other, a preparation that stands unrivalled as the medicine that makes people well.

It is a fact much commented upon that men and women of national reputation and prominence, like Gen. Beals, State Treas. Colvin of New York, Mr. Carlisle's private secretary, Mayor McShane of Montreal, Rev. Fr. Ouellet, Com. Howell, ex-Minister to Austria John M. Francis, and a host of others who are careful what they employ when sick, and have the amplest opportunities for finding out what is best, have of their own accord sent letters describing fully their permanent recovery from rheumatism, heart weakness, sleeplessness, debility, kidney troubles, and diseases of the stomach and liver. In all these cases Paine's celery compound was the one remedy that was able to completely and permanently bring back health, make poor blood again rich and pure, and regulate and build up the nervous system when weakened and deranged.

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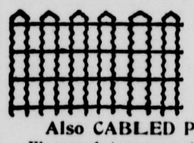

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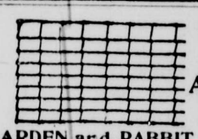

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 12. 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 52. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., JUNE 12, 1896. WHOLE NO. 1337.

## A GOLD FILLED CAVE.

### OLD JOHN DONAHOE'S SECRET MINE TO BE OPENED AT LAST.

**Untold Treasure Under Guard—English Capitalists and New Yorkers Cast Eyes on the Wealth—An Old Squaw Told the Secret—Maybe a New Cripple Creek.**

Gold has been discovered in Putnam county, N. Y., and some of the largest capitalists in that section are said to be interested in the development of the mines.

It was several years ago that nuggets of gold were first found on the shores of Indian Lake, about a mile back from Garrison's. Silver in large quantities was also found, and at that time a multitude of prospectors were drawn to the spot. Free fights occurred when claims were being staked out, and for weeks a state of anarchy prevailed on the grounds. As in the present rush to Westchester county, the operators then had no right to take gold from the place. Mr. Donahoe, the owner of the land, called upon the authorities for protection, and the jumpers were ejected. For years afterward nothing was done to develop the mines.

Capitalists came and offered Donahoe large sums for his tract of mountainous land, but he refused to sell. It had been gossiped around the village that Donahoe knew where the principal bed of precious ore lay, but he kept his own counsel. An Indian woman had been brought up in the Donahoe family from her childhood, and she it was, the gossips said, who imparted the secret to old John Donahoe.

About five years ago the old man died, and on his deathbed he told his son where the vein was.

Several months ago the younger Donahoe decided to work the mines. He hired laborers and began in a systematic manner. He called upon Speaker Fish and explained his situation. John M. Toucey of the Hudson River railroad, Samuel Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, Assemblyman Louis F. Goodsell of Highland Falls, and a few others were also let into the secret.

The project of starting a big mining company was discussed, but the desire of the majority was to keep the matter a secret until it was certain that gold in paying quantities could be dug. In the meantime all the land in the vicinity was secured.

Donahoe still kept his men at work and soon made other discoveries. He found a cave which extended fully 500 feet into the heart of the mountain. Chambers filled with stalactites and stalagmites of unusual brilliancy made it look like an enchanted place. Lumps of silver ore weighing several pounds were found. Gurgling streams of spring water ran through the center, and on the bottom small nuggets of the precious metal were found. The walls were also studded with lumps of silver ore.

Other chambers of unknown extent branched north and south, but the lack of good air prevented the explorers from proceeding. Donahoe closed up the mouth of the cave and set his men to work drilling and digging over the spot where his father said the richest vein was concealed.

There shafts are now being sunk, and the new machinery will soon enliven the surrounding hills.

Recently half a dozen English speculators paid the place a visit and commenced making soundings. Donahoe's men warned them off, and since then they have hovered around the district. A score of New York mining operators also came prepared to jump claims. A liberal display of six shooters caused their quick departure.

Donahoe still runs the hotel at Garrison's. He is excited over his good fortune. He is a single man, not much over 30 years of age.

When Assemblyman Goodsell was asked about the mine, on his way to Albany, he was reticent and wondered how the news leaked out. He admitted having heard of the gold mines at Indian Lake, and intimated that there were also large quantities of gold in the mountain on the west shore of the Hudson. He denied owning stock in the mine, but thought it likely that the millionaires of the Garrison slope were helping Donahoe. Donahoe says that the quantity of ore so far unearthed will pay for the labor and expense incurred. He has several beautiful specimens of ore in his office.—New York World.

## A FLOATING CHAPEL.

**Business and Religion Adrift In an Ohio River Boat.**

A novel floating chapel boat, for the double purpose of preaching the gospel and transacting business, has just been fitted out at Kuttawa, a station on the Ohio valley railroad and Cumberland river, north of Hopkinsville, Ky., and will make evangelizing voyages along the Cumberland and Ohio rivers between Cairo, Ills., and Nashville.

The vessel is being run by Rev. William Marshall, a minister, who was for years a commercial traveler. He will keep his family with him and pay his expenses by selling goods and preaching the gospel along his route of travel.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**It's His Business.**

If Edison does not turn the Roentgen discovery to commercial use, he's not the man we think he is. His wizard wand always points to gold, because utility means profit, as profit means utility.—New York Recorder.

**A Test of Eligibility.**

Fashion has imposed a new duty upon every young man. He must be able to poke a young lady's puff sleeves into the sleeves of her jacket without ripping any stitches.—Atchison Globe.

**Poor Thing!**

In course of time Johanna, the Central park chimpanzee, will become a magazine contributor or syndicate writer.—Washington Post.

## ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

**The Great Lawyer and Silver-Tongued Prince of Agnostics.**

That was a strange spectacle which was presented in Chicago on a recent Sunday, when Robert G. Ingersoll, who for more than a score of years has consecrated the flower of his surpassing eloquence to ridicule, satirization and denunciation of preachers and churches and the Bible, spoke from a Christian pulpit, at the invitation of a preacher and of a church, to 3,000 followers of the Christian banner. For once the animosities engendered by bitter words were laid aside. The great audience bowed its head in silent sympathy with an orthodox Christian invocation to God and petition for the blessing of Christ; then listened for two hours to the eloquent denier of all that is called supernatural or divine, of all that is unknowable, except by faith, in religion. And Ingersoll was as magnanimous as his audience. Not once did he utter a word to wound the sensibilities of his hearers. Orator and auditors met on the common ground of considering what can be done and should be done to uplift humanity. That was his theme; on that he dwelt. There was no scoffing at religion, no jeering at simple faith, and when the logic of the speaker's thought roused an echo in the hearts of his hearers, they gave him generous meed of applause. These burst of approval were anything but infrequent. The audience of Christians heard from the infidel thoughts both old and new, but all clothed in beautiful language. The address was given in the place of worship of the Church Militant, of which Dr. John Rusk is pastor.

ROBT. G. INGERSOLL.

Ingersoll, the silver-tongued prince of agnostics and greatest of orators, was born in Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational preacher, of such liberal views that he was persecuted for them, and in his early life Robert G. Ingersoll imbibed an intense hatred of Calvinism which grew with his growth and finally made him the enemy of all forms of religion. His boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois and at the age of 24 he took up the practice of law at Peoria, Ill. During the war he was colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and after the war his ability as an orator and Republican campaign speaker gave him a reputation in the West, which was made national by his famous "plumed-knight speech" in the Republican National Convention of 1876, by which he placed James G. Blaine in nomination. Since that time he has lived in Washington and New York. He has been connected with the most famous modern law cases, for his legal ability is extraordinary. His lectures and law practice have made him wealthy.

## FATIMA II. BORN.

**A Water Baby that Some Time Will Weigh Tons**

A baby hippopotamus is a new arrival at the menagerie in Central Park, New York. "Mrs. Fatima," the mother, weighs 4,465 pounds, and cherishes her baby as much as a human mother does. Fatima II., judging from the noise that she makes, is composed of nothing but lungs. During the first day the babe kept up a howl that would have drowned out the roar of Niagara Falls. The first thing baby did was to get out of the water. It looked like a new-born calf, and it walked like a seal.

While baby was wabbling around, Grandma Murphy—who has been with Fatima all through her illness, and had been forcibly ejected by the aid of three battering rams, peeped through a crack from the adjoining cage, and, thinking her grandchild was getting gay, she roared high disapproval.

But Fatima the second wasn't feazed. She was having lots of fun finding out what her legs were made for. From the way she used them she probably thought they were wings.

When mamma started to shove baby back into the tank baby went for mamma. That settled it. Mamma rolled over, squeezed herself together until she did not take up much more room than an ordinary house and pretended to be asleep and out of sight.

THE BABY HIPPOPOTAMUS.

**New Woman in China.**

The new woman has arisen in China. At Shuntun the daughter of a magistrate acts as his treasurer, and the district is startled at the fact that he has made 50,000 taels since she began to "finance" his affairs, six months ago.

There is, after all, but one reliable way to increase your income, and that is to reduce your expenses.

## FUN WHILE WAITING.

### A MYSTERIOUS FAT GERMAN IN A NEW YORK FERRYHOUSE.

**He Seemed to Be Sleepy, Yet He Provided Entertainment For Those Present Until the Boat Arrived, and Then He Went Aboard and Disappeared.**

He was a fat German. He looked as if he might be a prosperous saloon keeper. He signalized his entrance into the Cortlandt Street ferry house by a series of loud meows which sounded so natural that the half hundred people who were waiting for the boat looked around for the cats. The fat man was under the weather. He strolled over to the steam radiator in the center of the room, and in a couple of minutes voices were heard. First they were in the northeast corner of the room up near the ceiling. Some one up there seemed to be carrying on an animated conversation with himself. It was plain that the some one was a German.

"Chakey," said the voice, "vod your vife vill say do you alretty, ha? You voz one tam fool k'vick yet."

The women in the ferryhouse began to look nervous. They gazed at the ceiling at the spot from where the voice seemed to come. The men were looking there too. The fat German stood by the radiator, his head over his breast, and seemed to be sound asleep.

"Fire! Fire! Fire!" cried a voice in the southwest corner.

Everybody jumped up. The women grabbed the arms of their escorts. The fat German still slept, and the voice sounded again, this time seemingly from the platform of an automatic weighing machine.

"Chakey, you vos a prute! Vod for you vand der ladies do sgare vod? I bunch your nose alretty."

This was somewhat reassuring. Everybody seemed to realize at the same instant that there was a ventriloquist with a big range of voice around somewhere, and everybody looked at the German. He seemed still to be asleep. But in a moment he moved uneasily. Then he lifted the ragged stump of a cigar he had in his hand, opened his eyes sleepily and put the stump into his mouth. Some fire was left in the cigar stump, but he didn't seem to notice it. He munched on the butt as if it were a sweet morsel. Everybody was watching him. He chewed perhaps a minute. Then he swallowed the stump, and the next instant pulled a new cigar out of his ear, bit off the end and lighted it.

"I no puy cigars," he said. "I maig dem."

The crowd was mightily interested and gathered closer around. He didn't seem to like that, and he snorted:

"Vod you think, you vools beeble? Gauze I make a cigar you dink I vos a vool. I unmake one." Saying which he put the fresh cigar, lighted as it was, back into his ear. He seemed to shove it out of sight and calmly took from his other ear the ragged butt that he had but a moment before chewed up and swallowed. He pulled on it. It was still lighted. One of his eyelids began twitching.

"My lug vos gone," he said. "I haff nails in my head ven vools loog ad me."

With the tips of his fingers he lifted the twitching lid and pulled out a five inch iron spike, like those used to fasten down steel rails.

"I vos durn do one beice off iron alretty if you beobles dond ka'vit," he snorted, and he pulled another spike from the other eye. At the same instant the ragged butt disappeared, and in its place was another fresh cigar. He lit that. Next he pulled a couple of yards of muslin out of his mouth and wiped his eyes, after which he put back the spikes. He seemed to drive them right into the ball of either eye. The women were shocked and turned away. He pulled a whisky glass from his pocket, bit pieces out of it and chewed them with relish.

"Chentlemens," he said, "I voz 'ungry. Cand you hellub me?"

"Thought it was a fake like that," said two or three of the men in the crowd.

"Well, it's a cold day when he gets any of my money," said two or three others.

"Money?" growled the fat German. "You dink I am lige you vool beobles vod ead mead nid. I voz nod. I ead baber; dod voz cheaber. Vill semepoddy helb a boor man do a biece off baber? Ziff me dod," he said, snatching an evening paper from the hands of one of the men. He tore two pages from it, and beginning on the corner of one he stuffed it into his mouth and ate it. At least it disappeared. Then he tackled the other page, and that went.

"Poor man," said one sympathetic woman, "he must be hungry. But how can he eat that stuff?"

The second page was gone, all but a little corner. The fat German's cheek bulged. A voice over his head said:

"Chakey, you've god doo much; you voz a hog."

He seized the corner of the paper that was sticking out and began pulling at it. It came in the shape of a perfect cone, alternately red, white and blue in color. He held his head back and pulled. Still the colored cone kept coming. It ended at about the second yard. He handled it tenderly a moment, juggled it around, and finally turning it point down stuck it down his throat. Down and down it went, until it was out of sight. He closed his mouth. The cigar all this time had been missing. It appeared now, still lighted.

The coming in of the boat stopped the fun. The fat German was the first man aboard. He sank into a corner in the men's cabin and in two minutes was snoring. Who he was or what became of him nobody on the boat knew. He went out upon the rear deck when the boat was half way to Jersey City and disappeared.—New York Sun.

That man lives twice who lives the first life well.—Herrick.

## GUIDES TRAINS IN SAFETY.

**A Young Woman of Kansas With Important Matters on Hand.**

Miss Byrd Watkins of Topeka has the distinction of being the only woman train dispatcher, on a single track, in the United States, and the responsibility of such a position attaches no little importance to the young woman who holds it.

Miss Watkins is stationed at Junction City, on the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railway, a through line from Kansas City to Denver and its branches, the Junction City and Fort Kearney branch, from Junction City to Concordia and Belleville; the Solomon City branch, from Solomon City to Beloit, and the Salina and southwestern branch, from Salina to McPherson.

Miss Watkins is one of the three "shifts" working eight hours each, and is on the second "trick," as the time between 4 o'clock in the afternoon and midnight is called. She is in full charge of the office during that time. Her duties as dispatcher on a single track differ materially from those of a double track dispatcher, as meeting points must be made for all trains going in opposite directions.

MISS BYRD WATKINS.

She is a Kentuckian by birth. Her father, who was a lawyer, died 14 years ago, leaving a wife and three daughters, of whom Miss Byrd is the eldest. She is just past 23, and her progress in the line of work she has chosen has been rapid. Her first situation was that of operator for the Union Pacific at Deer Trail, Colo. From that place she went to Topeka and was employed by the same railroad there for four years, until October, 1894, when she was promoted to Junction City as train dispatcher.

Few women have the clear head and steady nerve required to fill such a position. Miss Watkins is a nice looking girl, with a tall, slender figure, and has blue eyes and light brown hair. Her manner is pleasing and refined.

"When I first went into the office," she said, "the superintendent remarked that I should be accomplishing a great deal if I learned to be a train dispatcher without swearing. I must confess that I have more sympathy with men on that score, but when I feel obliged to find an outlet for my feelings I just get up and walk round and round the table. I have had no accidents since I began—not even a narrow escape."

Miss Watkins is said to be the youngest dispatcher on the road. The Southwest Railway Record publishes a paragraph complimentary to the young lady, and an official of the road is quoted as saying, "I would not give her up for any man dispatcher on our system."—Kansas City Star.

**Don't Use Slang.**

Bishop Potter's word at the Vassar Alumnæ association, at its luncheon recently, deserves accentuation. His talk dealt with the abuses and claims of our mother tongue. "Slang," said he, among other things, "is one of the greatest dangers to which our tongue is subjected. Just as a coin is debased, so is a language, and in this connection I will say that the dialect story, with all of its tenderness and pathos, is of doubtful value." He urged upon his hearers the necessity to avoid the danger of which he felt sure every woman present was conscious, "that of giving vigor to expression by the aid of slang." He spoke, too, of the risky stimulant to the use of slang among young women from the fact that such words on their lips create a laugh among men. "Believe me," closed the bishop earnestly, "that on the testimony of young men themselves you can wear no charm greater than that of reserved, cultivated, choice speech. Use your eye, your mind, your lip, to lift up the great tongue, Shakespeare's tongue, which we all inherit."

**Mrs. Blinn's Idea.**

A reception was given recently to Mrs. Nellie Holbrook Blinn of California at the equal suffrage headquarters, Portland, Or. Mrs. Blinn said that all the political parties of her state except the Democratic had indorsed the pending woman suffrage amendment by resolutions or planks in their platforms. Mrs. Blinn thought that the accumulation of vast rolls of suffrage petitions had better be discontinued. She said the work of securing them was expensive and burdensome, and no attention was paid to them. What is needed is to educate men into the understanding that suffrage for women will benefit men as well as women, and then their opposition will cease.

**Lady Wilde's Masterpiece.**

The recent death of Lady Wilde of London recalls the fact, says a London paper, that it was she who wrote the famous leading article, headed "Jacta Alea Est," in the Dublin Nation, which constituted the chief count in the crown indictment for high treason against the editor of that journal, who is now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, an octogenarian literary recluse at Nice. The article in question was published at the height of the revolutionary fever in 1848. As a sample of blood stirring English prose it still retains its place in a number of collections, and especially those issued on the other side of the Atlantic.

## JAPANESE FENCING.

### SKILLFUL WORK WITH FOILS MADE OF SPLIT BAMBOO.

**An Encounter Witnessed In the Sunrise Singlestick Club of Honolulu—Surprising Quickness and Skill In Attacking and Defending.**

If you are ever asked to engage in a duel with a Japanese, being the challenged party, select any implement rather than the singlestick, for unless you are proficient in thrusts and parries you will be "done up" in short order.

In feudal times every ablebodied Japanese was obliged to become an expert swordsman, so that in the event of war he could go to the front and do his share of fighting. But with the improvement in the methods of warfare, which the Japanese were quick to adopt, the short sword has been relegated to the back yard and the shop of the bric-a-brac dealer, and fencing is merely a pastime known as gek ken. In the civil war in Japan, 18 years ago, however, there were certain companies of guards, armed with swords, who did some very effective and bloody work with them.

There is a club in Honolulu, with headquarters on Maunakea street, whose members have an instructor in the use of the singlestick. The organization is solely for amusement, rather than for business, though there is probably a desire on the part of the leaders to perpetuate the old fashioned methods of their forefathers in quelling rebellions. Just now this club, the Sunrise, is without an instructor, so that there is but little practice and no exhibitions.

The headquarters of the Sunrise Singlestick club is on the lower floor of the building occupied by the Japanese newspaper of the same name. Through the kindness of Editor Satto, and Hiraoka, business manager of the paper, a reporter was given an opportunity to witness an exhibition between Yajimai and Karikawa, two expert handlers of the sticks.

By the way of introduction the combatants removed their kimonas and donned loose skirts and a helmet with strong iron bars across the face. Then they sheathed their bodies with stiff bamboo breastplates. Heavily padded gloves with gauntlets finished the costume. The "short sticks" are about five feet long, and are made of several pieces of bamboo fastened together. There seemed to be no call of "time" by a referee. The men stepped to the center of the room and saluted each other by a motion of the arm, and then one uttered a guttural sound signifying his unwillingness to begin the fray and they crossed sticks, the point of each being held on a level with the neck and the handle grasped with both hands. Yajimai led, and throughout the bout was acting on the offensive, while Karikawa braced himself so as to resist and ward off any blow that might be directed toward him. Once he was thoughtless. Yajimai gave him a crack on the helmet that resounded through the room. All the time the men were fencing they were shouting as if warning each other to look out for what might be coming.

To the stranger who is not familiar with the rules there seemed to be no rest for the men. If one should receive a blow which under ordinary circumstances would warrant his going down for a few seconds, long enough to recover, it must simply end with the desire, and his next move will be to get back at his opponent. In this exhibition Karikawa, who was rather more stockily built than his foe, had the best of the first of the fight, but the end was a draw, and the men retired windless and with the perspiration pouring from their faces.

The wrist seemed to be the part of the anatomy oftenest aimed at, and while that part of the arm is protected by a padded gauntlet the humerus is bare, and a strong blow means a heavy welt and a sore arm. At the end of the contest spoken of, here Yajimai carried a mark which was quite blue. If a blow on the wrist is severe enough, it will disable a fencer, and the fight ends, and if it cannot be accomplished in that way a fencer will raise his stick high above and inclined toward the back of his head, very much after the style of ancient executioners in the chopping block process, and bring it down with all his strength on his rival's head—if he can. Celerity marks every movement of the fencer, so that the observer's eye is taxed to its utmost to keep track of the men.

Singlestick fencing among the Japanese is so different from anything attempted by the white people that it is difficult to make comparisons or draw conclusions. If quickness in an attack or parry is the secret of the game, Yajimai and Karikawa should be entitled to positions as experts. Their endurance, too, is remarkable, considering the thickness of the clothing worn. Swathed as they are in heavily padded suits, evidently much depends upon the eye, and it is when one of the fencers catches the eye of his opponent off his guard that he attempts a blow, but to ascertain when the eye is not attending to its business is much too difficult for a stranger to solve, shielded as the fencer's face is with iron bars set closely together.

There are four points in a match with singlesticks between Japanese—a blow on the back of head, a fair one, for glancing strokes do not count; a thrust at the throat, a stroke on the wrist and a stroke on the side. There is no rule as to the position a fencer must occupy in delivering any one of these blows—it may be from either side and from one or both hands. If it is a "chopper," it is apt to be one that will make the man receiving it wince, even though he be protected by all sorts of grotesque contrivances.—Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

**Rare Enough.**

Landlady—Do you like your steak rare, Mr. Boardlong?

Mr. B.—No rarer than it is, madam.—Detroit Free Press.

**Those Dear Cows.**

From first to last, Arnold must have published between 20 and 30 volumes, and as we are told that writing did not come easily to him it is clear that Mr. Morley's description of him as one of the most occupied men of his time is not exaggerated. His correspondence therefore was confined almost wholly to his own family, and is naturally filled with such personal matters as they would be most concerned to know. The fireside concerns of his daily existence—his children, his pets, his health, his garden, the places he visited, the dinners he ate, and the people in whose company he ate them.

The bulk of these letters were written to his mother, and news of his children naturally plays a large part in them. "They go everywhere with me that I will take them, and their talk is delightful. We passed a yard the other day where there were cows, and N. said: 'What a nice smell from those dear cows, papa! Isn't it kind of the dear cows to give us smells?'" One can imagine with what pleasure the grandmother would read such instances of the little one's quickness and sympathy. One can imagine with what pleasure the father would write them. But alien eyes, bent possibly upon their own children and their own cows, may be pardoned for reading unmoved such essentially familiar and domestic records. There is a saying: "Never tell your troubles. You only take up the time of the man who is waiting to tell you his." In this hard and busy world the saying perhaps holds good of other things than troubles. — Macmillan's Magazine.

**New York as a Literary Mart.**

Edward W. Bok, in The Ladies' Home Journal, writes of "The American Literary Center," and presents the claims of New York and Boston (between which cities it may be inferred he believes it rests) for the distinction. He summarizes New York in this way: "New York undoubtedly offers the largest market for literature of any city in America. This is naturally so, as must always follow in the case of the largest and wealthiest city of any country. The Empire City controls the largest number of publishing houses, even though it cannot claim all the principal ones. It has a larger number of magazines and periodicals of all kinds than any other city, even though it is deprived the right to the first and foremost of all American literary periodicals, the leading eclectic magazine of the world or of the most widely circulated channels of serial literature. But, unquestionably, it has the majority, and a powerful majority it is. It has libraries galore, one might almost say, yet the two principal libraries of the country are in other cities. Its list of authors, resident of the city or near it, is long and representative, embracing some of the most gifted pens which make contemporaneous American literature. If all our best writings do not emanate from its immense places of output, a goodly portion undeniably do."

**Poor Louisa's Sore Throat.**

A teacher in a national school who had been much annoyed by truancy, says London Answers, has recently been stringent in enforcing the rule that her scholars, on their return to school after an absence, must bring her a note stating in full the cause of such absence, the note to be in the writing of a parent or guardian. The following is a note brought by one of her pupils after two weeks' absence:

"Louisa was absent monday, please excuse her.

"Louisa was absent toosday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent wensday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent thursday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent friday, she had a sore throte.

"Read this over again for the next week."

**Beauties of "the Code" Illustrated.**

Two young Russian officers attached to the Orsk infantry regiment recently quarreled over their cups in a cafe chantant at Orenburg, and one of them struck the other across the cheek with his open hand. The subalterns were intimate comrades, and the aggressor made an ample and satisfactory apology when he came to his senses. This was cordially accepted by his friend, but the regimental court of honor decreed that the officers should fight, and a duel was arranged with pistols at 20 paces. The young lieutenant who had received the affront and forgiven his friend was hit in the thigh and crippled, and consequently is unfitted for further service.—London News.

**Something For Nothing.**

"It is astonishing," said an observant woman not long ago, "how much some people will give if they think they are getting something for nothing. Now I teach my children constantly that anything of value can never be had for nothing. There is such a thing as luck, and there are bargains, but in the end you will find that such luck never comes to those who are always on the lookout for it, and that bargains are obtained only by those who know what to buy, where to buy and how to buy."

Perseverance is surely the keystone of luck,
And fortune will favor the one who has pluck.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

**Applying the Proverb.**

The Louisville Courier-Journal tells of an extremely religious man who lives on Lost creek in Greenup county. He is a close student of his Bible, and doesn't propose to live on Lost creek in the next world if he can help it. A few nights ago he was searching the Scriptures and ran across the admonition of Solomon, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." After studying the matter over he concluded that the rod had not been applied often enough to his own family of seven hopefuls, and he yanked the entire seven out of bed and administered a sound whipping to very one of them.

## BATTLE [illegible]

### REMINISCENC[illegible] IN T[illegible]

**Warm In His Pra[illegible] Goodness of G[illegible] seph Was a [illegible] Qualities of His Opp[illegible]**

William Woodcock [illegible] General Gibbon, the fa[illegible] er, for more than five ye[illegible] the commander of the d[illegible] Dakotas. He was a ci[illegible] ice and was made a co[illegible] eral and the other o[illegible] the councils to which [illegible] few [illegible] admitted. Su[illegible] the one held the evenin[illegible] tle of the Big Hole, w[illegible] of General Gibbon e[illegible] the number of warrio[illegible] of Chief Joseph, the [illegible] who ever crossed the pa[illegible] The battle was a victo[illegible]

"If anybody tells y[illegible] Gibbon wasn't a fight[illegible] he lies and charge it t[illegible] liam yesterday. "Gen[illegible] all right. I remember [illegible] called the officers togeth[illegible] with them about the batt[illegible] day. He had sent out sc[illegible] had come back and sai[illegible] 'heap Indians' ahead. The[illegible] as many tepees as usual, [illegible] learned somehow that th[illegible] many as 16 men to the tep[illegible] estimated the Indians as s[illegible] dred, I don't remember just [illegible] General Howard was expected [illegible] time, and General Gibbon call[illegible] cers together and said to the[illegible]

"'Boys, the Indians are [illegible] ahead of us and the question is w[illegible] we will go after them or not. [illegible] know, if we wait for General Ho[illegible] we may never have a chance.'

"There wasn't a man in the cro[illegible] who didn't hold up his hand to s[illegible] that he was in favor of a fight. T[illegible] was the kind of a man Gibbon was, [illegible] that was the kind of men he had w[illegible] him. There were 26 or 27 citizens w[illegible] lived down in that country who we[illegible] following the command and campi[illegible] just a short distance from us. Gen[illegible] Gibbon called them in and ask[illegible] what they wanted to do. He tol[illegible] that if they were going to go [illegible] fight there would be an under[illegible] that they would be under his co[illegible] Out of the whole of them there [illegible] about a dozen who didn't turn back [illegible] that, and it is a remarkable fact th[illegible] those who staid were nearly all kill[illegible] There were ten dead civilians the ne[illegible] day, and their leader was shot throug[illegible] the hips, and never did recover entire[illegible] from the wound. It was a real battle, [illegible] and we lost 85 killed and wounded, out [illegible] of a part of five companies of the Sev[illegible] enth regiment. There were 200 or 25[illegible] soldiers in the engagement.

"General Gibbon was wound[illegible] through the thigh that d[illegible] taken to his tent, [illegible] take care [illegible] couple [illegible] even[illegible] a pa[illegible] howitz[illegible] got it b[illegible] enough. [illegible] to dest[illegible] besides [illegible] that I wo[illegible] them. W[illegible] whe[illegible] di[illegible] ju[illegible] w[illegible]

A. N. BELL.

BISHOP CREEK

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[illegible] And whe[illegible] ers supplied o[illegible] that she [illegible] through and [illegible] C. Railroad. [illegible] she hadn't moved [illegible] for all the world as if she were alive. And there was an officer shot so that the bullet went into his skin near one of the soft ribs and came out in exactly the same place it went in, after going around his body and keeping under the skin all the way. The doctors ran a cord through it, and they used to pull it back and forth every day to keep it from healing too fast. He got well, and there was a black ring around him the rest of his life, one of the prettiest things you ever saw.

"We couldn't find any dead Indians to speak of after the fight, and we wondered what we had done. One of the scouts went out and came back and said, 'Heap Injun dead.' We didn't find any marks of it, but he showed us where there were bodies cached by the hundreds. You know an Indian will bury his dead if he has to take all kinds of chances to do it. There were over 100 bodies in one hole we found on the side of the bank of the river.

"Old Chief Joseph was a man to remember. There was never a general who was more brave than he was. He was a match for some of the best of them. When he was at the head, there was no such thing as one soldier being good for eight or ten Indians, as you hear people say.

"General Gibbon was a mighty fine man. I don't expect to meet a better one. He was as brave as they make them, and he was always as good to his men as a father would have been. There will be many a man who still lives in this country who will be sorry that Gibbon is dead."—Helena Independent.

**Gender Epicene.**

Nurse (to young husband)—A beautiful ten pound baby, sir!

Young Husband (getting things mixed in his excitement)—Glorious! Am I a father or a mother?—Charlottestown (P. E. I.) Patriot.

**An Unfailing Soporific.**

Husband (to his wife, who is going off on a journey)—And then, Emily, [illegible] so good as to send me [illegible] from time to time. [illegible] furn[illegible] age to get to sleep w[illegible] Humoristiche Bl[illegible]

NDENT.
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sachusetts to have a public school den-
tist appointed to see that the teeth of the
children are kept in good condition, the
School Board, of course, to pay the bills.
The children would thus get not only
their heads but their teeth filled at public
expense and the next thing would be to
have their stomachs filled in the same
way.

While the two thousand victims of the
Czar's barbecue remained unburied the
Emperor of all the Russias continued the
dance and festivities of the coronation
ceremonies. How much greater an
Emperor he would have been had he
ordered the court into mourning. But,
then, only peasants were trampeled to
death.

The ease with which the Italians and
the Abyssinians have managed to quit
fighting without resorting to diplomacy
to establish peace shows how simple a
thing it is for men to reach an agreement
when both sides are satisfied they have
had enough.

The king may rule o'er land and sea,
The lord may live right royally,
The soldier rude in pomp and pride,
The sailor roam o'er the ocean wide;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,
The craftsmen fashion wonderous things,
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,
The miner follows the precious leads,
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The merchant he may buy and sell,
The teacher do his duty well;
But men may toil through busy days,
Or men may stroll through pleasant ways;
From king to beggar, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth;
He's partner with the sun and rain;
And no man loses for his gain;
And men may rise, and men may fall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,
Who finds us milk and fruit and meat;
His purse be heavy, his heart be light,
And all go right;
His hands let fall,
Must feed us all.
Weekly Union.

# Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
June 5, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70¾ deg. W. 36 chs. 3 9 3 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg. E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. 80. S. 24 deg. E. x 16 t., S. 61 W. S. 73¼ deg. W. 268 li ks distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence 10 chs. to bed of canyon. S 76 deg. W. 5.40 chs. 362.30 ft. ascending L about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 83½ deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N 85½ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 8½ deg. W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft. deep. S. 21½ deg. W. 310 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 86 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 89 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

**Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and Last Chance S. E. cor. No. I I U. S S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. I South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Var. 15 deg. 10 min. E. on South boundary. S. 72¼ deg. W 19 45 c s. descending to bed of canyon N. E. x S. W. 10.93 chs. 721 4 10 ft. ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 88¼ deg E 127 links distant bed of canyon and 184 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.40 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon 1.95 chs. 722 7 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. E. cor. No. III U S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears S 67 deg. W. 170 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E. corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9¼ deg. W. 49 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 330 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493 0 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S (mound 4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76¼ deg. E. 10 70 chs. 706 2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high) whence bears N. 6¾ deg. E 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68¼ deg. E. 5 20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11 34 chs. 748 4 10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base, 2 ft. high) whence bears N. 9¼ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock and No 2 at S. auth end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18.27 chs. and ½ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 Tps. 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 36 deg. 23 min. 54 sec. E., 22.89 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 9¼ deg E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3 17 chs. to bed of canyon. 4 61 chs. 301.26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I II. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II and S. W. L. L. N. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.08 chs. to wagon road. 8 97 chs. 592 0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17 785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17.785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
Register.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

# Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENDE, CAL.,
June 5, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1281 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 594.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 37 and 45 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 37 and 45 being as follows:

**Survey of the Lode Lino. Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 79° E. 537 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 10° W. 498 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with drifts &c. at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 39° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen south, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.09 chs. 401 9-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline some 300 feet in depth. N. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 32½° W. 460 links distant center of stable 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 08 degrees W. 12.22 chs. 805 1-10 ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2. (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

**Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This is set for the North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N. 26½° E 11 1-0 chs. distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 39° W. 2.38 chs. 212 2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 13¾° E. 40 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 75½° W. 649 links distant a shaft. N. 75¾° W. 770 links distant a shaft. S. 69° W. 2.51 chs. 165.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 15.48 chs. 1021 7 10 ft. ascending L about 10° to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 75° E. 1 4 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 3.89 chs. descending L about 25° to a wagon road. 4.36 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 5.50 chs. to bed of canyon. 7 21 chs to bed of canyon. 9 01 chs 594 7- to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S W cor No IV U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South-west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 31½° W. 1-22 links distant a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundry N 69½ E 19 41 chs descending L about 10° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 11 22 chs 740 5-10 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L C W B No V U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft base, 2ft high) Thence N 39° E 4 15 chs to a wagon road and west side of wash 4 97 chs 328 02 ft to intersect on with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T 19 S, R 40 E, T 19 S R 41 E in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high) 6 15 chs to East side of wash 8 75 chs 577 5-10 ft to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L C N W C N IV U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the Northwest corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) whence bears N 17½° W 80 links distant the ¼ sec corner between sec 13, T. 19 S, R 40 E and sec 18, T 19 S, R 41 E, M. D B & M. Thence S 91½° E 5 63 chs 371 6 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C L. L. No II U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N 29° E 537 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No 2 S 39° W 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft deep with drifts &c at bottom 9 56 chs to wagon road 11 70 chs 772 2 to place of beginning

Containing 16 88 acres

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with lode Line No 2. Eureka Quartz Mine.**

Thence Variation 15° 10' E. N. 39° W. 5.57 chs. 367.6 ft. to a point, thence N. 69° W. 12.18 chs. 803 6 ft to a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S, R 41 E M. D. M.**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L C N W C N VI U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4 ft base, 2 ft high.) Thence Var 15° 10 E N. 17½° W 8.06 chs. 532.0 ft. to a mound of stone on ¼ section between Section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 30' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

# LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS. OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY,

## Showing the amount due January 1st, 1896.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | No. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | No. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE. | MERIDIAN. | TOWNSHIP. | RANGE. | SEC. | NO. OF ACRES. | DESCRIPTION. | AMT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID. | AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID. | AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID JANUARY 1st, 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Epperson, J. F. | 170 | June 18, 1877 | 7262 July 2, 1877 | M. D. | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | N½ of N W. | $40 00 | | $40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 397 | May 13, 1884 | 9605 July 2, 1884 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All Fract. W½ of N W. | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 398 | May 13, 1884 | 9606 July 2, 1884 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 224.35 | Fract. N½ of S E. | 224 35 | | 224 35 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 399 | May 13, 1884 | 9607 July 2, 1884 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 160 | Fract. S½ of S E. | 160 00 | | 160 00 |
| Wells, John | 400 | Sept. 22, 1884 | 9750 Nov. 15, 1884 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Dell, Andrew | 446 | Dec. 13, 1886 | 10529 Dec. 13, 1886 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Gliddon, C. E. | 465 | Oct. 8, 1887 | 10918 Feb'y 23, 1888 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Rixford, G. P. | 501 | Jan'y 3, 1888 | 11125 Aug. 1, 1888 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Powers, James H. | 742 | Feb'y 17, 1892 | 12088 March 20, 1892 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 800 | July 30, 1892 | 12157 Aug. 1, 1892 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 801 | Oct. 12, 1892 | 12157 Dec. 1, 1892 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Bridge, W. H. | 986 | Aug. 8, 1894 | 12344 Nov. 1, 1894 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Everson, Alvira H. | 1061 | Oct. 12, 1895 | 12572 Dec. 1, 1895 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Bamber, John | 1106 | Sept. 6, 1886 | 11585 Nov. 1, 1886 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Slack, W. K. | 1119 | April 10, 1886 | 11679 May 15, 1886 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| O'Hare, Cornelius | 1210 | March 25, 1887 | 11879 May 15, 1887 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Thaw, Barbara | 1347 | Jan'y 31, 1889 | 12028 March 20, 1889 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Leeson, Abby C. | 1528 | Nov. 15, 1890 | 12158 Feb'y 12, 1891 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Clark, Elizabeth | 1570 | April 2, 1891 | 12158 May 1, 1891 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Potter, Absalom F. | 1642 | Aug. 4, 1892 | 12505 Sept. 1, 1892 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Malone, William | 1653 | Aug. 16, 1892 | 12505 Oct. 1, 1892 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Mctcorney, Bernard | 1654 | Sept. 12, 1892 | 12505 Oct. 1, 1892 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Mctcorney, Stephen W. | 1656 | Sept. 12, 1892 | 12505 Oct. 1, 1892 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Wells, Maria J. | 1680 | Jan'y 3, 1893 | 12513 Feb'y 1, 1893 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Eastman, R. A. | 1741 | May 15, 1893 | 12527 July 1, 1893 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Graham, Rosa | 1742 | July 15, 1893 | 12528 July 1, 1893 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Graham, Rosa | 1743 | July 15, 1893 | 12529 July 1, 1893 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Duncan, William | 1744 | July 15, 1893 | 12530 July 1, 1893 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| McEvoy, Alexander D. | 1745 | Nov. 15, 1893 | 12531 Dec. 1, 1893 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Hannah, Mary E. | 1746 | Nov. 15, 1893 | 12532 Dec. 1, 1893 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| O'Kane, James | 1847 | May 15, 1894 | 12584 July 1, 1894 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Keeler, Alonzo H. | 1900 | July 31, 1894 | 12584 Sept. 1, 1894 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Wilson, Charles A. | 1904 | July 31, 1894 | 12584 Sept. 1, 1894 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Saxton, Sarah E. | 1905 | July 31, 1894 | 12584 Sept. 1, 1894 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Trask, Martin | 1954 | Dec. 15, 1894 | 12629 Feb'y 1, 1895 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Dunn, Mary W. | 1955 | Dec. 15, 1894 | 12629 Feb'y 1, 1895 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Cooper, Frank J. | 1960 | Dec. 15, 1894 | 12629 Feb'y 1, 1895 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Matthews, Lorenzo D. | 1961 | Feb'y 6, 1895 | 12634 April 1, 1895 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |
| Sanborn, Martha J. | 2004 | Sept. 2, 1896 | 12932 Nov. 4, 1896 | | 18 S. | 35 E. | 16 | 40 | All | 40 00 | | 40 00 |

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.,
May 22, 1896.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of Inyo Co., Calif.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

# Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the saidinyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eeject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 28 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:10 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:20 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 12 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## LEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GROVE L. JOHNSON |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN. |
| Superior Judge | GEO. M. GILL |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. G VEN. |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION. |
| District Attorney | P. W. FORBES. |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT. |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY. |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN. |
| Surveyor (endorsed) | JOSEPH SEELY. |
| Supt. Schools | S. V. AUSTIN. |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW. |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN. |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R ELDRED |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART. |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD. |

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and service every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock.—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the evening service the fourth Sunday of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock—Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every morning except the second and fourth Sunday when the service will be held in the evening—The time of morning service 11 o'clock, evening service 7:30—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the second Sundny of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Georges Creek—Service the first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 p. m. Camp Independence—Service the second Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Liberty—Service the second Sunday of each month to commence at 3 o'cloc p. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services. THOS. H NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .63⅜ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅛ |
| Pig lead | 4 00 |
| Copper | .17 |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alanzo Aldridge | A J Goodman |
| Will Heinzeman | Chas Lawn |
| L B Kedd | J E Rose |
| W M Smith | Geo Smith |

Arcolle & Zouglard

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

Judge Arnot is expected to arrive in a few days.

W. R. Tibbetts came down from Big Pine yesterday.

Supervisor Eldred came down from Big Pine yesterday.

There was a very pleasant social dance at Mair's Hall last evening.

John Taylor, formerly of Lone Pine, has gone to Bodie to remain.

J. A. McKenzie of Darwin spent a couple of days in town this week.

Jas. R. Moffett left for Monache last Monday to take a few days outing.

It is reported that Frank Fitzgerald's mine at Modock is improving steadily.

Perry McMurry came down from Big Pine last Sunday and returned the next day.

A new butcher shop is talked of here for the near future, to opened by Mairs & Reid.

D. O. Rossi, a real-estate dealer from Stockton, spent several days in town this week.

Miss Jennie Hodge of Lone Pine visited with friends here a couple of days this week.

Messrs Watterson of Bishop and Shimmin of Benton came down from Bishop yesterday.

The river has been rising steadily the past week and now there is a large body of water emptying into the lake.

Custard pies in the cheap restaurants are now made on the 16 to 1 basis in order to bleach out the golden color.

Norm Mairs returned from Los Angeles yesterday morning, where he has been attending school for the past six months.

R. P. Hession and Mrs. Mary Tynan came down from Big Pine yesterday, and are visiting with D. J. Hession and family.

Rudolph Schober came down from last Sunday with a load of flour and grain for parties here. He returned last Tuesday.

A. W. D. Carroll was up from Lone Pine last Tuesday. He intends to start on a trip to the Sandwich Islands within short time.

P. W. Forbes Esq. went to Big Pine last Sunday. He was accompanied by Miss Jeanette Wood, who went to visit with relatives.

Miss Georgie Johnson arrived from Bishop last Wednesday evening to attend this session of the Superior Court, as official reporter.

Mrs. Nettie Bulpitt and Wm. Vaughn of Round Valley and Geo. Hall and Mrs. Hay of Big Pine visited Independence last Monday on land business.

A special train, on board of which were the officials of the C. & C. and a number of ladies, went down to Keeler last Tuesday evening and returned Thursday morning.

Two deaths are reported from the southern end of the County this week. They are John Daley at Darwin and the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. St Merry at Keeler.

### Accidently Shot.

Clifford Baxter and Arthur Shepherd left San Francisco last Tuesday, to come home and spend their vacation, intending to come by way of the Kearsarge pass. And accordingly B. F. Claussen and Lester Laird left town last Wednesday morning to meet them on the other side of the summit. When about noon, they were within a half hour's ride of the summit both dismounted to lead their horses across a snow bank. Lester had a large 44 caliber revolver buckled around his waist, and in his movements while walking, the revolver came unfastened and fell to the ground, the hammer struck a rock, which caused it to explode The ball passed through the leather holster in which it was carried and entered the left leg just above the knee cap and lodged about five inches above the knee and a little more than an inch from the surface. The wound was bound up and Lester walked a short distance then rode back to town. When Drs. Blair and McCrellin removed the bullet it was found to be slightly flattened on one side. Lester expects to be around again within a couple of weeks.

### From Aberdeen.

Mrs. J. W. Callawy is visiting friends in Junction City, Oregon.

Geo D. Calvert was up from Keeler last Thursday, returning on Friday.

Mr. R. Way is plastering Aberdeen's big store.

At the school election last Friday Mr. Calvert was unanimously elected trustee.

These warm summer days are bringing on the crops wonderfully. The rapid growth of sorts of garden "truck" is a constant delight to owners of gardens.

Mr. Luke Smith has given up freighting and is turning his attention to truck gardening.

Mr. W. B. Moore and Mr. Shilling are engaged in cutting timber on Stecker's Bench. The timber is to be used in Mr. Commetti's mine.

AURORA.

### Eight Hour Law.

The eight-hour Utah mining law went into effect in that State yesterday. It makes it a misdemeanor for a mine owner or smelter to permit any employe to work longer than eight hours a day. The practical workings of the new statute is of interest to the miners there. Manager O. B. Hardy of the Bingham Copper Company says: "There are miners whom I know who can do as much work in eight hours as in ten, and there are hands who could not do the work of a miner's day if you allowed them twelve hours. The way I feel about it is that if a miner can do his work in eight hours, let him do it. If, on the other hand, a man cannot do it in that time, let the foreman fire him and employ one who can." A Salt Lake attorney says there is nothing in the law to prevent a miner dictating his own hours and working as many in excess of the statutory provisions as he liked. This may enable the miner and mine owner to arrive at harmonious conclusions.—*Scientific Press.*

### Mark Twain on Prohibition.

Mark twain has just concluded a lecturing tour in New Zealand. He said good-bye to the New Zealanders at Christ's Church, and in the course of his speech made reference to prohibition which he said he approved, but which would put them into most difficult straits. He then told the following story: "In our country several years ago, there was a man came into a prohibition town, and, unlike you savages here, they said to him: 'You can't get a drink anywhere except at the apothecarie's.' So he went to the apothecary, who said: 'You can't get a drink here without a prescription from the physician.' But the man said: 'I an perishing. I haven't time to get a prescription.' The apothecary replied: 'Well I haven't power to give you a drink except for snake bite.' The man said: 'Where's the snake?' So the apothecary gave him the snake's address and he went off. Soon after, however, he came back and said: 'For goodness' sake, give me a drink. That snake is engaged for six months ahead."

### Church Entertainment.

The entertainment was a success all around. The evening was fine and the house was well filled. The programme, consisting of well selected songs and recitations, entertained the audience for over an hour, and when ice-cream, cake and strawberries were announced, a liberal response was made and everything was sold in short order. The total receipts were $31.35, which, after a few dollars for expenses will leave a clear profit of over $25, which was all that was expected Too much praise cannot be given the young ladies and the com who worked so hard to make these entertainments a success. For it takes time and patience to prepare the number of small children for these concerts, and shows the good that we may do for others.

(Official.)

## Proposals For printing Great Register.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made April 10, 1896, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of voters of said County, to contain about one thousand two hundred (1,200) names. Copy to be prepared by the Couny Clerk, the sheets thereof to be delivered at least twenty-six days before election and the work must be completed on or within five days thereafter. The form and style to comply with the Politics Code and section 1098 as amended March 27, 1895.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bid will be received later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, July 9, 1896.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday the 9th day of July, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J, HESSION, Clerk.

### The Picnicers.

MR. EDITOR—Herewith, I send you an account of the delightful time which was enjoyed by the young folks, on Town Creek several days ago.

We all had a grand time and 'Moore' fun than you can imagine. We had a 'Cook' along and plenty of 'Laird' to fry the speckled beauties that were hooked from the sparkling stream. It seemed cruel to take the hook out of the fish's mouth, more particularly when fastened in the trout's 'Gill.' If the 'Laird' had given out we had 'Moffett' to replenish the larder with. We had a 'Net' along with us, but as the law prohibits the catching of trout except with hook and line, and as there were no suckers, carp or catfish, it was not cast. If it had been no doubt it would have been over burdened; as it was, there wan't 'Annie' use for it as a fishing tackle. We lounged in the shade of the lofty pines and spreading oaks, where the ferns, green grass and wild flowers were lovely and in profusion along the water edge Particularly the wild 'Rose' was somewhat of a favorite, and as all combined sent their fragrance, wafted by a summer breeze, it was simply enchancement. The 'young buds' in all their varied stages and conditions gave variety to the scene, and as the melodius voices mingled with the restless lustling leaves, gurgling water and chirping birds, when they sang 'Annie Rooney,' 'Little Maud' and 'Effie the Pride of My Heart,' it was like A O 'Leon' music. Conversation formed a good part of our program, a great many questions being asked and answers given, but I cannot say whether everybody was in 'Earnest' or not. Some whispered softly 'Lester' might be overheard. Some made their 'Marks' by being successful in fishing. Others whiled away their time in other pastimes. There was only one 'Miner'—barring those under age—and with him we prospectd the beautiful sands on the banks of the stream where we having so much fun and recreation. Some remarked that they were already down to 'bed-rock' and hadn't a 'color.' Taking the advice of the only expert, we abandoned the search. As the great illuminator passed behind the lofty peaks of the rugged Sierras, the 'Marshal' of the day ordered us to vacate the cool and pleasant 'Wood' for our homes. One fellow 'Sadie' never enjoyed himself so much before When I'm 'Malone' the thoughts of the occasion will always be uppermost in my mind, and I can only hope to repeat the good time frequently. In coming home there was many a 'jolt' taken which we will long remember. Not the 'jolts' we get from bottles and barrels—for I don't believe there was any liquor in the crowd, except some some 'Holland' gin—but regular jolts over granite boulders. While there was no visible stimulants, there was plenty to eat, and such nice cake, pie, chicken etcetra. I believe if rightly informed, the best chicken came from a 'Henry' out at the Fort.

Oh! can't we have another pic,
Ni' at the same place on the creek,
To eat the chicken, pie and cake
That willing hearts and hand can make?

ONE OF THEM.

### School Elections.

Considerable interest was manifest at the school election last Friday. There being a total of 47 votes cast, which were distributed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. Robinson | 17 | H. Fehrman | 16 |
| L. Wood | 7 | Mrs Nettie Webb | 3 |
| W. F. Matlack | 3 | John A. Lank | 1 |

At Milton district there were ten votes cast and J. S. Gorman, H. D. Gill and B. Aguirre were chosen trustees.

### Stray No ice.

The following described horses are running on my ranch:

5 sorrels with reach tails.
2 bays.
1 brown with halter.
1 blue grey.

The owner will please call and pay damages and take them away.

JACOB HODGE.

May 25, 1896. Alabama Ranch.

Pasevitch, the photographer will be again in Inyo county, and stop in each town, one week in each place. As usual, he will give you same offer—one large picture with the dozen. Special price on enlarged pictures in crayon, $5 per picture, in a handsome frame, and a fine class of work. Usually you pay from $8 to $10. *

P. W. Palmer of Chicago has purchased the old Mammoth mines and will push rapidly the work of development. There is a ten stamp mill now in operation and if the first cleanup proves that the ores can be successfulv handled by this method, the works will be extended. Mr Palmer arrived at Bishop on Wednesday from a trip to San Francisco.

A brother of Mr. E. Chenot is expected to arrive from Belgium within a couple of weeks to remain here. Mr. Wm. Muth-Rasmussen is also expecting a sister who will arrive from Denmark the latter part of next month.

Judge Virden and wife arrived from Bridgeport yesterday afternoon, having drove through with private conveyance. A short session of court was held yesterday afternoon, and the Jenkin's case was called this morning.

Richard Kirman, a leading citizen of Nevada, who was interested in the cattle business with T. B. Rickey, died in San Francisco on the 29th of last month. He leaves a wife and son and an estate valued at $1,000,000.

Since the coronation ceremonies of the Czar of Russia cost something like $32,000,000, it is quite probable that the wish that the Czar's life might be long was inspired by more than patriotism only.

H. McCarroll received several bruises and scratches by falling from a race horse he was training at Blackrock one day this week.

Miss Moore, a dressmaker arrived from Big Pine last Tuesday and will remain in town a few days.

Bishop is making active preperations for celebrating the coming Fourth.

A. W. Eibeshutz will start for the city in a day or two.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

## For Judge.

PAUL W. BENNETT hereby announces that he will be a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Inyo, at the election to be held on Nov. 3 ,896; subject to the decision of the Inyo County Republican Convention.

Independence, June 1st., 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 10th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 3, 1896, when such registeration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registeration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Noterary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registeration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walser.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION, County Clerk.

Dated May 22, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. May 14, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on June 20, 1896, viz: Finley Melver, for the S W ¼ of Sec. 4, Tp 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph V. Skinner, Gilbert Christie, John Willett and Frank Lawrence, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND, Register.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 20th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 2) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 20, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENC, CAL. April 28, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A. Anger, husband of Mrs Lottie M. Anger, of Independence, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 053, for the SE¼ Sec. 22, T. 12 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence Cal., on saturday, the 6th day of June, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and James A. Partridge, all of Inyo County, Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8, 1896.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel, having claimed:—

S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 15; N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 25; N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 13, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 22; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26; N E ¼ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼, and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of sec. 28; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 5 S., R. 23 E. S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 12; S ½ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 13; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 24; and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23, Tp. 5 S. R. 24 E.

W ½ of N E ¼, S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 32; S W ¼ of N W ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 5 S., R. 23 E; Lots 1 and 3 and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 7; S W ¼ of N E ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 17, Tp. 6 S., R. 23 E.; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 9; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.

Lot 2 of Sec. 4; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5; S ½ of S E ¼ of sec. 5; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14; N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 35; S E ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 23; and E ½ of N W ¼ of sec. 26, Tp. 8 S., R. 25 E.

S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 4; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of sec. 14; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 8 S., R. 25 E.; N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 25, Tp. 8 S., R. 26 E.

All of Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Tuesday, June 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the U. S. Surveyor-General's Office, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN, U. S. Surveyor-General, District of California.

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

## TAILOR

*—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—*

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The latest Spaing and Summer sty. les in Ladies and Men's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*

*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

L. WOOD, Inddpendence, Cal.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

— x—x—x—

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

## PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
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A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

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Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

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Redrock

And along the base
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Stage leaves Mojave
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MONDAYS AND
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MEAT MAR

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Keep constantly on hand the very che
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Beef,
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**...Monument on ...t.**

...f North Car-...asure in the ...ital and his-...the borders ..., bill to pro-...of the land-...erican colony ..., on or about ...

...hat "It is meet ...arkable event in ...upon this conti-...nmemorated and ...s of those whose ...achieved it."

**...recious Stones.**

...a mineralogist of New ...found several thou-...h of minerals in the ...w speedway along the ...is latest discovery was ...line crystal, believed to ...the world. This crystal ...for the American Mu-... History, for $250, by ...p and is now on exhi-...neral hall of the muse-... has found many rich ...ecimens along the speed-...is discoveries were a large ...times, worth from $10 to ...

**...ibility Accomplished.**

... to time a good deal has ...orators and writers about ...ility of damming Niagara. ...en done. Nature accom-... feat recently, and just ...merican fall, according to ...o might have comfortably ...t usually tremendous torrent. ...er Democrat and Chronicle.

**...ROM GOAT TO BOAT.**

...he festive goat in this vernal sea-...is field sport on the common with ...er the butt of a log. From the ...he goat in the spring to the varied ...the early and late summer, what a ...l amusement and what a scene of ...lar activity. In all these, ever so ..., from the bat in the ball field to the ...ce boat and the clatter of the turf, ...comes in a large amount of penalty ...e shape of serious sprains and trouble-...bruises, but no man is a good athlete, ...oes he develop well from such exer-...without his full share of both. It is a ...thing, therefore, that there is pro-... something which, if always kept ..., is always ready to cure promptly ...udden and painful mishaps. St. ...Oil, without question, passes among ...portsmen as the thing to have, par ex-...ence, in all kinds of sports. It has ...gained its best reputation from its best ...ures of this nature, and the man who ...ould enjoy freely the summer sports ...ld be almost foolish not to keep a bottle ...t him.

...1950.—"Who is that stylish-looking gentle-..." "Why, that is the beautiful Mr. Ellen ...nee Robert Smith.


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*From U.S. Journal of Medicine*

**Prof. W. H. Peeke,** who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

**MERCURIAL ·· POISON**

Is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The common result is

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...ible cure. A few ...use has failed. ...f Mercurial ...being swollen ...ing the most ... of dollars ...bottles of ... and am ...a w... complete-...ured. I can heartily recommend it to any one suffering from this painful disease. W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

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# TO BOOM THE L. A. W.

### PRESIDENT ELLIOTT AIMS TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP TO 60,000.

**His Election Was Popular—Likely Now That Professional Riders Will Have Greater Opportunities—Dissatisfaction Because of Reduced Value of Prizes.**

The affairs of the League of American Wheelmen, guided by new officers, will be conducted on broad and radical lines this year. The election of Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts to the presidency gives universal satisfaction, and while from some sections opposition developed against his election there is a feeling that his administration will be active and progressive.

As a result of the changes made in the constitution of the league, the affairs of the organization will be carried on in a more conservative way this season.

This fact will be particularly noticeable in racing matters The action of the national assembly in abolishing

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT.

classes A and B and substituting in their stead purely amateur and professional departments, while anything but satisfactory to the old class B racing men, can have but one result, and that will be an increase in the professional ranks. While the assembly had no hesitancy in reinstating all the class B men to the amateur ranks the amateur riders feel that this move was unjust, and that the league legislators could more properly have transferred the men in this class to the professional ranks, where it has been admitted they justly belong.

Racing men who have been racing for prizes valued at $150, with the privilege of traveling to meets wherever they chose and having their expenses paid, will naturally demur at the changed condition of affairs and refuse to ride for prizes reduced to $35.

Their riding district is now limited to 100 miles, and they are unable to either receive salaries or accept expenses, and, accordingly, the noted riders in class B last year will ride for cash prizes this year.

The action of the L. A. W. in reducing the prize value for amateurs from $50 to $35 has been criticised adversely. The league aims to promote and foster a purely amateur class, and racing folk maintain that this fact alone should induce some liberality in dealing with the amateur class.

The racing men who were rated as second and third class men last year are rejoiced over their admission to the amateur ranks, as they now see a chance of prize winning.

It seems likely that Charley M. Murphy and Eddie Bald will go abroad this year to do some racing early in the season. These riders, with other class B men, have taken up bicycle racing as a means of livelihood, and must race for cash; so that unless some professional events with liberal purses materialize this year, it is likely that a big batch of class B riders will go abroad. The manufacturers who have supported teams in this country in the past are disposed to send racing men abroad to race as professionals, but seem reluctant to engage them for that purpose in this country.

The race meet promoters throughout the country, who have catered to class B racing men and local class A men in the past, will now be compelled, for the purpose of holding their meets, to substitute professional events, and they can, instead of offering diamond prizes, as was the custom last year, award cash to the same value.

The change in the racing conditions demands a greater recognition of the professional rider by the League of American Wheelmen. These riders have received scant attention from the league, but under the existing condition of affairs professional events will likely attain the prominence of class B, and all the league clubs will, as a result, promote such events.

President Elliott announces that before he selects any of his committees he intends to consult the various chief consuls throughout the country in relation to choosing the most desirable men for the position. Mr. Elliott's plan is to secure committeemen who will make their respective departments as prominent as the racing department.

The selection of a chairman of the racing board this year is exciting considerable interest. George D. Gideon of Philadelphia, who had charge of the racing interests last year, and who managed the racing affairs in so satisfactory a manner, is considered the best fitted man for the office, but it is a well known fact that Gideon voted and worked to elect A. C. Willison president, and accordingly there is a feeling that President Elliott may overlook him on this account.

Henry Robinson of Massachusetts, a member of the national racing board and chairman of his state racing board, supported Elliott, and is talked of as a likely man to succeed Gideon.

For the best interest of racing it is conceded on all sides that the wisest selection for the chairmanship of the racing board will be the reappointment of Gideon.

President Elliott is convinced that the numerical strength of the league is not what it should be, considering the great number of wheelmen in this country at the present time, and he intends to use every effort to place the membership at 60,000 before the next annual meeting of the national assembly.

The chief consuls throughout the different divisions will be advised of President Elliott's plan on the subject in order to work accordingly.

The conference held between President Coleman of the cycle board of trade and President Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen indicates that the latter is determined to take immediate steps to seek a closer co-operation between these two bodies, which he says he feels will be beneficial to the best interests of cycling.

Road improvement, increased membership and the protection of wheelmen's rights will be President Elliott's chief objects this year. He is planning to inaugurate a more aggressive policy in every division, so that the work of the organization will be carried on on a more uniform system, that will bear greater results than have ever been obtained before.—New York World.

## A PLUCKY WOMAN.

**Mrs. Willis Will Establish a Bakery In Circle City.**

Mrs. Willis of Tacoma, the first white woman to attempt a journey through the wildest and most dangerous part of Alaska, left the other day on the steamer Willapa for Circle City, situated on Yukon river, just inside the arctic rim.

She made the journey last year and found an admirable opening for a bakery, and returned for the necessary supplies. She takes two sleds, heavily loaded, which will be hauled over the snow a thousand miles by dogs. With her own hands she will fell trees and build two canoes in which to cross Lake Linderman and go down two rivers to Circle City. River navigation is exceedingly dangerous, and in several places it is necessary to carry the canoes around high waterfalls. Speaking of the venture she said:

"Yes, it is quite an undertaking, but there is no real danger. Hundreds of weak men successfully accomplished the same journey. All it requires is pluck, energy and plenty of nerve. Dogs afford me ample protection from wild animals. I see no reason why a woman should not brave the perils of a short journey like this to make a 'stake.'

"My husband is an invalid, and the opportunity for the establishment of a bakery at Circle City is good. Any honest, persevering woman can engage in a profitable and respectable business there and return in a few years with thousands of dollars."

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

**How Ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin Squashed His Presidential Boom.**

Ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin narrowly escaped becoming a presidential possibility recently. He was in the east on political business and was at the Waldorf hotel, New York. While he was absent a plan was quietly hatched up to present his name at the St. Louis convention, with the solid Wisconsin delegation behind it, and to try to get votes outside. Mr. Spooner was in blissful ignorance of the scheme.

The news reached him, and he suddenly started west. Now it is said that he effectually quashed his own boom. Some of the Wisconsin leaders seemed bent on dragging him forth as a favorite son, and Mr. Spooner said that he had no desire to be a stool pigeon or decoy duck for some other candidate. He explained simply to his friends that his only ambition was to succeed Vilas in the senate. He was assured of a hearty support in this ambition, and his "boom" has been side tracked.—New York Tribune.

**Rural Italian Peasants.**

We have been seeing the agricultural side of this people's life in quiet, little known valleys of northern Italy, and more and more have they impressed us by their industry and amiability. For friendliness perhaps they have no equals except the Irish peasantry, and for indefatigable labor of the most arduous and detailed and menial kind surely they cannot be surpassed. Every available foot of land, sometimes reclaimed from the barren rock, sometimes, as here, lying along the river bank in flats drained by little canals cut deep in the soil, bears witness, in its perfect neatness of cultivation, to the patient labor of this people. Women were to be seen every day in the Val Molenco, not far from Bormio, carrying on their backs huge baskets of manure for fields hundreds of feet above the valleys, up steep zigzag paths. Every few yards a rest is necessary, and the weight is temporarily removed by resting the baskets upon the low stone walls, against which the tired bearers themselves lean. Thus they gradually, but always cheerfully, get their burdens up the mountain sides. In other places, these baskets may be seen full of earth, which is to cover some rocky plateau a few yards square, and make it ready for planting, in the south with olive or fruit trees in the north with flax or grass.—New York Post.

**How Long Cut Flowers Last.**

The thin stemmed roses are the most perishable of all flowers. To this class belong the Bridesmaid (pink), Mermet (very delicate pink), the Bride (white) and the Perle (yellow). Even with care they will seldom retain their beauty over the second day. The Cusine (delicate pink) and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan roses are more enduring and will often keep three and even four days. The American Beauty will last three and four days, but after the second day changes color, the rich red assuming a purplish hue.

Violets will often retain an appearance of freshness for four and five days, but after the second day all perfume is gone. Hyacinths and fresia look well for three or four days, and sometimes even longer, while mignonette and carnations can, with a little care, be kept for almost a week. Daffodils have even greater staying powers and have been known to look fresh at the advanced age of eight and nine days.

Gaslight and furnace heat are poisonous to flowers, and they should be kept as much as possible away from the latter. At night they should be put in a cool (not freezing) place, with the stems in water and the tops well covered with wet tissue papper.—New York Journal.

**Hit and Miss Mind Reading.**

It is told of a young man in this city that he called on his best girl the other evening. As conversation became dull they sat on the sofa at opposite ends, and, after a silence of considerable duration, evidently spent by both in hard thought, she mustered up courage enough to ask him what he was thinking about. He, hoping to please her, replied:

"I was thinking of the same thing you were."

She, turning around, answered quicker than lightning, "I'll slap your mouth if you try it!"—Exchange.

## THE ADVANCED WOMAN.

She may stand upon the corner in her bloomers if she chooses;
She can smoke a cigarette in public, too;
She may think up shocking thoughts and dedicate them to the muses—
In fact, do anything that's truly new.
But do not yet repine,
Oh, creatures masculine,
For think creation's altered in its plan,
For she always wants to do
Things she's not expected to,
And she doesn't care to do them when she can.

A foremost place in politics—she'll have it if she pleases;
She'll worry over bargains in appropriation bills
And decorate the gavel which untutored man now seizes
With gilt and pretty ribbons till with joy the eye it fills.
She may do it all in style
For a very little while,
But the ultimate result we calmly scan,
For she always wants to do
Things she's not expected to,
And she doesn't care to do them when she can.

—Washington Star.

## THE GOODLY SWORD.

**The Egyptians Gave It the Name Fifty Centuries Ago.**

Half a hundred centuries ago the Egyptians gave to the sword its name. Since those old days the history of the trenchant blade, stained with blood and defaced by the scars of battle though it is, holds much of the glory, the poetry and the chivalry of the cruel game of war.

A friend whose fidelity never wavered and whose power never failed, it is not surprising that men endowed the sword not only with human attributes, but with the might and majesty of the gods themselves. The old legends abound in tales of its magical powers. How the divine armorers strove continually to excel some rival in the forging of a blade of a temper so delicate that it might cut a thread with the same ease with which it struck a head from the body, or hewed through heavy metal armor, was a favorite subject of the old Teutonic and viking tales.

These legendary blades bore characteristic names, by which they were invariably known: Graysteel, Wader Through Sorrow and Millstone Biter were swords of wide renown, and we all remember how Arthur of the Round Table took "Excalibur, the sword that rose from out the bosom of the lake." Caesar's sword was called Crocca Mors; Charlemagne's Joyeuse played no small part in the setting up of the great Frankish empire. Many a bold captain went down before El Tizona, wielded by the relentless hand of the Cid.

The Japanese, whose civilization was old before ours began, have produced beautiful examples of the swordmaker's art. The Japanese nobleman carried his swords as the insignia of his rank. He wore one on each side, thrust into the folds of his sash.

These swords have been handed down as heirlooms from father to son, and it was not unusual for families of ancient lineage to have as many as 1,500 of them—marvels of costly and artistic workmanship—in their possession. The scabbards are richly lacquered and bound about with a silken cord in a curious pattern. The blade is curved, and the round guard is pierced to carry a small dagger. This guard, called a tsuba, is decorated with curious designs, and so great is the ingenuity of the Japanese metal workers that among the thousands of swords they have produced it is impossible to find two guards exactly alike. They are prized so highly by collectors that large sums of money have been paid frequently for an antique sword, only that it might be ruthlessly torn apart to secure the guard.—Mary Stuart McKinney in St. Nicholas.

**Absentminded.**

It is said that the extempore playing of the great Beethoven was marvelous, but he was entirely without the coolness and self possession required by a performer who wishes to render written compositions with accuracy and finish.

The same fault was found with his conducting the orchestra; even before his deafness he often confused the players by his sudden gestures.

At one time he was playing one of his own beautiful concertos for piano and orchestra. During a long passage by the orchestra, while the piano was silent, he forgot his position and fancying himself conductor for the moment he threw out his arms at a certain chord, knocking both the candles off the piano.

They were picked up, but when the passage was repeated and the loud chord recurred he forgot himself again, and the accident happened for the second time.

The audience, in spite of their great admiration and respect for the master musician, were convulsed with merriment, which so disgusted Beethoven that several strings of the unoffending piano suffered the consequences of his irritation, which expended itself in a prodigious thumping of the keys.—Youth's Companion.

**He Wanted His Discharge.**

In a regiment in India a private wanted to get home, and saw no other way than shamming deafness. He reported himself sick, and was sent to the hospital. The doctors tried all sorts of ways to find him out, but he was too sharp for them. One day the doctor determined to try him by firing a pistol off just behind him, but he got to hear of the experiment, and of course was prepared for it.

As he and his chum were sitting on their cots opposite each other smoking, the doctor stole into the room, unawares as he thought, and fired the pistol close to his ear. He, however, took no notice of the report, but on seeing the smoke he turned to his chum and said:

"Put your pipe out, you fool, the doctor will be round directly."

His ruse worked.—Pearson's Weekly.

**Assay, Essayer, Tasters.**

"Cups of assay" and "tasters" were alike in this, that they were both employed for assaying or testing the wine, but in form, weight and value they were different. A cup of assay was a small cup, into which the wine from the hanap, or standing cup, was poured. Sometimes the cover of the standing cup served for the same purpose. The cups of assay used at the coronation of Anne Boleyn were of standard gold, but generally they were of silver, and appear to have been from six to nine ounces in weight. A taster was a small, shallow, circular bowl, with a flat handle, weighing about three ounces.—Notes and Queries.

**Not In One Instance, Anyhow.**

"My wife is a woman who is very hard to please."

"She has never given any evidence of it."—Detroit Free Press.

**Couldn't Do It Himself.**

A famous English physician, Sir James Crichton Brown, has risen up as an opponent of the higher education of women. Two years ago, he says, he met a high school girl who was reading "Lucretius" for recreation, but she failed lamentably when he asked her to boil a potato. Quite possibly Sir James would have been equally unfortunate had he been asked to boil the potato himself, or, to cite a more masculine employment, to hitch up his own horse. It is impossible for one person, whether man or woman, to acquire all the accomplishments, but if a woman succeeds with her higher education, as many of them have succeeded, she can afford to pay for having her potatoes boiled. This is now so well understood and conceded that the opposition to woman's advancement is confined almost exclusively to the ultra conservatives, of whom Sir James Crichton Brown appears to be a type.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**She Built a Church.**

Mrs. Althia Hultz of Artimus, Ky., has built a church through her own efforts alone. A year ago she made up her mind that a church was a need. She asked help from the miners, but they were poor to a man. Nothing daunted, she set to work. She gathered berries, tramped across the mountains and sold them. She raised a pig and a calf and donated them both. In every way in her power she toiled for the good end. Last fall she begged of the miners again, but this time for work. She met with a ready response. A tract of land was bequeathed. Lumber was given. The little store of savings did the rest. The church is now under roof. Little more has been done, but it is a church which one day will be complete, and Mrs. Hultz has her reward.

**Mrs. Cleveland.**

In evening dress Mrs. Cleveland is the handsomest woman today in Washington. She has a beautiful neck and well rounded shoulders, and with the sparkle of her jewels makes a picture of a White House mistress which is simply regal. Her smile is contagious, for her manners are always agreeably gracious.

Mrs. Cleveland is seen on the street occasionally, walking in the mornings or driving around among the shops. She is the most devoted of mothers, and is never away from the children at night. This has done away with the little shopping jaunts to New York which used to give her so much pleasure during her first residence here.—New York Times.

**Her Title.**

If that Wyoming woman is nominated and elected, will she be the governor or governess of that state?—Atlanta Constitution.

We are afraid she will be governor. As the case stands now, when a woman is chosen to preside over a meeting of women, she is called the "chairman" and is addressed as Mrs. Chairman oftener than otherwise.—New York Sun.

**General Grant's Prediction.**

"Though I have been trained as a soldier and have participated in many battles, there never was a time when in my opinion some way could not have been found of preventing the drawing of the sword. I look forward to an epoch when a court recognized by all nations will settle international differences instead of keeping large standing armies, as they do in Europe."


**BETTER THAN REFINED GOLD**

Is bodily comfort. This unspeakable boon is denied to many unfortunates for whose ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a promptly helpful remedy. The dyspeptic, the rheumatic, the nervous, persons troubled with biliousness or chills and fever, should lose no time in availing themselves of this comprehensive and genial medicine. It promotes appetite and nightly slumber.

She—Don't you find that the best time to approach a man is after a hearty meal. He—Not necessarily. If you come before, he may invite you to join him.

**BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,**

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Tea Garden Drips is Best Sugar Syrup for table use ever offered to the public. Makes delicious taffy candy. First-class dealers sell it.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

**That**

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

**Tired**

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

**Feel-**

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.


**The Knitted Waistcoats.**

The new silks lately introduced for crocheting and knitting fashionable waistcoats forcibly recall the shimmering ones donned by our great-grandmothers and most likely worked by themselves in faint imitation of the gorgeous articles worn by men during several centuries. The modern knitter will probably shrink from vying with the patient skill of the women of a former age, but we may depend on the hand knitting machines and manufacturers' frames to revive the idea and produce marvelous adaptations of the once gaudy craze.

Here is an example of a showy waistcoat lost in 1712 by a Mrs. Beale and described by "Malcolm" as knitted with green silk and gold and silver flowers all over it, further enhanced with about 14 yards of gold and silver thick lace. This smart fashion was probably first introduced from Italy, the country of gold and silver weaving. In fact, there is at the South Kensington museum a coat of Italian origin belonging to the seventeenth century and similar to a cardigan without pockets. It is knitted in pale blue stocking web, set off in front and at the back with wide bands of flowers and scrolls wrought entirely in gold and silver, but whether knitted with the silk or grafted on the webbing is not easy to ascertain through the bad light and glass door. These designs extend about two inches from the shoulder seams down to three inches from the edge, which is knitted with three sets of dice pattern. The somewhat full sleeves are headed with several rows of garter stitch and finished off with gauntlet cuffs displaying the fancy device. Blue silk binds the neck and the fronts, over which are either worked close buttonholes or sewed blue and tinsel buttons surrounded with the Greek pattern in chain stitch.—London Queen.

**Ingalls In a Fuss.**

"Speaking of lawyers fussing in court," said Chief of Police Seip, "one of the most violent affairs I can remember occurred about 20 years ago, and John J. Ingalls and Judge C. G. Foster were the principals. I was sheriff at the time, and a man was being tried on some kind of a criminal charge. Foster was acting as county attorney, and Ingalls represented the prisoner. Ingalls and Foster became involved in an argument about some point of evidence, and, after jawing each other for some time Ingalls finally called Foster a liar. Foster was at one end of a long table and Ingalls at the other. Foster grabbed a huge ink fountain and threw it at Ingalls, hitting him in the the breast and spattering ink all over judge, jury and all kinds of legal papers. The late Nathan Price was judge, and he fined them $50 each. They apologized next morning, and their fines were remitted.—Atchison Globe.

**When Life Will Be Worth Living.**

A New York college professor says the day will come when coal will be found nowhere in cities except in mineralogical cabinets. Electricity from a distance will take its place, and country air may then be enjoyed in all the enterprising towns.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.


# MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

**Most Remarkable Remedy in the World.**

Far Superior to Ordinary Sarsaparillas, Nervines or Bitters.

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Without an Equal in Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

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**What Scientific Research Has Accomplished.**

**Proved by Success Where All Else Has Failed.**

There is one true specific for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system, and that is the Paine's celery compound so generally prescribed by physicians. It is the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL. D., of Darthmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

Sufferers from neuralgia, neuralgic headaches and rheumatism should stop short their morphine, quinine and such paining drugs. No cure can be hoped for from these temporizers. There is one way of getting rid forever of the causes of all this suffering; that is by taking Paine's celery compound. In this great modern remedy the real means to health is attended to; sleep is made sound and refreshing, the appetite improves and the nerves stop complaining, because they get the nutriment that nature requires. This is the fundamental, rational way that Paine's celery compound takes to be able to cope successfully with diseases of the liver, kidneys and stomach, and to guarantee a complete return of sound sleep, good digestion and a quiet, well regulated nervous system.


A Matter of Time—Parzley—My house at Trilbyville is only three minutes from the station. Flatter—City or suburban? Parzley—City or suburban, what? Flatter—Minutes.


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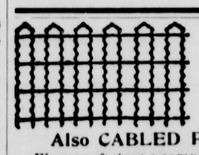

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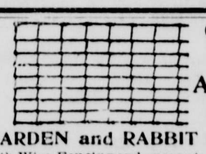

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19. 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## LONGING.

The hills slope down to the valley, the streams
run down to the sea,
And my heart, my heart, oh, far one, sets and
strains toward thee.
But only the feet of the mountain are felt by
the rim of the plain,
And the source and soul of the hurrying
stream reach not the calling main.

The dawn is sick for the daylight, the morning
yearns for the noon,
And the twilight sighs for the evening star and
the rising of the moon,
But the dawn and the daylight never were
seen in the selfsame skies,
And the gloaming dies of its own desire when
the moon and the stars arise.

The springtime calls to the summer, "Oh,
mingle your life with mine,"
And summer to autumn 'plaineth low, "Must
the harvest be only thine?"
But the nightingale goes when the swallow
comes, ere the leaf is the blossom fled,
And when autumn sits on her golden sheave
then the reign of the rose is dead.

And hunger and thirst, and wail and want,
are lost in the empty air,
And the heavenly spirit vainly pines for the
touch of the earthly fair,
And the hills slope down to the valley, the
streams run down to the sea,
And my heart, my heart, oh, far one, sets and
strains toward thee.

—Alfred Austin.

## BISARA OF PURI.

Some natives say that it came from the other side of Kulu, where the 11 inch temple sapphire is; others that it was made at the devil shrine of Ao-Chung, in Tibet, was stolen by a Kaffir, from him by a Gurkha, from him again by a Lahouli, from him by a khitmatgar, and by this latter sold to an Englishman, so all its virtue was lost, because, to work properly, the Bisara of Puri must be stolen—with bloodshed if possible, but at any rate stolen.

These stories of the coming into India are all false. It was made at Puri ages since—the manner of its making would fill a small book—was stolen by one of the temple dancing girls there for her own purposes, and then passed on from hand to hand, steadily northward, till it reached Hanla, always bearing the same name, the Bisara of Puri. In shape it is a tizy square box of silver, studded outside with eight small balas rubies. Inside the box, which opens with a spring, is a little eyeless fish, carved from some sort of dark, shiny nut and wrapped in a scrap of faded gold cloth. That is the Bisara of Puri, and it would be better for a man to take a king cobra in his hand than to touch the Bisara of Puri.

All kinds of magic are out of date, and done away with except in India, where nothing changes in spite of the shiny, toy scum stuff that people call "civilization." Any man who knows about the Bisara of Puri will tell you what its powers are, always supposing that it has been honestly stolen. It is the only regularly working, trustworthy love charm in the country, with one exception.

(The other charm is in the hands of a trooper of the Nizam's Horse, at a place called Tupram, due north of Haidarabad. This can be depended upon for a fact. Some one else may explain it.

If the Bisara be not stolen, but given or bought or found, it turns against its owner in three years, and leads to ruin or death. This is another fact which you may explain when you have time. Meanwhile you can laugh at it. At present the Bisara is safe on an ekka pony's neck, inside the blue bead necklace that keeps off the evil eye. If the ekka driver ever finds it and wears it or gives it to his wife, I am sorry for him.

A very dirty hill cooly woman, with goiter, owned it at Theog in 1884. It came into Simla from the north before Churton's khitmatgar bought it and sold it for three times its silver value to Churton, who collected curiosities. The servant knew no more what he had bought than the master, but a man looking over Churton's collection of curiosities—Churton was an assistant commissioner, by the way—saw and held his tongue. He was an Englishman, but knew how to believe—which shows that he was different from most Englishmen. He knew that it was dangerous to have any share in the little box when working or dormant, for unsought love is a terrible gift.

Pack—"Grubby" Pack, as we used to call him—was in every way a nasty little man who must have crawled into the army by mistake. He was three inches taller than his sword, but not half so strong. And the sword was a 50 shilling, tailor made one. Nobody liked him, and I suppose it was his wizenedness and worthlessness that made him fall so hopelessly in love with Miss Hollis, who was good and sweet, and five foot seven in her tennis shoes. He was not content with falling in love quietly, but brought all the strength of his miserable little nature into the business. If he had not been so objectionable, one might have pitied him. He vapored and fretted and fumed and trotted up and down and tried to make himself pleasing in Miss Hollis' big, quiet, gray eyes, and failed. It was one of the cases that you sometimes meet, even in the country where we marry by code, of a really blind attachment all on one side, without the faintest possibility of return. Miss Hollis looked on Pack as some sort of vermin running about the road. He had no prospects beyond captain's pay, and no wits to help that out by one anna. In a large sized man love like his would have been touching. In a good man it would have been grand. He being what he was, it was only a nuisance.

You will believe this much. What you will not believe is what follows: Churton, and the man who knew what the Bisara was, were lunching at the Simla club together. Churton was complaining of life in general. His best mare had rolled out of the stable down the hill and had broken her back. His decisions were being reversed by the upper courts more than an assistant commissioner of eight years' standing has a right to expect. He knew liver and fever, and for weeks past had felt out of sorts. Altogether he was disgusted and disheartened.

Simla club dining room is built, as all the world knows, in two sections, with an arch arrangement dividing them. Come in, turn to your left, take the table under the window and you cannot see any one who has come in, turned to the right, and taken a table on the right side of the arch. Curiously enough every word that you say can be heard, not only by the other diner, but by the servants beyond the screen through which they bring dinner. This is worth knowing. An echoing room is a trap to be forewarned against.

Half in fun and half hoping to be believed, the man who knew told Churton the story of the Bisara of Puri at rather greater length than I have told it to you in this place, winding up with a suggestion that Churton might as well throw the little box down the hill and see whether all his troubles would go with it. In ordinary ears—English ears—the tale was only an interesting bit of folklore. Churton laughed, said that he felt better for his breakfast, and went out. Pack had been breakfasting by himself to the right of the arch, and had heard everything. He was nearly mad with his absurd infatuation for Miss Hollis, that all Simla had been laughing about.

It is a curious thing that when a man hates or loves beyond reason he is ready to go beyond reason to gratify his feelings—which he would not do for money or power merely. Depend upon it Solomon would never have built altars to Ashteroth and all those ladies with queer names if there had not been trouble of some kind in his zenana and nowhere else. But this is beside the story. The facts of the case are these: Pack called on Churton next day when Churton was out, left his card and stole the Bisara of Puri from its place under the clock on the mantelpiece! Stole it like the thief he was by nature. Three days later all Simla was electrified by the news that Miss Hollis had accepted Pack—the shriveled rat, Pack! Do you desire clearer evidence than this? The Bisara of Puri had been stolen, and it worked as it had always done when won by foul means.

There are three or four times in a man's life when he is justified in meddling with other people's affairs to play Providence.

The man who knew felt that he was justified, but believing and acting on a belief are quite different things. The insolent satisfaction of Pack as he amused by the side of Miss Hollis and Churton's striking release from liver as soon as the Bisara of Puri had gone, decided the man. He explained to Churton, and Churton laughed, because he was not brought up to believe that men on the government house list steal—at least little things. But the miraculous acceptance by Miss Hollis of that tailor, Pack, decided him to take steps on suspicion. He vowed that he only wanted to find out where his ruby studded silver box had vanished to. You cannot accuse a man of the government house list of stealing. And if you rifle his room you are a thief yourself. Churton, prompted by the man who knew, decided on burglary. If he found nothing in Pack's room, * * * but it is not nice to think of what would have happened in that case.

Pack went to a dance at Benmore—Benmore was Benmore in those days, and not an office—and danced 15 waltzes out of 22 with Miss Hollis. Churton and the man took all the keys that they could lay hands on and went to Pack's room in the hotel, certain that his servants would be away. Pack was a cheap soul. He had not purchased a decent cash box to keep his papers in, but one of those native imitations that you buy for 10 rupees. It opened to any sort of key, and there at the bottom, under Pack's insurance policy, lay the Bisara of Puri!

Churton called Pack names, put the Bisara of Puri in his pocket, and went to the dance with the man—at least he came in time for supper and saw the beginning of the end in Miss Hollis' eyes. She was hysterical after supper, and was taken away by her mamma.

At the dance, with the abominable Bisara in his pocket, Churton twisted his foot on one of the steps leading down to the old rink, and had to be sent home in a rickshaw grumbling. He did not believe in the Bisara of Puri any the more for this manifestation, but he sought out Pack and called him some ugly names, and "thief" was the mildest of them. Pack took the names with the nervous smile of a little man who wants both soul and body to resent an insult, and went his way. There was no public scandal.

A week later Pack got his definite dismissal from Miss Hollis. There had been a mistake in the placing of her affections she said. So he went away to Madras, where he can do no great harm even if he lives to be a colonel.

Churton insisted upon the man who knew taking the Bisara of Puri as a gift. The man took it, went down to the cart road at once, found an ekka pony with a blue bead necklace, fastened the Bisara of Puri inside the necklace with a piece of shoestring and thanked heaven that he was rid of a danger. Remember, in case you ever find it, that you must not destroy the Bisara of Puri. I have not time to explain why just now, but the power lies in the little wooden fish. Mister Gubernatis or Max Muller could tell you more about it than I.

You will say that all this story is made up. Very well. If ever you come across a little silver, ruby studded box, seven-eighths of an inch long by three-quarters wide, with a dark brown wooden fish, wrapped in gold cloth, inside it, keep it. Keep it for three years, and then you will discover for yourself whether my story is true or false.

Better still, steal it, as Pack did, and you will be sorry that you had not killed yourself in the beginning.—Rudyard Kipling.

### A Fair Question.

He—Why do they call women the fair sex?

She—To distinguish them from the unfair sex no doubt.

## TO PEDAL THE OCEAN.

### A BICYCLE BOAT TO CROSS TO LIVERPOOL IN THREE DAYS.

**A Danish Sailor Says His Invention Can Make Forty-five Miles an Hour—Has Done a Mile In Two Minutes—He Has Not the Money to Build One.**

To ride a bicycle across the Atlantic ocean from New York to Liverpool in 70 hours is the ambition of Charles Flint, a Danish sailor man, who is residing now at 148 Columbia street, Brooklyn. Mr. Flint came to this country from Copenhagen 19 years ago. He has followed the sea since he was 12 years old, and he is now 40.

Two years ago Mr. Flint read an account of a flying machine, and it gave him an idea. He worked on the idea until he had constructed a boat 20 feet long, 3 feet wide and 4 feet deep, in which was a bicycle attachment connecting with a big flywheel and a propeller. Mr. Flint launched this boat in the Passaic river, at Newark, and got aboard. He began to work the bicycle pedals. The boat moved ahead. Mr. Flint said that he made 31 miles an hour in the boat.

"It went so fast that I had to ease up," he said the other day. "It was an open boat, and when I went at the rate of half a mile a minute it cut under the waves, and I had to slow up or swamp her."

This boat was destroyed by fire a month after it was made. Now Mr. Flint wants to build another boat on the same plan, but larger. He has constructed the model and claims that when the new boat is completed he can easily make 45 miles an hour in it. The new boat will be 40 feet long, 5 feet beam and 11 feet deep. It will have a flywheel 7 feet in diameter and a number of other wheels connected by gearing chains from the pedals to the propeller.

"I calculate," said the inventor, "that by my arrangement a man can get ten horsepower out of each leg, making 20 horsepower altogether. That will be sufficient to send the propeller around fast enough to get a speed of 45 miles an hour, and it won't be any harder to work than a bicycle. The machinery will weigh about 700 pounds, and there will be 800 pounds of lead on the keel. She will have a displacement of seven tons. It will be an easy matter for three men to cross the Atlantic in her in about 70 hours. As the boat will be all decked over she cannot be swamped. In smooth water I can take off the hatches. Then, too, I will have water tight bulkheads in her."

Mr. Flint says that it would be easy to run her by some motor, but that he prefers the man power idea, and that it is perfectly practicable. The only thing in the way of completing this boat and getting to Europe in less than three days or over there and back in less than a week is that Mr. Flint has not the capital he requires. He says he can build the boat for $700, but he is working for the Barney Dumping company and gets only $15 a week and has to support a wife and two children. To the lay mind it seems pretty hard for a man to send such a big boat through the water at the speed contemplated, but Mr. Flint says that he is certain it can be done.—New York World.

## THE IDEAL MAN.

**Who He Is, What He Is and Where to Find Him.**

The following is the response to a toast at the Philomathians, a woman's club of Cincinnati, by Dr. Ida B. Rulison:

"The ideal man is a married man, of course, and he gives all his salary to his wife. He belongs to no lodge, club or building association to keep him out late at night. He carries no latchkey.

"He permits his wife to run the house after her own fashion, and he makes her his trusted confidant on all occasions.

"He neither smokes, chews, drinks, swears nor scolds, and he always takes care of the babies when his poor wife is nervous and tired, and especially when she goes to her club.

"He does not live in this neighborhood, however, he dwells only—in the imagination."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A STRANGE CASE.

**A West Virginia Judge Sued For the Price of His Own Coffin.**

For the first time on record in West Virginia a man has been sued for his own coffin. The defendant is Judge W. P. Thompson, for eight years treasurer of the state, the present judge of the criminal court of Cabell county, and one of the most prominent Democrats in the state, while the plaintiff is ex-Mayor Dickey.

Judge Thompson had had an elaborate and costly tomb built for the ultimate reception of his remains and ordered a coffin from ex-Mayor Dickey, now an undertaker. The coffin was not delivered when specified, and Thompson bought another. When Dickey delivered his coffin, it was refused, and the suit followed. Thompson defended his own case and won it.—Philadelphia Times.

**Rather a Remarkable Speech.**

Congressman Morse of Massachusetts, better known as "the rising sun statesman," made a somewhat remarkable speech in the house a few days ago which did not find its way to the official record. Mr. Morse, who is generous and kindly, was arguing in favor of a private pension bill, and endeavored to rouse the sympathies of his fellow members by telling them the sad case of a veteran whose application for a pension had been denied. "That old soldier, who had fought so bravely for his country," cried Mr. Morse, "died of a broken heart. Yes, Mr. Speaker, he died of a broken heart, of a broken heart, sir, and he never smiled again; he never smiled again." — Washington Cor. Chicago Times-Herald.

## HILL AND NETHERSOLE.

**The Statesman Said to Be Engaged to the Great Kissing Actress.**

If Dame Rumor is correct in her deductions, David B. Hill has really made up his mind to give society something to talk about. In other words, I have it on good authority that the dark eyed statesman from the Empire State is engaged to marry Miss Olga Nethersole,

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.

who, you know, is the tall and good looking English woman who is at present earning fame and a fair number of dollars in a dramatic tour of this country.

Miss Nethersole is a very clever actress, and I understand that the senator has been paying her more or less devoted attentions ever since their first meeting, which was a year ago in New York. The wedding is said to be fixed for June and will be solemnized at the bride's home in one of the aristocratic suburbs of London.

I give you this news for what it is worth, but it was given to me by a man who both from a social and official point of view is in a position to know what the senator's plans are, for both the present and the future.—Washington Town Talk.

## NO WOMEN SINGERS.

**Barred Out of Catholic Churches by a Recent Vatican Order.**

Women are no longer to be permitted to take any official part either as soloists or as ordinary choristers in the musical portion of the services of the Catholic church, an exception, however, being made in favor of the chapels of convents. A pastoral letter to this effect has just been addressed by Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris and metropolitan and primate of France, to the bishops and clergy subject to his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and he bases his directions in connection with the matter upon explicit commands lately received from the congregation of rites at Rome.

This congregation is a committee of cardinals specially appointed by the pope for the interpretation of canon law on the subject of the conduct of the various ceremonies and functions of divine worship. Being furnished with plenary powers, its decisions have to be taken as though given by the holy father himself.

It is to the scandal created by the action of certain French clergy in intrusting the solos of the most solemn portion of the high mass to an operatic star who is just at the present time arousing a considerable amount of unpleasant comment, even in the public press, by reason of her moral shortcomings, that the promulgation of Cardinal Richard's pastoral is attributed. He appears to have consulted the pontiff in person on the subject before issuing it.

Contrary to popular belief, even among the clergy, this decree, which bids fair to revolutionize the methods of public worship that have been in use in the Catholic church in every part of the world, except Rome, for ages past, is not a new law, but merely the revival of a very old one, which either intentionally or unknowingly had become altogether a dead letter. Few of the American visitors to Rome who have listened to the thrilling notes of the male sopranos of the so called Sistine chapel choir at the Vatican have known that their enrollment by those prelates in charge of the musical portion of the services at St. Peter's is due to the existence of a law observed only in Rome, forbidding the use of women as choristers and soloists.—New York Journal.

**A National Hymn.**

Our faith and hope! Our joy and pride!
America, we hail thee!
With thee shall Liberty abide;
Thy sons shall never fail thee;
From north to south, from east to west,
One law, one flag, one nation;
The love that fills each patriot breast
Shall be thy firm foundation.

CHORUS.

Home of the free,
Let land and sea
Sing thy inspiring story,
While, brave and bright,
Thy flag of light
Floats in the van of glory.

The stars that from thy banner shine
Enkindle Freedom's beacon,
To all the world a sacred sign,
A flame that cannot weaken;
A flame that o'er Atlantic burns,
That gilds the orient ocean,
Wherever man for Freedom yearns,
His symbol of devotion.

Republic that no hate divides,
United in affection,
A hemisphere in thee confides
And claims thy strong protection.
And should the just occasion come,
Stand, freemen, calm and steady;
The bugle blast, the tap of drum,
Shall find Columbia ready.

For tyrannies and kingships all
The passing bell is tolling.
O nations, hear Columbia's call!
For ye the world is rolling,
Not for the rulers ye have made,
The puppets of your power.
Rise, freemen, strong and unafraid;
The planet is your dower.

Sublime republic, unto thee
Is given a holy mission,
To lead the legions of the free
To better man's condition.
In this thy glory we rejoice;
Thy sons shall never fail thee.
Beloved land, with heart and voice,
America, we hail thee!

—Grosvenor Wilson in New York Sun.

## JACK'S TRUE YARNS.

### THE OLD NORTH WOODS GUIDE TELLS TWO GOOD STORIES.

**How He Captured a Bear With No Weapon but His Boot Toes—He Was Once Saved From Freezing by a Bottle of Kerosene and Some Matches.**

Jack Ormiston is still alive to tell some of the most wonderful tales that are heard in the Adirondacks. Jack has been a guide for some 30 years, ever since he has been big enough to carry a pack basket. He is tall and loose jointed, and his muscles are as hard as hickory knots. His black grizzled beard covers nearly all of his broad face. A pair of small, blinking black eyes do most of his talking for him, but when he is properly aroused he can spin a tale at the camp fire that will startle the screech owls and frighten the wailing loons down on the lake shore.

"Yer've heerd some of the fellers say, hain't yer, how I kotched that old bear last fall?" asked Jack.

We assured him that we never had, and it was strictly true, because he had told us a dozen or more times himself.

"Waal, yer must know where Tully pond is," continued Jack. "Blessed if I don't kotch a bear mighty queer there last fall. Jim Hodge give me a lift on the job, I must say, but that ain't the point. Fact is, the great point wuz the toe end of these boots. I wuz comin down this way along ther trail when I heerd a rustling overhead in a tall pine. Golly, when I looked up, kinder quick, sideways, fer I feerd somethin wuz goin ter drop, I see a mighty big bear comin along one of the limbs toward the trunk.

"He started ter come down the trunk back end first, winkin at me. My gun wuz over at camp. I didn't have a thing with me, and Jim wuz half a mile back on the trail. That bear I could see had a mighty fine hide that would bring me somethin like $30, with the bounty. I didn't care ter have him run away, nor did I want ter shake hands with him and pass the time of day with him till Jim come along and put him asleep with a bullet. I didn't make up my mind none too soon. The bear warn't half way down the tree when I rushed at him, not knowin what I would do ter own that hide and capture the bounty. I looked around fer a club, but none come in sight, so when I got ter the foot of the tree there warn't nothin but one thing ter do. I just hauled off and kicked that bear.

"It wuz the first experimentin of the kind I ever heerd of, and by gosh it beat anything I ever see. The bear clawed hard inter the bark and snapped at me. He was easin up a bit with his nails when I swung him another and another. I yelled for Jim and swung again. I yelled six times, kickin between every yell. Then Jim answered, and I kept up yellin and kickin, first with one boot and then the other. The bear didn't drop an inch. Just as he eased up a little bit I swung again. Gosh! It seemed as if Jim wuz takin his time comin along that trail. Just as I swung the forty-ninth kick Jim come in sight. I dropped flat on my back. Jim popped one inter the bear, and it flopped over on ter me. Jim wuz the most surprised man yer ever see. It wuz two hours before I could prove ter him that I wuz tellin the truth about that bear."

Then Jack piled another log on the fire and started in on a new tale.

"This spring I come near bein done fer," he said. "Kerosene kept me in pickle long enough ter get near a fire, and then I wuz all right again."

We wanted to know if kerosene oil wasn't a new beverage for him.

"No, I didn't drink *none*," he continued. "I started ter cross Brandy brook on a log. I wanted ter cut off a three mile walk around by the trail. The water wuz high, and there wuz a strong current running out inter the lake. This log wuz about a foot and a half through. I rolled it off with the stream. I tucked my breeches in my boots and straddled the log. I hadn't kicked a dozen strokes before I got out inter the swift water, and then I could see I wuz in fer it. I kicked ter back up again ter the shore, but it wuz no use, so I let it go. It came on dark, and my feet began ter freeze. My old boots had been well greased, but the water dripped in at the tops and soaked my stockin's. I tried kickin harder ter keep my blood stirred up. I drifted over toward Bear mountain, and knew that if the wind kept up I would land somewhere before midnight. Just as I wuz gettin almighty froze I thought of a bottle of kerosene I had to oil my gun. Yer can bet I wuz wishin it wuz somethin more cheerin than kerosene oil. A little alkehal and sugar at that time would er slipped down inter them boots from the inside and melted them frozen toes, but there warn't nuthin but kerosene. I poured it half and half inter each boot, and I know it helped ter make me easy fer a time. But by and by it seemed ter me the oil must be freezin too. It wuz lucky I had my old matchbox along in my vest pocket, high and dry, fer then the idea struck me that if I lit a match and sent it down inter the oil it would warm things up some. There warn't much else ter do er think erbout. I wuz makin fer Bear Mountain island slow, but steady. If I didn't get there till midnight, my feet would both be froze off, so I made up my mind ter try the matches. Lucky fer me my boots had wide tops so I could send the lit match right down ter the bottom where it 'ud do the most good. Well, sir, the first match in the right boot did the trick fine. It took fire and thawed things out quicker'n I thought. Blisters raised all over, and when it all got scalded all comfortable I wriggled around and put out the fire. Then I tried it on the left foot, and it worked just as well. There wuz enough matches left to start a fire on the island when I drifted in there toward 12 o'clock."

—Brooklyn Eagle.

**Polite Policeman.**

The Boston Herald tells of a brave policeman who is especially attentive to the wants of little women who want to cross the streets. It is seldom that kindness makes an error, but in this case the policeman's good natured helpfulness was mistaken.

The pleasant weather had brought out a crowd of shoppers, and among them was a pretty little woman who seemed to be in terror of moving across the street.

She stood on the corner and gazed at the passing throng, unmindful of the many admiring glances cast at her. A car passed the crossing, and was closely followed by another. Then she ran into the street, and the policeman saw her just as she left the sidewalk.

The second car was coming along under right of way, when the officer raised his hand and seized the little woman by the arm. She was so slight that he almost lifted her out of the way of the car and dashed in front of a team on the other side, landing her safely on the opposite sidewalk.

"There, you're all right," he said as she stepped up on the walk and turned to face him.

She shook out her skirts, straightened her hat, and smiled sweetly at him as she replied:

"Yes, I'm all right, but I ran out to take that first car. I didn't want to come over here. Now, will you please escort me across?"

**Kissing.**

It is thoughtlessly said that man kisses woman, but it is not so. It may be set down as a principle or dogma that it is always the woman who kisses the man. On such occasions man acts only in a responsive and not in an initiative capacity.

To produce a kiss only two things are necessary, and man, except by his mere presence, has nothing to do with its origin. The first circumstance is the opportunity, and the second is the desire existing, though unexpected, in the woman's own mind to be kissed.

When these conditions are present, there is sure to be some kissing, for the woman will, in a dozen ways that cannot be defined, convey the idea to the man, and he, if he be not altogether a stick, will respond to her will. Therefore in all cases of true kissing, it is the woman who kisses, and not the man, who simply responds to a power and influence that he cannot resist. That power lies in a woman, and if it is not present there will not be any kissing.—Pearson's Weekly.

**Some of Our Sleepers.**

Some of our well known men knit up the raveled sleeve of care by curious and apparently unnatural methods of sleep. Edison, for example, can remain awake a week if his mind is wrapped up in a new discovery. There is a famous doctor in this city who sleeps only 40 winks at a time. Dr. Joseph Howe slept the last 20 years of his life in a Turkish bath. He could sleep nowhere else. W. J. Arkell stays awake from Monday morning till Friday night, then goes to Canajoharie and sleeps for two days. Dr. Depew has lately acquired the habit of taking a siesta and finds it beneficial. Webster could never stay awake later than 9 o'clock. Many a time he was caught standing behind the door fast asleep. His head grew an eighth of an inch a year, and the increasing weight of brain made long sleep imperative.—New York Press.

**Drawing the Line.**

Many years ago the minister of Forbes, in Aberdeenshire, was Benjamin Mercer, a man of great bodily strength and of great eccentricity of habits. One day as he was preaching a man in the congregation fell very sound asleep. Still Mr. Mercer took no notice of him until he began to snore, and then called to the beadle, "Charlie, wauken up Sandy Much; he's sittin i' the corner o' that square seat snorin." The beadle was quick to act, and Sandy awakened in a hurried and excited manner, whereupon the minister addressed him: "Sandy, I'm nae freely sae hard upon sleepers i' the kirk as some folk, because the preacher is sometimes as much to blame as the hearer, but"—and he held out his clinched fist threateningly—"but, Sandy, I debar snorin."—London Telegraph.

**Manners In Suffolk.**

A delicate taste and refined manners at the table are not among the characteristics of the Suffolk peasant. One to whom some castor oil had been sent as a gift when he was ill sent the next day with a request for "some more of Mme. Groome's nice gravy." At a tithe dinner an old farmer, having some bread sauce handed to him, took as much as could be conveyed to his mouth on the top of a knife blade, and having tasted it said: "Don't chuse none." Another, by way of expressing approval of a particular pudding, remarked that he "could rise in the night time and eat it," and a third, supposing he would get but one plate, shoveled his fish bones under the table.—London News.

**So Much For Strategy.**

"If you must read my secrets, do it now," he said desperately. Then, turning his back upon her, he deftly snatched her photograph from the table and pressed it hard against his bosom.

When, by the aid of a powerful X ray, she saw herself pictured in the innermost recesses of her husband's anatomy, she fell into his arms in such a paroxysm of love and confidence that he went to the club four evenings in succession before the good results were over.—New York Herald.

**The Popular Bicycle.**

Prospects of even greater popularity for the bicycle are pleasant. It means prosperity as showing folks getting on well or better off.—Philadelphia Times.

**Temporarily.**

"Will you be mine?" he timidly said,
And the maiden replied, "Until we are wed."
"And after that?" "After that," said she,
"You, of course, will belong to me."

—Indianapolis Journal.

## "I WILL NEVER UNSHEATH MY SWORD AGAINST THE SOUTH"

According to Commodore J. E. Montgomery, who was the greatest naval commander that the South produced during the late war, Gen. Sherman declared at the breaking out of the rebellion that he would never unsheath his sword against the South. Commodore Montgomery, who now lives in Chicago, thus recalls the incident, Sherman being a colonel at the time:

"When Fort Sumter was fired on Col. Sherman was president of the Pineville Military Academy, up Red river and across the stream from Alexandria. The students were almost all Southern young men. The school was at once broken up, most of the boys going home to be with their families while their fathers took up arms. Sherman came down Red river to New Orleans to take a boat for his home in St. Louis.

"The next afternoon Sherman was escorted to the boat from his hotel by a large party of his Pineville cadets and a great number of the prominent citizens of New Orleans. These, together with those who had come down to the wharf in carriages and on foot to bid friends good-by, made a magnificent concourse of people at the boat's side. After Sherman had boarded the steamer a delegation was sent to him from the crowd asking for a speech. The future great Union general consented. There was great applause as he stepped out on the upper deck and advanced toward the side next the shore. The carriages drew up in line and the ladies leaned out to listen. Sherman made a speech that took all by storm. He told of his great love for the people of the South and of the great kindnesses which had been shown him since he came among them. Concluding his beautiful peroration he said: 'I will never unsheath my sword against the South.'

"The first time I had a chance after Sherman went into the war with sword and spur, I asked him about his speech at New Orleans and his promise to the people of the South. He replied that he meant what he said at the time, but that when he arrived at Cairo he found he had been badly mistaken in his idea of the magnitude of the uprising and felt it his duty to join the Northern forces."

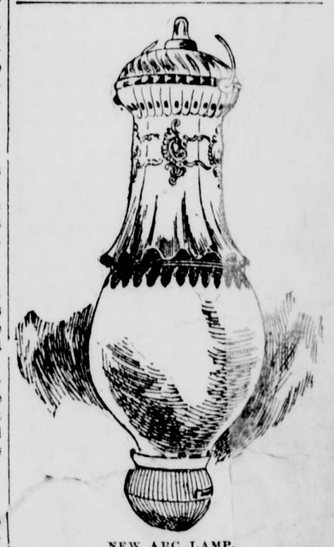
## A HANDSOME ARC LAMP.

**Which Is Ornamental Enough to Be Hung in a Parlor.**

The term "arc lamp" has always seemed to carry with it an idea of ungainliness—a device having no form or shape and strung out over 45 to 50 inches of space, divided up into sections of chimneys, rods, globes and sheet-iron drums—for reasons known only to the manufacturer. The trade has always looked upon an arc lamp as a necessary evil. The demand for something better is universal.

The "A-B" arc lamp is only 32 inches in length over all and burns from 14 to 18 hours. It is a single carbon lamp with only one side rod, which causes only one shadow to be thrown. This shadow may be taken care of against the pole or building, leaving the light intended for the street entirely unobstructed.

The "A-B" lamp furnished in any finish desired—black japan, yellow brass, XVIIth century brass, oxidized brass, oxidized copper, oxidized silver and aluminum. This provides an arc lamp good enough to hang in a parlor—it being possible to match any style gas fixture or decoration. The aluminum lamp complete weighs only nineteen pounds. The casing being of cast



NEW ARC LAMP.

iron provides a solid background for ornamentation, giving the lamp a dignified, substantial appearance quite different from the brass and sheet iron spun work usually adopted where ornamentation on arc lamps has been attempted heretofore.

**How Insects Multiply.**

The power of reproduction in insects is one of the most wonderful parts of their economy. On beheading a slug a new head, with all its complex appurtenances, will grow again; so will the claws of a lobster. The end of a worm split produces two perfect heads, and if cut into three pieces the middle produces a perfect head and tail.

A man writes to this office referring to an "intelligent man." There are no intelligent men.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY JUNE 19 ..... 1896


An Eastern paper justifies the immigration of cheap foreign labor on the ground that the work he has done when he gets ready to return to his native land remains with us and is added to the wealth of the country. This is a very narrow view of a very broad question. The work the cheap foreign laborer does we can do done by residents of this country if foreign labor was not imported to do it. It is now some years since any needed work has been left undone in the United States for lack of workers. If it be said that the resident laborer would get the work if he would do it as cheaply as the imported laborer the answer is that in the United States the laborer is required to live up to a certain standard. He does not always do it, but it is expected of him. Himself and family feel degraded if they fall behind neighbors following the same avocations. When the cheap imported laborer appears the resident laborer finds his job slipping away from him. If he keeps hold on it by consenting to work at the same price as the foreign competitor he loses his place in the society of his equals. The man who has taken his place has no standard to maintain. If he gets enough to eat, a place to sleep and clothes to wear he does better than he could do at home.

It is quite evident that the Democratic National Convention which meets at Chicago will declare for free silver regardless of the political consequences. If the Eastern leaders of the party, who are known as "administration Democrats," have any intention of attempting to stem the tide which seems to be sweeping over the Southern and Western states, they have not yet signified it. One after another the State delegations are being pledged for free silver, notwithstanding the threatened bolts, and predictions are freely made when the convention meets the majority for the white metal will be overwhelmin. The makers of State platforms usually look forward to national results, but nothing of that kind seems to be troubling the Democrats of the Silver States at present.

Abraham Hayward, the famous "Quarterly Reviewer," once thought that he would like to have some ancestors, so he walked straight to a picture dealer's. Selecting a portrait of a cavalier in half-armor, with features not quite unlike his own, Mr. Hayward made a bid for it; but, deeming the price asked to high, he went his way. A few days later Mr. Hayward went to dine with Lord Houghton, and was astonished to find the picture in the dining room. Seeing that it attracted his guest's attention, Lord Houghton said: "Very good picture that! Come into my hands in a very curious way. Portrait of a Milnes of the Commonwealth period—an ancestor of mine." "Ah, indeed!" said Mr. Hayward; "he was near being an ancestor of mine."

A report lately drawn up by Dr. Lombardo on the sulphur mines of Sicily is so fearful as to be almost incredible. Dr. Lombardo says that in his province alon 5,000 children are employed in the extraction of sulphur, and that it is an established fact that they are literally "spurred" by their overseers to quicken their movements, some of the marks frequently remaining livid on the skin for as long as ten days. These brutal creatures will even burn the arms and calves of the children with their lamps to make them work faster, these burns constantly resulting in lothsome sores, which the doctor has often been required to investigate, as also the disease to which they give rise.

The payment of 300,000,000 of her war indemnity to Japan and the prompt settlement of the American claims for damages suffered by citizens of this country in riotous outbrakes a few months ago show that the resources of the Chinese people are fully equal to the heavy burdens which an unsuccessful conflict has imposed upon them. It has cost China a great deal to settle up the cost of the Japanese war, but the great industrial development which has followed has made that expensive struggle a true blessing in disguise.

The city of Johnstown, Pa., which was over whelmed by the waters of a broken dam May, 1889, engulfing several thousand people, is now a handsome and thriving place of 40,000 inhabitants, having added 10,000 to its population since that calamity. Johnstown lost 10 per cent of its citizens in the raging torrent, yet it is now the most prosperous city of its size in the States.

The timber wealth of the Unted States gives a yearly product of over a billion dollars, or more than twice the value of the entire output of all the mines. Yet nowhere on earth is the wealth of the forests wasted more wontonly than in this country. Trees and forests are dashed down not only without consideration, but with something akin to contempt.

The two gold-bug delegates from Kentucky to the Democratic Convention at Chicago must feel lonely in company with the thirteen silver men sent to vote for the white metal. There is hardly enough gold in that combination to make a good alloy.

It is estimated that the prune crop in California this year will exceed 60,000,000 pounds of cured fruit. In Oregon the prune crop is a failure, while in Europe the prospects for a crop are good.

Congress has adjourned, and if anybody can tell what real good to the country has been accomplished during the late session, we would like to have them name it.

## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 5, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

### Survey of South west Mine Lode Line

Commencing at a 3 x 3 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last chance L. L. No. II This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70½ deg. W. 56 chs. 3 9 3 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 23 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. S. 8°. S. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S 65 W S. 73½ deg. W. 268 ft ks distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence 10 chs. to bed of canyon. S 73½ deg. W. 5.19 chs. 362.30 ft. ascending L about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears N. 80½ deg. W. 58 links distant entrance to tunnel. N 85½ deg. W. 110 links distant an open cut. S. 88½ deg W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft. deep. S. 84½ deg. W. 310 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 86 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 89 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493.0 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. (mound 4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76½ deg. E. 19.70 chs. 1302.10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base 2 ft. high) whence bears N. 63½ deg. E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68½ deg. E. 5.29 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.34 chs. 748.10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base, 2 ft. high) whence bears N. 9½ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 3 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock mi No. 2 at S. with end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18.27 chs. and 4 sec. cor. between sec. 17 and 18 Tps. 19 S. Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 5½ deg. 24 min. E. 10.93 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 9½ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3.47 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.61 chs. 301.26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. I and S. W. L. L. No. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.03 chs. to wagon road. 8.97 chs. 592.0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17.75 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. contain ing 17.785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 5, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1293 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 255.7 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and State of California and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 37 and 45 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 37 and 45 being as follows:

### Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high.) for the East end of the lode line of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 59° E. 537 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 76° W. 3.8 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with cribs as at the portal. Thence Var. 15 E. S. 59° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.09 chs. 401.9 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 15 links distant the center of an old incline some 360 feet in depth. S. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 82½ W. 460 links distant center of stable 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68 degrees W. 12.32 chs. 879.1 ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2. (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 550 chs. to bed of canyon. 7.21 chs to bed of canyon 9.01 chs 594.7. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S W cor No iv U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the South-west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears N. 41½ W. 1.22 links distant a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line of the Eureka Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundary N 69½ W. 10.18 chs descending 1. about 40° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) Thence S. 21° W. 2.26 chs 149.5 ft to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W B No V U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) Thence N. 20° E. 4.15 chs. to a wagon road and west side of wash. 4.87 chs. 322.02 ft to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W. C. N. I V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the N. W. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2 ft high.) whence bears N. 17½ W. 80 links distant a mound of stone between sec. 13 T. 19 S., R. 40 E., and sec. 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E. M. D. B. & M. Thence S. 9½ E. 5.62 chs. 371.6 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. L. L. No I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft high.) 6 chs. to bed of canyon. 7.21 chs. to the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 20° E. 267 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 20° W. 48 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. deep with drifts at bottom. 9.26 chs. to wagon road. 11.79 chs 779.2 to place of beginning

Containing 16.18 acres

### Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with Lode Line No 2 Eureka Quartz Mine.

Thence Variation 15° 10 E. N. 29° W. 5.57 chs 367.6 ft. to a point, thence N. 61° W. 6.18 chs. 408.5 ft to a stake marked Eure a Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone

### Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S., R 40 E. M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R 41 E M. D. M.

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft. base, 2ft. high.) Thence Var. 15 E. N. 17½ W. 5.06 chs. 332.9 ft. to a mound of stone on 1/4 section between Section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HERERY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
May 15, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on June 20, 1896, viz: Finley McIver, for the S W ¼ of sec. 4, Tp 14 S., R 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Y. Skinner, Gilbert Christie, John Willett and Frank Lawrence, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND,
Register.


LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with O. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1896 tf.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED


## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.


# LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS.

## OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY,

## Showing the amount due January 1st, 1896.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL | DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE | WHEN DELINQUENT TAX. | WHEN DELINQUENT SHIP. | TOWN SHIP. | RANGE. | SEC. NO. | DESCRIPTION. | NO. ACRES. | AMT. DUE FOR PRINCIPAL. | AMT. DUE FOR INTEREST. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanborn, Martin J. J. | 1264 | Sept 9, 1890 | Nov 4, 1890 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferguson, J. F. | 1271 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ferguson, J. M. | 1272 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1273 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1274 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1275 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1276 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1277 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1278 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1279 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1280 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1281 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1282 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1283 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1284 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1285 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1286 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1287 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1288 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1289 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1290 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1291 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1292 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1293 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1294 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1295 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1296 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1297 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1298 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1299 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1300 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1301 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1302 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1303 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1304 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1305 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1306 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1307 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1308 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1309 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1310 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1311 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1312 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1313 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1314 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1315 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1316 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1317 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1318 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1319 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1320 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1321 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1322 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1323 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1324 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1325 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1326 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1327 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1328 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1329 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1330 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1331 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1332 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1333 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1334 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1335 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1336 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1337 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1338 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1339 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1340 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1341 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1342 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1343 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1344 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1345 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1346 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1347 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1348 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1349 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1350 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1351 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1352 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1353 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1354 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1355 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1356 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1357 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1358 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1359 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1360 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1361 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1362 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1363 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1364 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1365 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1366 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1367 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1368 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1369 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1370 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1371 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1372 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1373 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1374 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1375 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1376 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1377 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1378 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1379 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1380 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1381 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1382 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1383 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1384 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1385 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1386 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1387 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1388 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1389 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1390 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1391 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1392 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1393 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1394 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1395 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1396 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1397 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1398 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1399 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1400 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1401 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1402 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1403 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1404 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1405 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1406 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1407 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1408 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1409 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1410 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1411 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1412 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1413 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1414 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1415 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1416 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1417 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1418 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1419 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1420 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1421 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1422 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1423 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1424 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1425 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1426 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1427 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1428 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1429 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1430 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1431 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1432 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1433 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1434 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1435 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1436 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1437 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1438 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1439 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1440 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1441 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1442 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1443 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1444 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1445 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forster, J. M. | 1446 | June 18, 1891 | Nov 4, 1891 | | | | | | | | | | |

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 19 ..... 1896

OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GOLE
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and service every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock.—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the evening service the fourth Sunday of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock—Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every morning except the second and fourth Sunday when the service will be held in the evening—The time of morning service 11 o'clock, evening service 7:30—Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the service the second Sunday of each month—Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Georges Creek—Service the first and third Sunday of each month to commence at 2:30 p. m. Camp Independence—Service the second Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Liberty—Service the second Sunday of each month to commence at 3 o'clock p. m.—Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services. THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ 68⅞ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅝ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14½c |

### Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in Independence P. O. at close this date:

Mrs. J. E. Bell — Robt. Bell
Geo. S. Brey — A. S. Childress
H. Davis — I. F. Hunter
Will Heinzeman — A. F. Hector
Joe A. Hegarty.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

MORIARTY—At Oakland, Cal., June 13, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Moriarty, a son.

### MARRIED.

SUMMERS—HART—At Bishop, June 13, 1896, John A. Summers, and Miss Millie B. Hart.

LEECE—GIFFORD—At Bishop, June 16, 1896, F. C. Leece and Miss Grace Gifford.

### NEWS FROM THE CONVENTION;

MCKINLEY OF OHIO FOR PRESIDENT.
HOBART OF NEW JERSEY FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Judge Arnot will arrive this evening.

Last Monday's train was twenty minutes late.

The past week has been the hottest of the season.

Mrs. A. R. Brown returned from Bishop last Friday.

C. B. Rawson of Bishop was a visitor in town last Sunday.

Miss Maud Cook left for Hawthorne last Saturday morning.

H. C. Hampton was down from Bishop several days the past week.

S. W. Austin of Bishop spent several days in town the past week.

E. H. McPherson was among the arrivals from Bishop the past week.

S. G. Sneden Esq. came down from Bishop last Friday on court business.

A. W. Eibeshutz, wife and son left for San Francisco last Saturday morning.

The snow is disappearing quite rapidly off the mountains in this hot weather.

Sam Spratt came down from Big Pine last Friday and returned the next day.

R. P. Hession and Mrs. Mary Tynan returned returned to Big Pine last Monday.

Dave Holland came up from Keeler last Thursday and spent the week in town.

J. R. Moffett returned from Monache last Monday. He says the fishing is excellent.

B. H. Yandell Esq. came down from Bishop last Saturday and spent the week in town.

Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Matlack and Mrs Morton went to Fish Springs last week on a visit.

Fred Holbert came down from Big Pine on Friday's train and returned next morning.

J. E. Meroney and B. Collett came down from Bishop last Tuesday and returned the next day.

Mrs. Rooney and daughter of Big Pine visited with her sister, Mrs. Moffett, several days the past week.

Joe Burkwalter came in from Beverlige district last week. He says Keys is grinding ore right along.

### COURT NOTES

HON. W. H. VIRDEN, presiding.

THURSDAY, June 11, 1896.

Application of W. H. Shimmins to amend record of naturalization—ordered that Clerk enter said name on record book.

FRIDAY, June 12, 1896.

In the matter of Mary A. Jenkins, an insane person—Drs. I. J. Woodin and J. D. Blair were subpoenaed, and were directed by the Court to proceed with examination of M. A. Jenkins, charged with insanity. Several witnesses were called, sworn and examined; whereupon Mary A. Jenkins was committed to Insane Asylum, at Stockton.

People vs. Guadalupe Angulo—The arraignment of defendent fixed for 4 p. m. same day.

People vs. John W Burce, alias Black Jack—The arraignment of defendent fixed for 4 p. m. same day.

People vs. John W. Burce, alias Black Jack—The defendant was asked if he had counsel, to which he answered that he had not; whereupon at his request for counsel, J. D. Lewis and F. E. Densmore Esqs. were by the Court appointed as counsel for the defendant. Case continued until Saturday, June 13th.

People vs. Guadalupe Angulo—Mrs. J. R. Moffett sworn as interpreter in said case. Defendant was asked if he had counsel to which he replied that he had not; whereupon W. A. Lamar Esq. was by the Court appointed as counsel for the defendant, and case continued until Saturday, June 13th.

SATURDAY, June 13, 1896.

People vs. Guadalupe Angulo—Defendant pleads not guilty. Case continued.

People vs. John W. Burce, alias Black Jack—Defendent pleads not guilty; and upon motion of J. D. Lewis, R. S. Miner Esq. was entered as associate counsel for defendent. P. W. Forbes Esq., District Attorney, moved the Court for a dismissal of the action against the defendant and the Court took the same under consideration until 1 o'clock p. m.

People vs. Guadalupe Angulo—Ordered that a special venire of 25 men be summoned to appear in the Superior Court on June 16, to act as trial jurors.

Thos. C. Boland vs. Lone Pine Water Company, et als.—The plaintiff moves the Court for leave to amend the complaint by adding the names of several persons as defendants in said action. Also by correcting an error in the previous spelling of names of several defendants. To which motions defendants object. The further hearing is continued until 1:30 p. m.

People vs. John W. Burce, alias Black Jack—Motion of District Attorney for dismissal heretofore made, granted, and defendant ordered discharged upon the ground that sufficient evidence could not be obtained to convict.

T. C. Boland vs. Lone Pine Water Company et als.—Argument on motion to amend plaintiff's complaint proceeded with. Court takes motion under advisement.

Plaintiff's motion for leave to amend heretofore made, granted, and plaintiff permitted to file amended complaint, to which defendants except.

Plaintiff now moves that the additional defendants be summoned to appear in said case, and any additional defendants who have been summoned.

To which defendants object.

Objection overruled and motion granted; to which ruling defendants except.

Plaintiff now moves that case be set for trial at 10 o'clock a. m. of the 1st day of September, 1896, to which defendants consent. So ordered.

MONDAY, June 15, 1896.

P. Reddy et al. vs. James Hines—foreclosure suit—Decree ordered issued, and E. Robinson appointed commissioner to sell.

L. Case vs. Catharine De la Matyr, as Administratrix of estate of George W. De la Matyr, deceased—Hearing on demurrer. Demurrer overruled and defendant allowed ten days to answer.

TUESDAY, June 16, 1896.

People vs. Guadalupe Angulo—Following named jurors sworn to try the case: Julius Schroder, James McIntosh, Robt. Arnold, Thomas Kehoe, H. P. Cartier, D. Stubblefield, Walter James, F. McIver, C. A. Walter, John Keegan, Henry Fehrman, Wm. Boyd.

Paul Mairs, Ivan Runney and Indian Billy sworn and examined as witnesses.

Jury returned verdict of 'not guilty' and defendant was discharged.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1896.

William Arcularius vs. Lisetta Arcularius—action for divorce—decree granted.

Estate of Manuella Diaz, deceased—Will admitted to probate. J. J. Carrasco appointed executor.

Estate of John Lucas, deceased—Settlement of annual account of Administrator Approved.

### Stray Notice.

The following described horses are running on my ranch:

5 sorrels with reach tails.
2 bays.
1 brown with halter.
1 blue grey.

The owner will please call and pay damages and take them away.

JACOB HODGE.
May 25, 1896. Alabama Ranch.

A runaway team made things look lively for a few minutes last Wednesday. Mrs. A. L. Conklin drove in from Aberdeen in the morning and tied her team at Mr. Gunn's place. In some way the team became unhitched and ran from there down to Edwards street and down that street until they were turned up the street between Mairs' hotel and Irwin's saloon, and ran up that street to the end, where they wound up in a fence, breaking the carriage pole and cutting one horse slightly.

### Snap shots and x rays from the Lakeside resorts.

Regular cyclone or cloudburst weather prevails in this section for the past two weeks. The mercury at Lone Pine was 105 one day last week and at Keeler it got up as high as 112 degrees. Plenty of ice in town though, so everyone manages to keep pretty cool anyhow.

Ramsdell, the photographer is in Keeler and remain until after the big celebration in Keeler on the Fourth. He has been engaged to take photographs of the decorations and fireworks display on the night of the fourth. Great preparations are being made for a number-one celebration on the fourth and the festivities will conclude with a dance and supper at Boland's hall. Quite a crowd have signified their intention of coming from Cerro Gordo, Lone Pine, Darwin, Independence, Modock and other prominent points in the valley. Free bathing in the lake will be one of the inducements of the day with probably a row on the lake in the row boat four at a time.

The Hon. J. W. Murphy of Independence, passed through Keeler one day this week and returned on Tuesday. Spud always gets his man when he starts after him. He is also solid for free silver.

Carl J. Walter of Camp Independence is enjoying the balmy and health giving breezes of Owens Lake at present and also improving his time by studying the express, railroad and telegraph business in the Keeler office with agent W. M. Richards.

Mr. S. Zaun, the Lone Pine tailor was at Keeler Tuesday and took several orders for clothing for the fourth of July among the boys.

Mr. Adam McLean of Vallejo, formerly of Nevada City, Cal., a mining man who has been employed at Cerro Gordo for some time, has resigned and went to Modock to accept a situation at that place.

It is reported that Anthony's mill at Post-office Springs is running night and day on rich gold ore. Quite a number of properties in that section are being worked and some more mills are being contracted for.

Mrs. James Holland will probably leave for Chicago on Friday evening and visit friends in that city for the summer and probably until fall.

Children should not be allowed to have any matches, as Keeler had a narrow escape one day this week from some of the little ones having several bunches of matches in their possession. By prompt work of the bucket brigade the fire was put out in a hurry. Everybody should look out and be extra careful, owing to the closeness of the fourth of July, as the little ones are sure to get hold of fireworks and matches.

A Keelerite was explaining to a tourist the tremendous atmospheric evaporation that took place at this point during the summer months. "Why" said he "I have actually seen a dog evaporate and vanish into thin air on a hot day before my very eyes." "Impossible," exclaimed the traveler. "Do you mean to say that an animal composed of solid flesh and bone could evaporate?" "Certainly," replied the citizen. "It is quite a common occurance with us during the sultry weather, and nothing is left on the ground but the ground but the dogs tail, which of course, being on wheels, will not ascend." "How could the dog's tail be on wheels?" asked the astonished tourist. "Well," answered the Keeler man. "You see at the time the dog evaporates the tail is a 'waggin.'"

Yours patriotically inclined.

FOURTH JULY.

### From Aberdeen.

Mr. Geo. D. Calvert has returned from Keeler and is again doing business at the old stand.

Mr. Frank Fuller is back from Lone Pine and is "at home" to friends, who will find him enjoying life in his cosy cottage, corner of Rogers St. and Boston Ave.

Messrs Conklin, Rogers, and Neil have been on a hunting and fishing expedition to the mountains.

Messrs Fuller and Malone have gone on a prospecting tour to Nevada.

The warm weather has caused the river to rise to so great an extent that communication between Tibbetts and Aberdeen has become wellnigh impossible, and considerable inconvenience caused by the freight's having to remain to remain in Tibbetts until the water subsides. Certainly there should be a bridge across the river between these two places. There is probably no place on the river where there is more travel, and it is the only place of importance that has no bridge. Let us hope that another summer will not find us without this convenience.

AURORA.

There were two cases on trial in Justice Davidson's court the past week. In the case of Arthur Middleton vs. James Jenkins, charged with battery, the jury found the defendant, Jenkins, not guilty. The other case, Bev. Hunter vs. Willie Cox, it is reported that Cox plead guilty and then withdrew that plea, and the case will be heard to-day.

Those who intend to register this year should bear in mind that registration closes August 9th; and should further remember that if the elector changes precinct residence, after registration; precinct transfer must be obtained by affidavit furnished County Clerk, at least twenty-seven days before election.

Geo. Meads passed through town last Monday with his big team, en-route to a new mining camp on the desert, where he will haul a five-stamp mill from Mojave.

Sheriff Given and Mrs Houle left last Saturday morning, having in charge the insane woman, Mrs. Jenkins who was commited to the asylum at Stockton.

In stating the arrivals from Big Pine last week we made a mistake, saying that Miss Moore had arrived, when the name intended was Miss Wood.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held this week for the purpose of examining graduation papers. All the members were present.

Arthur Shepherd and Clifford Baxter are expected to arrive to-day from San Francisco. They will come by way of the Kearsarge pass.

M. Showalter and family arrived from Los Angeles last Sunday. They will make their home here and probably settle at Big Pine.

J. G. Fudge came in from Modock last Tuesday. He is hauling for F. Fitzgerald, who, he says, is taking out some fine ore.

Geo. H. Lewis intends starting for Tolumne County within a couple of weeks to investigate the mining outlook there.

Of $150,000,000 deposited in the saving banks of this State, $104,000,000 is in the saving banks of San Francisco.

The case of the people vs. Jack Burse, was dismissed. The principal prosecuting witness having left the County.

Wells Barnes came in from his mine at the White Hill last Saturday. He is taking out some very good ore.

C. W. Fuller and H. Malone of Fish Springs spent a couple of days in town this week.

Mrs J. Shepherd of Georges Creek returned from Keeler the first of the week.

Miss. Frankie Shannon went to Lone Pine this week to visit with friends.

Arthur Smith was among the arrivals from the south yesterday morning.

J. J. Gunn came in from Modock yesterday morning.

### POLITICAL ANNONCEMENTS

## For Judge.

PAUL W. BENNETT hereby announces that he will be a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Inyo, at the election to be held on Nov. 3, 1896; subject to the decision of the Inyo County Republican Convention.

Independence, June 1st., 1896.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

(Official.)

## Proposals For printing Great Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made April 10, 1896, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of voters of said County, to contain about one thousand two hundred (1,200) names. Copy to be prepared by the County Clerk, the sheets thereof to be delivered at least twenty-six days before election and the work must be completed and delivered ten days before election. The form and style to comply with the Political Code and section 1796 as amended March 27, 1895.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bid will be received later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, July 9, 1896.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the 9th day of July, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

## Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the board of supervisors of Inyo County, state of California, held on the 13th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete registration of the voters of said County, in accordance with the provisions of section 1094 of the Political Code of the state of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including August 19, 1896, when such registration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Fish springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION, County Clerk.

Dated May 22, 1896.

## NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8, 1896.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel, having claimed:—

S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 15; N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 23; N E ¼ of N E ¼ of sec. 32, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 22; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26; N E ¼ of N E ¼; S W ¼ of N W ¼; N W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 28; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of sec. 29, Tp. 5 S., R. 23 E. S E ¼ of S E ¼ of sec. 12; S ½ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 13; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 24 and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 25, Tp. 5 S. R. 24 E.

W ½ of N E ¼, S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 32; S W ¼ of N W ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 5 S., R. 23 E; Lots 1 and 3 and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 7; S W ¼ of N E ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of sec. 17, Tp. 6 S., R. 23 E.; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 9; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 5 S., R. 24 E.

Lot 2 of Sec. 4; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5; S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 3; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; N ½ of N ½ of Sec. 14; N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 35; S E ¼ of N E ¼; N E ¼ of S W ¼, and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 23; and E ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 8 S., R. 25 E.

S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 4; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 8 S., R. 25 E.; N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 8 S., R. 26 E.

All of Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Tuesday, June 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the U. S. Surveyor-General's Office, 610 Commercial street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Act of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN, U. S. Surveyor-General, District of California.


### MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The latest Spaing and Summer styles in Ladies and Men's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

### MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

## JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

## REWARD

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

## NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

## BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Bishop Creek, Cal.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and $1.50 |
| Board, per week | $5.00 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURN


smoking
ch Record.

### Not Alarming.

In the annual report of Harvard college, recently published, a report from the dean of Radcliffe college appears for the first time. This declares the change from the annex to the college to be vital, though not strikingly evident, and evidences of the importance of this change are given. A most important step has been taken, too, in the opening of the graduate courses in Harvard university to women, and, as President Eliot remarks in his report, "The inroad was by no means alarming."—Christian Register.

### Inevitable Fate.

"You seem to me a very stupid person," observed the heroine of the society novel.

"And you," rejoined the hero, "likewise seem to me stupid."

"Then we shall be dramatized."

"Presumably."

At that they yawned.—Detroit Tribune.


### HOW TO KEEP HOUSE.

With all the luxuries and pleasures of this life, its big enjoyments and its smaller comforts, there is an effect or antithesis which we have to contend with in the form of aches and pains. In some way and by some means every one has a touch of them in some form at some time. Trifling as some of them may be, the risk is that they will grow to something greater and rack the system with constant torture. There is nothing, therefore, of this kind that we have a right to trifle with. Taken in time, the worst forms of aches and pains are easily subdued and permanently cured by the free use of St. Jacobs Oil. No well regulated household ought to be without a bottle of this great remedy for pain. One good reason for this is that some kinds of sudden pain are acute enough to be fatal, where the application of the great cure might save life. You want it also in the house at all times for hurts, cuts and wounds, and the house that always has it keeps up a sort of insurance against pain.


Brown.—You shouldn't let little things worry you. Jones.—You would if the little things were twins.


FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.


Try Germea for Breakfast.


# Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

# Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

# Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.



"Save My Child!"

is the cry of many an agonized mother whose little one writhes in croup or whooping cough. In such cases, Dr. Acker's English Remedy proves a blessing and a godsend. Mrs. M. A. Burke, of 309 E. 105th St., New York, writes: "Dr. Acker's English Remedy cured my baby of bronchitis, and also gave instant relief in a severe case of croup. I gratefully recommend it." Three sizes, 25c.; 50c.; $1. All Druggists. ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N.Y.



"Just as Good" never yet equalled the S·H·&M· REGISTERED TRADE MARK. BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING.

Simply refuse the "just as good" sort.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

*Samples showing labels and material's mailed free.*

"Home Dressmaking" a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to put on Bias Velveteen Skirt Bindings sent for 25c., postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.



ACTINA THE GREAT EYE-RESTORER Its Use Will Cure BRONCHITIS, Asthma, Hay Fever, the Eye, Ear, Nose, Lungs and Catarrh. CATARRH Diseases of Throat, Chest, IMPOSSIBLE. ACTINA POCKET BATTERY, a Self CURE. Particulars and Testimonials Sent FREE. F. F. FINLAY, 913 Post St., San Francisco.



MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale by all Druggists, 25 cents a bottle.



RE CURE FOR PILES. Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to AN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching. A positive cure. Druggists sent free. Price or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.


### "KISS ME GOOD NIGHT."

Kiss me good night! The day is done,
Across life's hill the sun has set;
All, all, have left me; only one
Remains to love me—or forget?
We started seaward, to love's land,
Heart—glad with flowers, sun and light—
Lost in the darkness, now we stand.
Kiss me good night!

Kiss me good night! Our lovely year
Is folded up and put away,
The mists are round us and a tear
Is all the pray'r I have to pray
Why do I weep? I only know
Life's awful mystery aright.
You pause, and I have loved you so.
Kiss me good night!

Kiss me good night! No more be said.
For us what can tomorrow bring?
A cry of pain for what is dead?
Another New Year's song to sing?
Time's shadows close around us fast,
Our lamp of love is still alight,
Oh, that we might relive the past!
Kiss me good night!
—Clement Scott.

## A WOULD BE FLIRT.

"If a woman really is in love with her husband, she cannot expect to have a very good time at a dance."

So spoke the dearest little woman in all the world late one evening on returning from a pleasant entertainment given by one of our neighbors, as she sank wearily into one of the big sofa cushions that adorned the couch of our room.

I knew by the curious way she had acted during our short walk home that something was troubling her pretty head, so I preserved a discreet silence after the utterance of the above remark. She gave me a quick glance to notice the effect of her words, and seeing me busily engaged in removing a bunch of white carnations from the lapel of my dress coat she continued:

"She may enjoy herself after a fashion, but in order to thrill as she did as a girl it is necessary to be interested more or less in somebody else."

Still I kept silent, and gathering courage from pure lack of opposition she went on:

"If I were only able to flirt, I could get along famously. I have often seen other women add this variety to their lives, and as far as I could ever find out no harm resulted."

"Pray do not abstain from any such enjoyment on my account," I interposed.

"Don't flatter yourself, my dear," she said. "I have the inner consciousness that I have tried and failed—yes, failed utterly."

"Tried what?"

"Tried to flirt, you goose. I determined to try it just as an experiment. I'll tell you all about it if you won't interrupt me and will be real good to me for the rest of my life.

"Yes, I tried desperately to imagine myself an ill treated woman; that I hated you terribly, and finally to make myself believe that such a person as Geoffrey Gordon never existed, but to what an end! Just as I fancied I was succeeding, you would bob up serenely into vision and there you would stay, no matter how hard I tried to forget you."

Of late, after the many social functions we had attended, I had noticed a disposition on the part of my wife to answer only vaguely to my inquiries as to whether she had enjoyed herself at Mrs. So-and-so's musicale, or Miss Somebody's reception, but I never supposed for a moment there was anything serious on her mind, as the above somewhat gloomy expression indicated. So I turned all attention to hear what might be called a confession.

"Maybe you would not be averse to being given an opportunity to use my insurance money, or else a judge in the divorce court might be prevailed upon to render his decision"—

But here my remarks were cut short by a demonstration that would hardly look well in words—in fact, I should be at a loss how to express such a manifestation of feminine protestation.

When she had resumed a state that made intelligibility possible, she broke forth:

"Now, Geoffrey, that is too unkind for anything. When I come to you to tell you all, you stand there and make fun of me. You had better be careful, young man. It may be worse than you suppose. You know what your favorite, Congreve, says:

Heaven hath no rage like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned.

"So keep real good till I have finished.

"You see, before I was married, whenever I went to a dance, there was always some one—four or five in fact—whom I thoroughly liked, and on whom I could count to speak to me before the evening was over and with whom I could have a pleasant chat and dance. So, no matter how distasteful my present partner might be, my anticipations were pleasant enough to make up for the present.

"There were certain men who perhaps were not actually in love with me (she said this with a perfectly straight face), but who invariably felt disposed to drift in my direction, so that I was kept perpetually buoyed up while talking with the stupid ones and absorbed after they did speak to me by delightful uncertainty as to what the future might bring forth. That, of course, was before I met you, dear.

"When I go to dances now, I seem to lose remembrance of the fact that I am married, and with woman's vanity I begin to be painfully aware that the very men who would have stood on their heads had I asked it in the past I could not count on now to take the least interest in me or to talk other than the dreariest platitudes. They were painfully polite, would advance toward me with few commonplace remarks, and when they favored me at a german with some glittering trinket, for which I used to be crazy, I felt as though it was an expression of charity, portraying that, having made my choice, I must abide by it and not expect any very great exertion on their part.

"I drifted from bad to worse till I reached a state of desperation, and when I saw Mrs. Sweetly gazing fondly into Dicky Robinson's eyes the other evening I said to myself, 'There is a woman who really lives, and the reason she does is because she forgets she is married.'

"Then it was, Geoffrey, dear, that I tried to force myself to forget that you had ever crossed my path—that is, of course, only when I went to some social gathering. You know you are so fond of your cigars.

"Next to do was to find some suitable one on whom I could bestow my affections. Finally I thought I would try Malcolm Wharton, whom I knew to be of excellent family and who three years ago would have given his head to have stood No. 1 in my eyes.

"It was at Mrs. Beckman's reception that I determined to make my flirting debut. So, about 9 p. m., when I knew you would be smoking with the gentlemen up stairs, I purposely placed myself in the path of my erstwhile acquaintance, Malcolm, with such a gracious manner that at first he was puzzled, and then, being of a gallant nature, he soon approached me with an air of attention. I astonished myself by the sprightly, not to say flippant, style of my conversation. My heart went pitapat from excitement, and I was constantly rehearsing to myself, 'Now I must forget Geoffrey,' and so I went on and on, deceiving myself into the belief that I was enjoying myself.

"He became more and more confidential and fascinating, treating me in the fashion that men who are devoted to other men's wives ordinarily assume. I tried to be all animation and really thought that the way he twinkled his nose in bunny fashion was quite interesting. He persuaded me to indulge in champagne several times, and I even took his arm to the supper room. There he was devotion itself and complimented me in the most approved style. After staying some time in the supper room I proposed we should go and hear the music, but he had evidently had too much champange or something else to be reasonable, and so, to be consistent, I could but follow him wheresoever he led. We at last found ourselves in the conservatory and were seated behind a clump of palms when his conversation, which was commonplace enough, had a ring to it that sent the blood flying to my face. His voice sank almost to a whisper, giving me to understand how miserable he had been in his later life and how I could fill that gap of woe. Now and then he would look up in my face to see if there was any evidence of sympathy that he thought should be there.

"At last I had accomplished the very thing I had longed for—here he was at my very feet—and now that I possessed it I shrank from it in disgust. Each word of his felt like ice being forced down my back, I could not find expression to my thoughts, words froze on my lips and I felt as though the eyes of the entire room were on me. The feeling of disgust changed to one of mockery, and he, seeing the change in my manner, doubtless considered me serious and became more effusive in his remarks and manifestations of love.

"The words 'what a fool you are' seemed to haunt me, but still I had to sit there in cold blood and let him go on making an utter fool of himself, for there seemed to be no way to stop him.

"What I would have done I hardly know, for he had seized my hand as though he intended to crush every bone in it. I really think he would have attempted to kiss me, when you serenely entered the room, appearing as an oasis in a desert of torment.

"I wrenched my hand loose and walked over as calmly as I could to where you were standing and greeted you as complacently as was possible. You remember the night—you were so worried about your stocks you did not notice my agitation.

"There, now, don't you think I expiated my crime?"

Of course there was but one way to assure her she had.—University Courier.

### Emerson and the Guides.

The poet Emerson was never credited with being a handsome man, though people who knew him saw in his face his beautiful character and forgot to discriminate between him and his appearance. Years ago, when the "philosophers" were in camp at Follensbee pond, in the Adirondacks, Emerson was one of the party, and his devotion to his studies and "worthless writin'" seemed to several of the guides a great waste of time, which might better have been spent in hunting and fishing.

There was, however, a guide, Steven Martin, who became perhaps the most noted that the Adirondacks ever produced, and who recognized in Emerson something of his real worth and upon whom the poet made a great impression. "Steve," as he was familiarly called, was an observing man, and the poet's physical defects, then undoubtedly more prominent than in later years, did not escape his eye, as may be seen from the answer he gave to the question of the writer of this paragraph, "What kind of a fellow was Emerson?" "Waal, sir," said the old guide, "he was a gentleman every inch, as nice a fellow as you ever see; pleasant and kind, and a scholar, too, allus figgerin, studyin and writin; but, sir, he was, I believe, the all fired-est homeliest critter for his age that ever came into these woods."—Troy Times.

### The Seed of Hemp.

Chief Justice Cattlin (1571), from whom the Spencers, Russells and many of the greatest English families are descended, when sentencing a prisoner convicted as a go between in the correspondence between Mary of Scotland and the bishop of Ross, thus addressed him: "The good seedsman hath sowed in you good gifts, but as it is said in the gospel, then came the enemy and he sowed darnel, cockle and noisome weeds. Such wicked seedsmen have been in England. If they had sown the right seed for their own use, the seed of hemp, and felt of it, then had they received according to their deserving, hemp, meet seed for such seedsmen."—Temple Bar.

### The Good Man's Imitative Dog.

"I have a dog," said a minister who had just heard a precocious story, "that is very sagacious. One Saturday he followed me to church and sat among the people and watched my movements in the pulpit. That afternoon I heard a terrible howling in my back yard and of course went to see what it meant. I found my dog was in the wood shed standing on his hind legs in a dry goods box. He held down a torn almanac with one paw and gesticulated with the other while he swayed his head and howled to an audience of four other dogs even more sadly than I had done in the morning."—Danville Advocate.

### Mrs. Pickerell's Chance.

The latest move on the part of woman is to secure the street cleaning. Mrs. Mary M. Pickerell of Denver has obtained the contract by making a bid $6,000 less than that of her predecessor. It has been claimed and claimed again that woman's experience as housekeeper should make her especially valuable in this field. It remains for Mrs. Pickerell to vindicate her own and her sex's right to the reputation of economists.—Exchange.

## LABRADOR THE NEXT

### EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO LEAVE PHILADELPHIA IN JUNE.

**To Study the Eskimo and Collect Flora and Fauna—College Students In the Party. Lieutenant Peary's Old Ship, the Kite, to Take the Party—To Return In a Year.**

An expedition bound for the interior of Labrador will leave Philadelphia in June for the purpose of studying the Eskimo and collecting specimens of the flora and fauna of that region. G. H. Perkins of the class of '95, University of Pennsylvania, will be the commander, and the remainder of the party will consist of four students of zoology, geology, botany and archæology and a number of college students and others.

Professor Frank Russell, curator of the University of Iowa, accompanies the expedition as archæologist.

The trip from St. John's, N. F., to Labrador will be made in the ship Kite. At St. John's the Philadelphia party will be joined by ten scientists sent out to explore the coast of Ellesmere Land, and also to discover traces of the ancestors of the Greenlanders, who, it is thought, came from that place. Professor Hite of the University of Pennsylvania, who is the originator of the expedition, said: "The party will leave Philadelphia about the middle of June. The ten scientists who will join our party at St. John's will be sent out by Dr. C. T. Mendenhall, superintendent of the United States coast geological survey; General A. W. Greely, Baron von Saurmajeltsch, J. A. W. Grip, envoy extraordinary from Germany to Norway and Sweden; J. W. Powel, director United States geological survey, and Baron Adolf Eric Nordenskjold of the Royal Academy of Science, Sweden.

"These persons have supplied the wherewithal for the researches of the scientists for a period of one year. The Kite, after leaving St. John's, will cruise around the gulf of St. Lawrence, making collections at the south coast of Labrador, visiting the island of Anticosti for Eskimo remains, and will then go north along the eastern coast of Labrador as far as Cape Chidley. Parties will be left at various points along the coast, supplied with tools and equipments necessary for their researches. At Clarence head, in James sound, Ellesmere land, it is proposed to leave the ten scientists, who will erect winter quarters and a general supply station there. They will make explorations until the six months of darkness come on, when they will return to Clarence head, starting out again in the spring. It is expected to explore at least 300 miles of Ellesmere Land, which in all probability is the original home of the ancestors of the present Greenland Eskimo, who must have crossed to Greenland over 1,000 years ago. Of these people the scientists are desirous of finding traces.

"The Kite will return to Labrador, picking up the various parties, and then keep on to St. John's, arriving about Sept. 12. She will return in 1897, carrying the same number of people and for the same purpose and will bring home the party of scientists from Ellesmere Land.

Professor Hite said that the university cruise to India in September would prevent his accompanying the expedition to Labrador.—Philadelphia Press.

## "OUR MR. ELIJAH A. MORSE."

### Members of Congress Have Fun With That Gentleman.

Several members of the house were having a good deal of quiet fun yesterday afternoon at the expense of Mr. Morse. They had in some way obtained possession of a circular advertising letter sent out by the stove polish firm of which he is the founder and head.

The communication is on a sheet surmounted by the letter head of the company, with a picture of the establishment where the polish is manufactured. The contents of the letter paper are of the most legitimate advertising character and set forth in detail the superiority and paramount merits of the polish. At the bottom is a four line postscript stating that "our Mr. Elijah A. Morse" is a member of congress and should the recipient of the letter desire any documents or information from the national capital he would be glad to serve him.—Washington Times.

## A POOR BOY CAMPAIGN.

### Whoever Is Nominated the Real American Aristocracy Will Be Represented.

Whoever is nominated as the Republican candidate for the presidency we shall have "a poor boy" campaign. Governor Morton is the son of a Presbyterian parson and was earning his own living when he was 15 years old. Senator Quay is also the son of a Presbyterian parson down in the mining regions of Pennsylvania and worked his own way through college. Senator Cullom was raised on a Kentucky farm.

Senator Allison's parents were also farmers, pioneers on the western reserve, and he earned what education he got. Speaker Reed's family were well to do, but he also worked for a living when a mere boy, and the same can be said of Major McKinley. Therefore the genuine American aristocracy is represented by all the candidates.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

### Ohio Women.

There must be any number of bright women in Ohio. In four publications from that state in one week there were creditable poems by Johnstone Murray, Elizabeth Cherry Haire, Corella Bond, Gabrielle Stewart, Mary Wevill, Edna Heald, Anna S. Roberts and Mrs. Warner Snoad. The State Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies is growing continuously and has almost reached the hundred mark. The 29 colleges and universities of the state, all of which practice coeducation, are more largely attended than ever before, the number of women varying from one-fourth to one-half of the total attendance. This year Oberlin has over 1,400 students; Mount Union, 550; Ohio State university, 900, and Ohio Wesleyan, 1,150, while the remainder average 400 each. Fifty art, technical, industrial and professional schools are equally successful.

### To Prevent Hydrophobia.

A correspondent writes that about six years ago he saw an item in a newspaper stating that a German physician was going to die, and he wished to make known the discovery he had made in relation to the treatment of a mad dog bite. The prescription he never knew to fail, and he had tried it many times with men, cattle and horses. It is this: Simply wash the wound as soon as possible in a little warm vinegar and water, and put a few drops of muriatic acid into the wound. This will neutralize the poison and prevent the disease which usually proves fatal.—Boston Journal.

### Misdirected Energy.

"A man dat am allus lookin foh er argyment," said Uncle Eben, "am in frequent cases de man dat orter be lookin foh work."—Washington Star.

The night blooming cereus blossoms about an hour before midnight, but by the approach of daylight the flower is a complete wreck, having lost all its beauty and fragrance.

It is easy to learn something about everything, but difficult to learn every thing about anything.—Emmons.


### A TRINITY OF EVILS.

Biliousness, sick headache and irregularity of the bowels accompany each other. To the removal of this trinity of evils Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted. It also cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, malarial complaints, biliousness, nervousness and constipation. The most satisfactory results follow a fair trial. Use it daily.


Mrs. Hatterson—How did you teach your boy not to go in swimming? Mrs. Catterson—Easy enough. Every time I caught him at it I gave him a bath.


I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

### BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.


"And you actually aver that you learned to ride a wheel without once swearing?" "Yes. I felt too near an awful death to dare to profane."


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Here is a testimonial from Mr. E. A. Miller of Columbus, O., accompanying the photograph of his family.

"For two years past I have been a constant sufferer with severe nervous headaches, oft-times being compelled to go to bed, when my business necessitated my personal attention. Last week my physician recommended Paine's celery compound. I have taken now four bottles, and have not suffered with headache since. This government, in my mind, should pay the discoverer of Paine's celery compound a sum of money sufficient to keep him and all his relatives in luxury during their natural life."

Mr. Miller is the son of Dr. J. D. Miller. His wife is the granddaughter of the late Gov. Lucas of Ohio. Mr. Miller's praise of Paine's celery compound is equaled by that of thousands of others who owe their health and strength to this greatest of all remedies.



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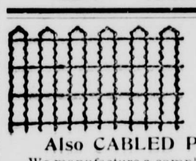

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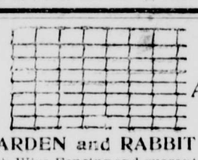

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### COUNSEL.

Crouching down by the fireplace,
A wistful look in your soft gray eyes,
Your lips set firm and a puckered face,
"What shall you answer, will I advise?"

What shall you answer him? Why, No!
Let him steal a kiss—'tis his due—and then,
Give him your hand and let him go,
He is only a man amongst other men.

And if you miss him, perchance you may,
One misses a flower, a shoe, a glove,
The working world's at your feet today,
And work's far sweeter than lukewarm love.

When the right man comes, you will never doubt,
Won't look puzzled or come to me.
'Tis I may go to the right about,
If with that choice, I don't agree.

You may tease perhaps, may coquet awhile,
Most of us do it, but Love will peep
Through your eyes in a sunny smile,
Never were eyes could that secret keep.

Work if you choose for gold or fame,
'Tis the worker's guerdon, but close impearled
Keep the sacred lamp of true love aflame
For him you'd single from out the world.
—Womankind.

## DAFTY KATE.

On Seven Mile Beach, Cape May, stands a rough looking house built among the sand dunes in such a way that only its roof and small portions of its walls are visible.

It is made up of wreckage that has been picked up on the shore, with here and there a stick of lumber that looks as if it might have come fresh from the sawmill. The structure has the appearance of a huge ship's cabin. Outside the door stands a bench, well worn by fishermen, who have for more than a dozen years looked after the welfare of the occupant of this modest dwelling, who goes by the name of Dafty Kate.

Dafty Kate is a woman about 40 years old, tall, strong and healthy. For 15 years she has lived in the house on the beach, and many times has she helped the fishermen row through the breakers to some foundered vessel and save the crew. She is rational enough on most subjects, but she is a constant watcher of the sea, and whenever a person comes to her door the first thing she says is:

"Willie is coming in tonight. The Firelight is due here a little past 8 o'clock."

Every night for 15 years Dafty Kate has set on a stand built for the purpose in front of the door of her hut a lantern, which she says will guide Willie safely in if the Firelight should happen to sail in while she is asleep.

The woman's story is an extremely interesting and pathetic one. Fifteen years ago she was called the belle of Cape May. She was the daughter of a prosperous dealer in oysters, who owned a number of sloops and was considered rich.

Kate's parents were very proud of her. She was an only child, and they indulged her in everything that would add to her pleasure. There were two suitors for her hand. One was a thrifty young merchant in a small town near Cape May, the other was the son of an old sea captain whose days of activity were over and who lived a quiet life with his only son and a daughter. A strong attachment sprung up between Kate and the fisherman's daughter, and when the fisherman's son came home from a voyage to the western islands he promptly fell in love with Kate.

Kate's parents were ambitious for her to marry money, and they insisted that she should give the fisherman's son a cold shoulder and encourage the young merchant, but the girl refused to do so.

The name of the man to whom Kate had given her heart was William King, and when he sailed away one day on a trip as mate of the brigantine Sea Foam she was his promised wife.

Kate's father and mother were glad to see William go, for that would give the young merchant an opportunity to press his suit, and he did, but Kate was true to the fisherman's son and would have nothing to do with the man of her parents' choice.

William King's voyage took him to China, and he was to be gone something like 18 months. When Kate's parents found that she would not marry the man, they had chosen for her, they became very angry and turned her out of doors, expecting no doubt that she would repent and do as they wanted her to. But the girl was not made of that sort of stuff. She went to live with the captain's family and remained there for nearly two years, waiting for her sailor lover to return, but he didn't come.

One day a report reached Cape May that the brigantine Sea Foam had foundered somewhere in the vicinity of the Falkland islands, and that all on board were lost. The story had the effect of prostrating Kate, who lay for several months at the point of death, but she finally recovered.

It was noticed that the girl's mind had been seriously affected. She appeared to be rational enough on all subjects but that of her lover's return. She insisted that he would return and insisted upon setting a light on a stand on the beach every night so that it would be a guide to him.

With their daughter's misfortune the hearts of Kate's parents softened, and they insisted on her coming home with them to live, but she refused to do so, protesting that she must stay on the beach, where she could "watch for Willie" all the time. She refused an offer made by her father to build her a nice cottage on the sands. She said she didn't want any comforts that Willie couldn't enjoy, and so one day the fishermen built a rough structure, and Kate took up her residence there.

The captain's daughter spent a good deal of time with her for two or three years, but she finally got married and went at a distance to live. The old captain died. Kate's parents crossed the dark river and the young woman was left alone.

Kate's parents left an estate valued at several thousand dollars, and she was the only heir, but she refused to touch a penny of it until Willie came back to enjoy it with her.

It was thought that the girl's mental condition might improve if she was treated at a sanitarium, and she was shut up in one for three months, but she begged so hard to be allowed to continue her vigil that she was finally allowed to return to her humble home on the beach.

Kate supported herself by fishing and accepting favors from the sympathetic fishermen, who looked after her with a care that was almost affectionate in its nature, and she became an expert oarswoman, and could manage a sailboat equal to the best of them.

Seven Mile Beach is a wild place in the time of a storm. It is open to the ocean, and a good many times the ocean at that point gets exceedingly nasty. A good many vessels have foundered there, and the fishermen along the shore have organized a sort of independent life saving crew, and they have saved a good many lives in the last ten years.

Two weeks ago, during a blizzard that swept up the coast, a three masted schooner struck the bar off Seven Mile Beach. The wind was blowing strong from the southeast. She struck about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Dafty Kate was the first to discover her. She gave the alarm, and the fishermen made ready to go to the assistance of the crew, who were helpless in the rigging.

Kate took her place, as usual, in the boat that was launched, and the start was made for the vessel. It was a hard fight, for the waves were running like small mountains, and the boat in which the plucky fishermen were was a large yawl, which is a good sea boat, but not as safe as a lifeboat.

The vessel was rapidly sinking in the sand and had careened so that her deck was completely submerged. It was evident that she would soon go to pieces, and the men in the boat worked like beavers to reach her.

There were five men in the rigging, and their shouts for help could be heard above the roar of the water. It was a desperate battle, but finally the yawl got near enough the foundered craft to enable the occupants to make themselves heard.

"You'll have to jump and take chances on our picking you up!" shouted one of the boat's crew.

"All right," came the reply.

One after another of the men jumped into the seething waves and was picked up. The last man was not as easily caught as the others. He was carried shoreward by a strong roller, but he managed to keep his head above water until the boat got near enough to him to permit of one of the men reaching him. As he was being hauled over the side a wave threw the boat against his head and rendered him senseless.

The rescued sailors were landed safely, and the injured man was taken to Dafty Kate's hut and a physician summoned as soon as possible. It was found that the man's skull had been fractured by coming in contact with the boat, and the doctor was doubtful to what extent he was injured.

Three days the sailor lay unconscious, and all the time Kate was giving him all the attention possible. On the morning of the fourth day he opened his eyes, and one of the sailors who was sitting near him said:

"Do you know me, Jack?"

The wounded man looked at him in a dazed way and finally answered: "My name isn't Jack. Who are you?"

"He ain't straight yet," said the sailor to one of the other men who was standing near.

"Who are you?" asked the sick man in as strong a voice as he could muster.

Kate, who was engaged at preparing some food, stepped quickly over to the cot where the man lay, and taking his face between her hands, looked intently into his eyes for a few seconds, then said, "Willie, Willie, it's you at last," and then she fell to the floor in a faint.

The astonished sailors got the woman out of the swoon as soon as possible, and again she stepped to the cot.

"Yes, it's Willie," she repeated to herself, and the man eyed her sharply as if he was struggling to remember something. Finally he said:

"Yes, that's my name. It ain't Jack."

"Don't you know Kate?" asked the woman eagerly.

The sick man attempted to raise himself on his elbow, but the effort was too much for him, and he fell back senseless.

The man proved to be Dafty Kate's long lost absent lover, William King. He was shipwrecked on the voyage to China 15 years ago, and remembers nothing of the time between then and the day that Kate recognized him. His sailor companions say they only knew him as John Kane. The physicians think that when the man was shipwrecked he received a nervous shock that wiped out from his memory all the events of the past, and that the wound in his head brought him back to where he was 15 years ago.

Now Willie and Kate are to be married just as soon as the man is well enough, and Kate has taken the light in from in front of the door of her humble home on the beach.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Stage Smoking.

If you ask the heavy villain why he doesn't smoke cigars on the stage, he will tell you that no property man, however important the company may be, will consent to supply cigars. Cigarettes are much cheaper, and the stage villain who defies all traditions and smokes cigars always does so at his own expense. And this is rather expensive, inasmuch as the villain of the drama usually wears a dress suit, is supposed to be plentifully supplied with ill gotten gains, and only takes two or three puffs at whatever he is smoking before throwing it away. Until the property man volunteers to furnish cigars we must be content with the cigarette of the stage villains.—Philadelphia Times.

## THE CABINET CAMEO.

### A SKETCH OF RICHARD OLNEY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

**Aristocrat to the Core—A Corporation Lawyer—How Cleveland Discovered Him—Intensely American—As to His Presidential Boom.**

Richard Olney, our secretary of state, is hard, lucid, scintillant, sparsely sown of his sort, and therefore valuable—in fact, a man diamond. A cold sparkle, as of frost, not of fire, goes with Olney. He is clear, frigid, wintry and has no sympathies.

Being superbly egotistical, no tale of woe moves him, being thoroughbred, a challenge to battle brings him speedily forward.

Born in 1835, Olney was full 24 years of age when Fort Sumter became the first target of the war. Olney, however, declined all act or part in the war. The first regiment to march southward came from Massachusetts, but its enlistment rolls wooed Olney in vain. He staid

RICHARD OLNEY.

soberly, resolutely behind. This was not cowardice, for his courage is proof. It was the cool selfishness of one who thinks first and best of himself.

By blood and birth Olney is an aristocrat. He believes in pedigrees and crests and family trees and coats of armor. His ancestors came with the Mayflower, a craft, by the way, which must have had a giant passenger list, as well as such a cargo of furniture as should have consumed forests in its construction.

Olney is of the nobility of New England. He wedded a daughter of the Butlers, also of the Mayflower and the patricians. By nature he is exclusive, seclusive, shields himself selfishly from common contact, has few acquaintances, fewer friends, wraps himself in his cloak and withholds his hand.

In his way Olney has the merit of changelessness to a degree, indeed, which half breeds the theory that he is great. A man gem, as I have said; no influence corrodes, no fires melt; under all pressures, through all conditions, Olney is immutable.

He graduated from his college at 21, and was a lawyer of the Harvard washings and diggings three years later. This was in 1859; the war was on the nation's threshold.

The war was a good thing for Olney. It eliminated many a bright fellow, reduced rivalry, and left Olney a wide, rich field to his sickle. The young lawyer went about his reaping with a sage prudence that soon gave him a rich practice.

From the first Olney was busy with the tillage of great companies; digging about corporate roots and pruning corporate branches, a fashion of money culture. And he liked it, served well, was paid well and it was all an experience much to his taste.

Reared at the knee of corporations, soaked in a stock company vat, Olney—no wonder—sees things through corporation spectacles. Yet he is honest and high minded; would do no dishonorable thing. He believes in money and the rights of money, and is more impressed by property than by a man. Personally he is worth a cool million, nor is he likely to lose it. There's no danger of his forgetting where he has put it down.

Olney's mind is a law mind. What with study and what with experience, Olney is one of the best lawyers in the country. He does not shine in court, cares little for forensic glory or the wreaths of the trial table, but he knows the law. And in its application to the interests of his clients he has always been daring, enterprising and sure. No one ever found him wrong. At the time of his arrival in the cabinet, what with this railroad and what with that, Olney was drawing aggregate retainers to the sum of a round $100,000 annually. In picking up politics Olney has not mislaid any of his connections.

Olney does not care for politics, and still less for place. The Democracy inherited him from the Whigs. It is from this Whiggish, Henry Clay source he draws a mild sentiment for protection. Olney is not a free trader, and cares nothing for sailors' rights.

Cleveland discovered Olney. This was at Buzzards Bay in the four years between Cleveland's two presidencies. Olney abode on the opposite Buzzards bay shore. They formed a catboat acquaintance while fishing in the bay, and finally sought each other on each other's porch, and were friends. Cleveland believes Olney to be one of the profoundest lawyers he ever met, and Cleveland is entirely right as to that.

Olney didn't want to come to the cabinet. Cleveland persuaded him as to a duty. He also took moderate counsel of his vanity. But he has never liked his place, and tries at intervals to resign. Cleveland has always been able to talk him out of this mood. As it now stands, Olney will remain to the last.

More than any other's Cleveland takes Olney's advice, and whether as attorney general or secretary of state the president has made no weighty step, assumed no position of importance, until after a thorough ransack of the subject with Olney.

As secretary of state, Olney has been marked by a prompt readiness to oppose a foreign encroachment, even to the point of courting a foreign war. This is instinct with Olney. He is cold. He is an aristocrat, and, as becomes the latter, he is selfish. But he is also utterly the American. He fears no power on the map, and would meet war with any or all with the abandon of a zouave.

Your New Englander fights readily. He is of a stern brood, your New Englander, and besides his natural thrift has never been aroused by war, for he ever made pleasant money by it. New England was richer at the close of the Revolution than in 1776. From 1812 to 1814, cutlass in hand, New England took millions on millions of prize dollars from the British and founded herself. That's half the basis of all her money now.

Your Yankee fights coldly, and opens a set of books on the battlefield. When he throws a battery into position, he charges it. When he blows an enemy off the earth, he credits it. You can't whip him. He is simply doing business with a foe. He will fight while it pays 3 per cent. When it ceases to flow an interest, he will limber up his guns and ride away. From cradle to grave with your Yankee his life is ever listed as part of his assets. And Olney is pure Yankee, and splendid as a specimen.

Olney's recent boom for the presidency was and is no growth of him. It was purely the work of Josiah Quincy and a coterie who sought to head off ex-Governor Russell in some attempts at favorite sonism he was just then embarking upon. They neither consulted nor notified Olney. He is wroth at their use of him. He has so instructed them, and his name will not be heard of at Chicago.

At the close of his term he will return his portfolio to its shelf and quietly reimmerse himself in railway law. He will cover himself with obscurity as with a mantle, and struggle to be as unknown hereafter as he was before Cleveland lured him to become a cabineteer. His joyful satisfaction will grow just in proportion as he disappears, and he will be entirely happy only when he is entirely hid. Such, in brief, is Olney, the cameo of the cabinet.—A. H. L. in New York Journal.

## A TALL WHITE HAT.

**Once Worn by Lincoln and Now the Subject of a Lawsuit.**

A suit in replevin has been brought in Washington before Samuel R. Church, justice of the peace, by Walter C. Clephane, attorney for Emma H. Adams and James O. Adams, her husband, administrators of the estate of Phineas D. Gurley, deceased, who was for many years pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. The defendant named is Osborn H. Oldroyd, who is the owner of a collection of Lincoln relics, now in the house where Lincoln died, 516 Tenth street, and the suit is to recover possession of a tall white hat, with a broad black band, which the plaintiffs claim is valued at $10, and at one time was owned and worn by Abraham Lincoln, late president of the United States.

It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the hat is being unjustly detained by Mr. Oldroyd. The writ was issued, and the hat was delivered to a constable, who put it in possession of the plaintiffs, they giving bond. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the hat was given to Dr. Gurley by Mrs. Lincoln after the death of the president, and that it remained in the possession of the family of Dr. Gurley until they loaned it to the government. When the house on Tenth street was fitted up as a Lincoln museum, the hat was transferred there.—Washington Star.

## BLAINE'S RESTING PLACE.

**His Widow Contemplates the Purchase of a Site Near Augusta, Me.**

Mrs. Blaine, widow of the late James G. Blaine, is contemplating the removal of his remains from Washington and has in mind the purchase of a site for their last resting place. This site is about a mile from Augusta, Me., on the road to Manchester, and is at present owned by Mr. W. H. Gannett, a wealthy Augusta publisher.

The place, which is very rural and beautiful in its aspect, has been improved by Mr. Gannett, who has dammed the streams, where he proposes to introduce colonies of beaver, animals now nearly extinct in Maine.

Mrs. Blaine's contemplated purchase is for a portion of Mr. Gannett's park, which she would convert into a private cemetery, after the fashion long peculiar to New England. The location is on the brow of a hill, from which there is a splendid outlook over the Kennebec.—Washington Post.

### Patriotic Citizens.

With the temperature at 20 degrees below zero the patriotic citizens of Houlton, Me., held a public meeting a few days ago to make preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July. It is proposed to make the celebration of the Fourth this year the biggest thing in its way that has been seen in that part of Maine, and it was necessary to begin in good season.

### Too Lazy to Get Married.

Dr. Felix Adler proclaims that after a careful study of the institution of marriage he has come to the conclusion that marriage is better than celibacy. He believes, too, that most persons who refrain from marriage do so "because they are too lazy to make a change in their life."—Illustrated American.

### Mayor Pingree's New Title.

Mayor Pingree still holds the public eye as a man of innovations. He has lately enriched the vocabulary of polite indignation by inspiring a member of the Detroit board of education to refer to him as a "fabricationist."—Washington Star.

### Bound to Come.

The twentieth century is only four years off. It is coming in Cuba as well as elsewhere. Spain cannot stop it.—New York World.

## X RAYS WORK CURES.

### DR. MOUNT BLEYER DISCOVERS WONDERFUL PHYSICAL EFFECTS.

**Plants Are Developed to Twice Their Natural Size—They Promise to Produce Remarkable Cures In Tubercular Diseases. An Instance of Rheumatism.**

While the whole electrical world is studying the effects and behavior of X rays and the medical profession is testing their value for the purposes of diagnoses, it has remained for Dr. J. Mount Bleyer of New York to direct attention to the possibilities of these and other light rays in the field of therapeutics. Dr. Bleyer, who is an F. R. A. M. S., a member of the French Electro-Therapeutical society of Paris and a professor in the National School of Electro-Therapeutics, has an article in the last number of the New York Medical Journal, entitled "Crookes' X and Other Light Rays—A Problem Yet to Be Solved In Therapeutics, Etc."

"It is fair to presume," he says, "that the rays have a subtler power than this one of penetration. Ordinary light is one of the main factors in the development and growth of animal life. We have studied the effects in this direction, and know that sunlight is essential for the growth and development of both animal and vegetable tissue. What effect may these different light rays have on pathological conditions? I have undertaken a few investigations in order to ascertain the effects of these rays upon animal life and upon the tissues. The only leg we have to stand upon at present is the singular phenomenon of the penetrative force of these rays. Is not the hypothesis fair to set up that these rays, in forcing their way through tissues, exercise some action upon the tissues in their transit through them? The work is notably slow and tedious, besides involving much cost and time. I can hold forth little beyond saying that up to the present moment close observation of the action of these rays upon animal and vegetable life is being carried on."

After referring to such evidence as has been accumulated on the subject, Dr. Bleyer concludes: "Why, then, may we not expect that rays of light propagated from many sources will give us valuable effects in disease and growth? I bring these arguments and the problematic question before the notice of the profession in order to stimulate others besides myself to enlarge this field of investigation, as there is no telling what hidden forces await our unraveling of their laws and their probable therapeutic application, etc."

Dr. Bleyer was found at his residence, and asked by a reporter to state more fully the nature of his observations and discoveries.

"I am not yet prepared," he said, "to go into details, because these must first be communicated to my profession, but I can tell you some things in a general way. First, do not make the mistake of supposing that I am confining myself to experiments with the X rays. I am studying the effects of different rays of light both singly and in combination with each other, and have secured some remarkable results. The remarkable effects of the rays of the ordinary arc light in forcing the growth and fruition of plants have been observed both by myself and the authorities of the botanical gardens at Washington. Under their influence many plants can be nearly doubled in size and brought to fruitage in a very much shorter time than by the ordinary course of nature. I recently ripened a green banana in 14 hours by exposing it to arc light rays. Think of the commercial possibilities of producing fruits and vegetables in advance of their season by the use of electric light!

"Now, as to therapeutical results, I have made experiments which satisfy me that the bacilli of diphtheria and tuberculosis can be speedily and effectually destroyed by concentrated rays of sunlight brought to bear on them. I recently destroyed some specimens of both in from four to ten minutes. My method would be to concentrate the sun's rays by lenses and pass them through the chest or throat of the patient, according to the nature of his affection, after interposing a plate of blue glass to interrupt the heat rays.

"This brings us back to the theory advanced 20 years ago by the late General Pleasanton of the United States army. His theory caused a good deal of fun to be poked at him, but he was nearer truth than his critics suspected. About ten days ago a man came to me suffering from a rheumatic knee joint. By the use of concentrated sun rays passed through a plate of blue glass I cured him entirely in four days.

"From this time I shall devote myself to the treatment of phthisis by this method. I do not mean that anything can be done for a patient in the last stages of consumption, but I have great hope of relieving patients in the early stages. Apart from the great boon to humanity of such a result, there are the monetary considerations involved in saving the large number of valuable cattle annually slaughtered because affected with tuberculosis.

"As to the X rays, I have noticed some curious physical effects on myself. Exposure of my hand to them produced well defined sensations, which eventually became painful. Placing my head in the rays caused a violent headache, which lasted for three hours. These are evidences, you see, of marked physical effects."—New York Recorder.

### Select Your Death.

A St. Louis druggist has a show window containing nothing but poisons. There are paris green, arsenic, morphine, laudanum, face powder, boxes of cigarettes, decks of cards and a bottle or two of whisky.

### They Are Not Bashful.

Because this is leap year is no sign the candidates will wait till they are asked.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## A REAL PHILANTHROPIST.

**James H. Stout of Wisconsin to Establish Traveling Libraries.**

State Senator James H. Stout of Menominee, Wis., noted for the liberality he has displayed in aiding the cause of education, has evolved a plan for traveling libraries, and will make an experimental trial of his project in his own county at his own expense. Details have not been made public, but in a general way it is designed to convey useful books and the best literature to persons living in remote districts, to whom they are usually inaccessible.

Senator Stout is a member of the lumber firm of Knapp & Stout. He removed from St. Louis to Menominee in 1889, and one of his first acts in his new home was to establish at his own expense a manual training school. From a small beginning the school has grown until it is now one of the best equipped in the United States. The present buildings and machinery cost $70,000, and as fast as funds for enlargement are needed they are supplied by Senator Stout. The school has been a success from the start.

The very best instructors are employed, and the work done compares favorably with any done elsewhere, greatly to the pleasure of the donor, who takes a deep interest in every one of the pupils. Senator Stout became interested in the subject of manual training during his residence in St. Louis. On going to Menominee in 1889 he conceived the plan of starting a class in manual training, and made a proposition to the school board to that effect, offering to bear the expense.

This liberal offer was accepted. The school started in a small building, but the interest shown in the work brought with it a demand for larger quarters, and Senator Stout erected the present handsome, perfectly appointed building, which is not only the pride of Menominee, but of the northwest part of the state.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## A GREAT SOUVENIR.

**Scheme to Honor the Kaiser's Consort Just Started.**

The writer wishes to arouse some enthusiasm in German circles and societies of our large cities in favor of creating a grand souvenir album for the empress of Germany. The album, which may reach a cost of $10,000, shall contain several hundred pages of vellum, on which the poetical dedication of the ablest German-American authors can be engrossed.

The designs for the album cover are to be executed in silver repousse work.

The project, if carried out, will embrace a rare opportunity for American art and literary genius to display themselves on an exquisitely chaste souvenir.

The souvenir is to be dedicated by German-American ladies to the empress of Germany, Augusta Victoria, in remembrance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German empire.

I anxiously solicit your moral support and influence for a brief notice of the project in your journal, as I am desirous to reach some prominent people who will take the initiative in the matter.—Ernest T. Zeltner in New York Journal.

## SPARROWS CUT THE CORD.

**How the Little Birds Protected Their Nest From Spoliation.**

One day last week I unfurled for the first time this season the duck awning which has been folded without my office window all winter. As I did so a tiny bird's egg fell from the folds, crushing on the pavement below. Since then I have noticed an unusual commotion among the English sparrows that make pretty free use of my window sill, and today, when the sun swung round the bank building across the way, and I went to lower my awning, I found that the cords had been cut.

Investigation revealed the fact that the intelligent little sparrows had rebuilt their nest in the folds of the awning and in order to prevent a repetition of last week's depredations had themselves severed the cord with their bills. I suppose I shall have to bear the sun till the little nestlings have left my awning free. Such forethought as the birds have exhibited is surely worthy of consideration.—Shreveport (La.) Letter to Philadelphia Times.

### Some Remarks.

Reed—
I'm striving daily, striving
To show that all may see
The glory and the greatness
Of the only G. O. P.,
To make it have a record
In congress that will stand,
And when you meet the voters
All over this broad land
Just tell them that you saw me.

Morton—
I'm doing all my duty
As governor of the state
With reference to the party
And what will make it great.
I labor late and early
Entirely for its gain,
And when you meet the voters,
From Mexico to Maine,
Just tell them that you saw me.

Allison—
I'm keeping very quiet,
I haven't much to say,
Because I am so busy
With work that comes my way.
A statesman's work I'm doing
To make the party great,
And when you meet the voters
In every town and state
Just tell them that you saw me.

McKinley—
I'm working in my office,
A private citizen,
Appearing not in public
By word of mouth or pen,
But in my private bosom
I love the G. O. P.,
And when you meet the voters,
Wherever they may be,
Just tell them that you saw me.

Quay, Manderson, Cullom—
We have no words to offer,
Our deeds commend us and
Our register of service
Is known to all the land.
Like lambs led to the slaughter,
We yield without debate,
And when you meet the voters,
Those arbiters of fate,
Just tell them that you saw us.
—New York Sun.

## A BISHOP'S WILD RIDE

### RODE FORTY MILES CLINGING TO THE STEPS OF A VESTIBULE CAR.

**Hung on Desperately While the Train Flew on at the Rate of Fifty Miles an Hour—A Keen Wind and Rain Cut Into His Flesh.**

Bishop John J. Esher, 72 years of age, head of the Evangelical association of Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, had an exciting experience the other night that would have tried the nerves of a stronger and younger man. However, he has been all over the world, has crossed the Atlantic 30 times and is not easily frightened. His latest adventure was riding on the lower step of a sleeping car on a fast train going at the rate of 50 miles an hour, he being unable to either get off the train or into the car. Bishop Esher had been going the rounds of the churches in his diocese, his last stop being at Reddick, Ills., a small town on the St. Louis division of the Wabash railroad. He preached to a large congregation there. He lives in Chicago.

BISHOP ESHER.

The limited train came through Reddick at 4 o'clock in the morning and stopped at a water tank for a few minutes, so the bishop, accompanied by Rev. Jacob Schwartz, pastor of the Reddick church, drove to the tank and waited. When the train came along, the venerable bishop mounted the steps of the last sleeper just as the cars began to move. But being incumbered by a heavy satchel he could not knock on the vestibule curtain so as to attract the attention of the porter.

Faster and faster the train moved, and the bishop, his flesh cut by the keen sleet driven by a strong wind, and thoroughly drenched by a heavy rain, clung to the railing of the platform for dear life. Station after station flew by, and the train showed no disposition to stop, although the aged prelate prayed that it might. But it was the limited, and would not pause until it reached Englewood, 40 miles from Reddick. Almost dead from cold, the bishop hung on, although his senses were nearly gone, and several times he thought he would surely lose his grip, but he didn't, and just as the train was drawing up to the station at Englewood the colored porter happened to look out.

"Fo' de Lawd's sake," he gasped, as he saw the white haired bishop balancing himself on the lower step, and, hastily unlocking the door in the vestibule curtain, he seized the old man by the shoulders and dragged him inside. Stimulants judiciously administered soon restored the bishop, and when the train rolled into the Dearborn station he had almost recovered from his exciting experience.

The bishop said that, although he had traveled a great deal, this was decidedly the roughest trip of his life.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A MOVING MOUNTAIN.

**It Moves Fifteen Feet a Day—Causing Great Alarm and Much Wonder.**

The object of greatest interest in continental Europe at this minute is a walking mountain in Gard, France, which is moving toward the river of the same name at the rate of 15 feet a day. The advance has destroyed the machinery in the pits of the Grand Combe colliery and nearly a mile of the Alais railway. The great thing now is to prepare new channels for the Gard and Garden rivers, which are sure, when the landslide comes, to be completely choked up.

Six hundred persons have been obliged to leave their homes at Grand Combe. The lower strata of the mountain, which rises sheer from the valley, are grit and green marl. Both have given way owing to filtration of rain. Recently 5,000 persons went from Nimes to see the moving mountain. The noise it makes is frightful, and there are wide cracks in all directions. Nobody is allowed to go on the mountain or into the valley on which it advances.—New York Journal.

## LIKE A STORY BOOK.

**Runaway Frank Thornleigh Returns to Save His Father's Home.**

Frank Thornleigh left his home in Hamilton, Mich., 12 years ago because his father had married a widow. He shipped as a cabin boy on a boat to Buffalo, where he fell in with a Canadian horse dealer, with whom he remained until the old gentleman died, a short time ago, leaving Frank his estate of $50,000. Thornleigh visited his old home last week and was just in time to save his father's home from being seized on a mortgage.

His stepsister, whom he had left as a little girl, had grown up into a beautiful young woman. They have just been married.

### A Statue of Dempsey?

It is said that there is a movement on foot to erect a statue to the memory of the late pugilist, Jack Dempsey. The statue will, according to the story circulated yesterday, be placed over Dempsey's grave in Calvary cemetery, Long Island.

Dempsey's body has not yet been interred in Calvary, but will be brought on from Portland, Or.

The statue is to be a life size figure in ring costume, if the story told is true.

The statement was made that many noted sporting men, among them Fitzsimmons, would subscribe for the monument. Fitzsimmons was alleged to have offered $200. This was denied by Fitzsimmons.—New York World.

### Good Rule to Enforce.

Profane or indecent language is to be sufficient cause for removing a player from the baseball field the coming season. Good strike!—Boston Herald.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY JUNE 26 ..... 1896


# Democratic Platform.

Declaration of principles adopted by the State Convention at Sacramento, Wednesday, June 17th, 1896.

The Democratic Party of the State of California is unalterably in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for or depending on the action of any other Nation; and it demands the use of silver as well as gold as a full legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

TOUCHING THE RAILROAD.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the State of California, resents the interference in the politics of this State of the Southern Pacific Company of Rentucky; that we denounce the system of "boss" politics largely created and fostered by that corporation, which has corrupted public men and public life, and under which only those who find favor in the eyes of the corporation, and stand ready to do its bidding have held office. Under this influence our youths have been taught that political principles and political duty may be justly traded of for personal gain and preferment at the hands of the "boss" to the almost entire destruction of that healthy public spirit, without which no Government of the people can hope to continue in existence.

AGAINST THE FUNDING BILL.

That we are unalterably opposed to the funding bill now pending in the Congress of the United States, or to any other similar measure, and we demand that the Southern Pacific Company and all other corporations subsidized by the Government be compelled to fill their obligations in the same way that private debtors are compelled to liquidate theirs. In other words, we are opposed to any system which will permit the subsidizing of Federal corporations to pay their interest-bearing debt at the rate of 2 per cent., while the Government itself is compelled to pay 3½ per cent. for money with which to carry on the public business.

We request our delegation elected by this Convention to the coming National Convention to use their influence and energies to have the above-mentioned plank inserted in the platform to be adopted at Chicago by the Democratic National Convention.

REPRESENTATIVES ENDORSED.

That the Democratic Party of California, in convention assembled, recognize with pride and satisfaction the able, patriotic and distinguished services of Senator Stephen M. White and Congressman J. G. Maguire, and do hereby extend to them its grateful acknowledgments of the same, and particularly their opposition to the funding bill, and their conspicuous and valuable services in behalf of a free harbor for Southern California.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

That this Convention realizes that the industries of the Pacific Coast are duly depressed by reason of commercial isolation and our inability to compete in the markets of the world while handicapped by the thousand miles of perilous ocean navigation. That the construction of the Nicaragua Maritime Canal is of the greatest political and commercial importance to our country, and especially to the Pacific Coast States, and we respectfully urge the Democratic National Convention to pronounce distinctly in favor of taking such action by Congress as will provide for its early construction under National auspices, but we are opposed to a subsidy being granted to any corporation for that purpose.

ADMINISTRATIONS APPROVED.

Resolved, That we indorse the administration of President Cleveland except as to his financial policy. His foreign policy has been wise, statesmanlike and patriotic, and his domestic policy has been pure and incorruptible,

We indorse the administration of Governor Budd, and earnestly commend his vigorous efforts to enforce economy and efficiency in the public service, and congratulate the taxpayers on the great saving he has made in the cost of administering the public institutions of the State.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party is the defender of the unabridged fundamental right of religious freedom guaranteed every citizen by Section 3, Article VI., of the National Constitution, which declares that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States, and holds all secret political societies as mischievous in purpose and contrary to the spirit of republican institutions, a democratic form of government, the Constitution of the United States and of the State of California.

As the upholders of the Constitution and the civil, religious and personal rights it guarantees, the Democratic Party denounces the methods and aims of the secret political organization miscalled "The American Protective Association," for having religious proscription as its basis and the exaction of a religious test as a qualification to office for its mode of action.

Resolved, That we hereby denounce the action of the Republican Party for raising a false issue of the possibility of State aid being granted to sectarian schools, and we reaffirm our loyalty to the Constitution of California, which in Section 8, Article IX, declares that no public money shall ever be appropriated for the support of any sectarian or denominational school or any school not under the exclusive control of the officers of the public schools; nor shall any sectarian or denominational doctrine be taught or instruction therein be permitted directly or indirectly, in any of the common schools of this State.

FOR PURE FOOD.

We thoroughly appreciate the great danger to human life through the general adulteration of food, and believing that life and health are of paramount importance, we pledge ourselves to take such measures as will protect both in every way consistent with our form of government.

MINING INDUSTRY.

We congratulate the Democratic Party and the people of the State of California on the fact that by the legislature initiated by the Democratic Party under the platforms of our conventions held respectively in 1890 and 1892 the mining industry in all its branches has received an impetus, which to-day gives it a leading position in the development and progress of the State.

We favor the continuation of the work so auspiciously commenced and recommend continued aid by the National and State Goveonments on the lines laid down in the law, to the end that all interests involved be fully and adequately protected, and each given the recognition demanded by the important bearing each has upon the other.

We believe in fostering the mining industry in all its branches and favor the rehabilitation of hydraulic mining wherever it may be carried on without material injury to any other industry.

The preservation of the navigable rivers of California is of the greatest importance to the commerce of the State, and we therefore urge upon our delegation in Congress the importance of securing liberal Government appropriations for the improvement and maintenance of the navigability of our rivers and for the preservation of the San Francisco Bay and other harbors in the State.

We pledge the utmost endeavors of our delegation in Congress in the effort to place the improvement of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers under the contract system.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the tariff platform of the National Democratic Convention of 1892.

In view of the universal decrease in the price of all products of labor in this State and in the value of land and all other property, we believe that justice demands a material reduction in the public expenditures, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. We adhere to the position of the last Democratic Congress in favor of an income tax, or, if necessary, of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to obviate the objections of the Supreme Court.

NO GAG LAW WANTED IN THIS STATE.

The poll tax is an illogical and undemocratic tax. It falls chiefly on wage-earners, out of whose wages it is withheld, while other classes of citizens generally escape or evade it. Therefore we demand section 12 of the article on revenue and taxation in the State Constitution be repealed, and our candidates for the State Legislature are pledged to advocate such amendment.

We condemn any attempt to override the will of the people, as expressed in the amendment to the law of contempt, enacted by the Legislature of 1891, and to set up the monstrous non-American doctrine that Courts possess an inherent right to summarily punish their critics for contempt, though not committed in the immediate presence of the Court while in session, nor tending to actually interfere with its proceedings, thus depriving a citizen of his inalienable constitutional right to a fair and impartial trial by jury. We proclaim our unfaltering adherence to the principle of free speech and a free press, and denounce all insidious attempts of returning tyranny to gag the one or shackle the other.

ENDORSE THEIR EFFORTS.

We indorse the action of Commissioners LaRue and Stanton in their efforts to equalize and reduce fares and freights, and point with pride to their manly stand in behalf of the producers of California.

Resolved, That the Democrats of California appreciate the noble efforts of that fearless patriot and statesman, Senator J. T. Morgan, of Alabama, for his able and indefatigable struggle in the interest of the Pacific Coast and the Nation.

MINERAL LAND BILL.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the mineral land bill passed by the last Congress, and we denounce the conduct of those whose action prevents it becoming a law.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

The Democratic Party of the State of California, appreciating the fact that good roads are destined to be an important factor in the development of the resources of our State, in that they facilitate the interchange of products and tend to bind together all sections, and recognizing, further, that the movement having in view the establishment of a system of properly constructed highways has become one of national importance, we pledge ourselves to the earnest support of such legislative action as will bring about this plan of internal improvement.

ADMIRATION FOR CLEVELAND.

While we may not agree with President Cleveland in his financial policy, we recognize in him a faithful follower of Jefferson and Jackson. He has raised the party above jingoism and has given the country a strong foreign policy. He has said to England: "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." He is worthy of the admiration of every Democrat, and we heartily endorse his administration while we differ from him in his financial policy.

Resolved, That we are proud to record the fact that the present Democratic administration in the State of California has accomplished more for the cause of labor than any previous administration; that many of the evils and hardships to which the working classes have been subjected have been removed and abolished through the intervention of the Department of Labor; that the said classes have had a department administered in a careful and just manner to which they have carried their grievances to the end that the wrongs and impositions upon them have found speedy redress without fear or favor; and be it further

Resolved, That the Democratic Party, representing the large majority affected by the domination of capital upon defenseless labor, pledges itself and its standard-bearers to continue in the good work of assisting and protecting those hampered by the tyrannical acts of capital monopoly; that it is the sense of this convention that labor be placed upon the plane to which it is entitled; that legislative action be had and the laws of the State so framed and enforced that full an adequate protection be extended to its laboring classes where the same is now lacking.

# Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 24 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1281 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 594.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 37 and 45 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 37 and 45 being as follows:

Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2.

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 19° E. 357 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 20° W. 408 links distant center of incline shaft 450 ft. in depth with drifts &c. at the bottom. Thence Var. L. 19° East. S. 39° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x 1 19 S. R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.09 chs. 401.9 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 p. st marked Last Chance L. P. C. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) this being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline 8 x 10 200 feet in depth. S. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 22½ W. 46 links distant center of table 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68° degrees W. 12.32 chs. 873.1 ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. 11 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This I set for the North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N. 26¼° E. 11.19 chs. distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 89° 30' W. 5.30 chs. 350 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. R. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 13½° E. 40 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 75½° W. 6.60 chs. distant a shaft. N. 75½° W. 779 links distant a shaft. S. 60° W. 2.51 chs. 165.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 15.18 chs. 1001.7 ft. ascending I. about 10 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. W. Cor. No. 11 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 70° E. 124 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 2.96 chs. descending I. about 20 to a wagon road. 4.36 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. 11 U. S. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line. Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 5.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 7.24 chs. to bed of canyon 9.01 chs. 594.7 to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor No. 11 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) thence bears N. 51½° W. 1822 links distant a stake marked Eureka lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka quartz Mine. Thence on North boundary N. 69¼° E. 10.44 chs. descending I. about 10 to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 14.22 chs. 940.9 ft to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W. B. No V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) Thence N. 39° E. 4.15 chs. to a wagon road and west side of wash. 4.87 chs. 358.02 ft to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 6.14 chs. to East side of wash. 8.75 chs. 577.50 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. No. 11 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the Northwest corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 17½° W. 860 links distant the 1/4 sec. corner between sec. 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E. and sec. 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E. M. D. B. & M. Thence S. 9½° E. 5.63 chs. 371.6 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. L. L. No. 11 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 39° E. 857 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 23° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. deep with drifts &c. at bottom. 9.30 chs. to wagon road. 11.70 chs. 772.2 to place of beginning.

Containing 19.28 acres.

Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with lode Line No 2 Eureka Quartz Mine.

Thence Variation 15° 10' E. N. 30½ W. 5.57 chs. 367.6 ft. to a point, thence N. 69° W. 12.18 chs. 803.6 ft to a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone.

Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1/4 Sec. Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E. M. D. M and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E. M. D. M.

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. No. 11 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence Var. 15° 10' E. N. 17½ W. 8.06 chs. 532.0 ft. to a mound of stone on 1/4 sec. line between section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Office and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

## P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.


# LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS. OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY,

## Showing the amount due January 1st, 1896.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL | DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE | MERIDIAN | TOWNSHIP | RANGE | SEC. | NO. OF ACRES | DESCRIPTION. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL NOW DUE. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST NOW DUE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Epperson, J. F. | 170 | June 18, 1877 | 2782 July 5, 1877 | M. D. | 18 S. | 34 E. | 16 | 80 | N½ of N W¼ | $20 00 | $20 00 | $40 00 | $40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 395 | May 18, 1887 | 3072 July 5, 1887 | " | " | " | " | 224.35 | Frac. N½ of N W¼ | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 397 | May 18, 1887 | 3074 July 5, 1887 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All Frac. S of S E¼ | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 398 | May 18, 1887 | 3075 July 5, 1887 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All Frac. S of S W¼ | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 399 | May 18, 1887 | 3076 July 5, 1887 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All Frac. N of N E¼ | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 400 | May 18, 1887 | 3077 July 5, 1887 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All Frac. N of N W¼ | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Kelly, John | 40 | Sept. 13, 1886 | 2586 Nov. 15, 1886 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Kelly, John Benjamin | 41 | Sept. 13, 1886 | 2587 Nov. 15, 1886 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Dell, Andrew | 446 | Dec. 14, 1887 | 3128 Dec. 14, 1887 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Gilliden, C. E. | 403 | Oct. 26, 1887 | 3085 Nov. 16, 1887 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Rixford, G. P. | 501 | Jany 8, 1889 | 3268 Feby 19, 1889 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Powers, James H. | 742 | Feby 17, 1892 | 3662 March 20, 1892 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 395 | May 18, 1887 | 3072 July 5, 1887 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 397 | May 18, 1887 | 3074 July 5, 1887 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Gibson, W. F. | 570 | April 1, 1889 | 3337 April 1, 1889 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Gibson, W. F. | 572 | April 1, 1889 | 3339 April 1, 1889 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Evenson, Alvera H | 582 | Aug. 28, 1889 | 3364 Oct. 12, 1889 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Bamber John | 1061 | Oct. 12, 1892 | 3744 Dec. 1, 1892 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Clark, W. K. | 1106 | Sept. 6, 1893 | 3844 Nov. 15, 1893 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| O'Hare, Cornelius | 1119 | April 9, 1894 | 3858 May 15, 1894 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Wisse, Barbara | 1240 | March 13, 1895 | 3959 May 15, 1895 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Wisse, Barbara | 1241 | March 13, 1895 | 3960 May 15, 1895 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| McEvoy, Alexander D | 1326 | Nov. 19, 1895 | 4000 Nov. 19, 1895 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Rappich, R. A. | 1726 | Sept. 24, 1896 | 4114 Sept. 24, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Hannah, Mary E. | 1727 | Nov. 19, 1896 | 4115 Nov. 19, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| O'Kane James | 1728 | Dec. 1, 1896 | 4116 Dec. 1, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Rector, Alonzo H. | 1729 | Dec. 1, 1896 | 4117 Dec. 1, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Watson, Sarah E. | 1730 | Dec. 1, 1896 | 4118 Dec. 1, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Stevens, Martin W. | 1731 | Dec. 1, 1896 | 4119 Dec. 1, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Tress, Martin W. | 1732 | Dec. 1, 1896 | 4120 Dec. 1, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Duncan, Schanon | 1733 | Dec. 1, 1896 | 4121 Dec. 1, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Cooper, Frank J. | 1734 | Dec. 1, 1896 | 4122 Dec. 1, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Matthews, Lorenzo D | 1735 | Dec. 1, 1896 | 4123 Dec. 1, 1896 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Sanborn, Martha J. J. | 2304 | Sept. 4, 1895 | 4284 April 4, 1897 | " | " | " | " | 160 | All | 20 00 | 20 00 | 40 00 | 40 00 |

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.,
May 22, 1896.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

**P. W. FORBES,**
**District Attorney of Inyo Co., Calif.**


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Stage of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.


(Official.)

## Proposals For printing Great Register.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made April 10, 1896, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of voters of said County, to contain about one thousand two hundred (1,200) names. Copy to be prepared by the County Clerk, the sheets thereof to be delivered at least twenty-six days before election and the work must be completed and delivered ten days before election. The form and style to comply with the Political Code and Section 1096 as amended March 27, 1895.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bid will be received later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, July 9, 1896.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the 9th day of July, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.


VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.
Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

### CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:55 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 157 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:30 a m | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 155 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | Lv 3:40 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 192 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:35 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 293 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 298 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Granisville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 12 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

### VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. | LOCAL PASS. |
|---|---|---|
| | FROM RENO. | P. M. RENO |
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 2:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | At 11:05 a m | At 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 7:35 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 8:06 p m | 7:36 a m |
| Mound House | 8:45 p m | 8:29 a m |
| Carson | 9:10 p m | 7:10 a m |
| Franktown | 9:41 p m | 10:29 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 10:08 p m | 11:18 a m |
| Reno | At 8:20 p m | At 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 32 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 26 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman .....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GWYN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist...FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz..... | $ 68⅜ |
| Antimony..... | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in ⅛ lots..... | 6⅛ |
| Pig lead..... | 4 00 |
| Copper..... | .17 |
| Tin..... | 14½c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Beaty, Charles M. Duke, Matthew
Crocker, James Morris, T. C.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

Ira Brown of Cottonwood was in town last Monday.

H. J. Robinson will return to Los Angeles to-day.

B. H. Yandell, Esq., returned to Bishop on Tuesday last.

ICE-CREAM at Reid & Webster's market next Sunday.

Fred. Holbert was an arrival from Big Pine last Wednesday.

Constable Smith, of Bishop, was in town on Friday last.

Assessor Chalfant came down from Bishop the first of the week.

Mrs. Thos. Callow, of Big Pine, spent a day in town the first of the week.

The water in the several streams in this vicinity is decreasing in volume.

Perry McMurry, of Big Pine, was a visitor at Independence on Saturday last.

Judge Virden and wife left last Sunday morning for their home at Bridgeport, Mono county.

W. M. Richards, wife and son came up from Keeler Saturday and returned the following day.

The farmers around Fort Independence have commenced cutting their first crop of alfalfa hay.

Miss Georgia Johnson, our fair Court Reporter, departed for her home at Bishop last Tuesday morning.

Geo. Collins and Geo. Free, of Warm Springs, were in town on Friday last on business in the Superior Court.

E. H. Sterling, one of Bishop's most enterprising business men, was a visiter at Independence the first of the week.

W. L. Hunter, of Georges Creek, was elected as an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which at Chicago, July

G. B. Commetti and G. Meyers were down from Fish Springs on Wednesday last. Mr. Commetti reports the mining outlook as very encouraging.

J. H. McKenzie, of Darwin, and Thos. Boland, of Keeler, drove up from the lake city last Saturday to attend the regular meeting of the Masonic Lodge.

O. C. Harper, who spent several months here last year, came over with Clifford Baxter and Arthur Shepherd last Friday and will remain for some time.

R. P. Hession, Jr., came down from Big Pine on Monday last, returning on Wednesday accompanied by Mrs. D. J. Hession and children. Mrs. Hession will visit relatives and friends at Bishop before returning to Independence.

Hon. N. D. Arnot, of Alpine county, arrived at Independence last Friday. The Judge's reception here proved that he has lost none of his many friends during his absence. He started north Tuesday morning and was welcomed with enthusiasm at Big Pine and Bishop. The Judge will probably return here shortly.

Ben. T. Williams and Max Skinner arrived from Mojave last Tuesday morning. They were summoned as witnesses in the case of the People vs. Robinson. They report that portion of the country very lively, particularly the new mining camp of Randsburg, where four stages are run daily from Mojave. They will return to-day.

### They "Needed" the Old Man.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, received in his mail the other day a letter from the wife of a convict, making a tearful appeal for the pardon of her husband. The principal ground for her application for the pardon is included in the close of her letter, which makes the following remarkable statement: "Now, dear Governor, please let my husband come home to his wife and little children. We need him. He has one little child four years old and another two years old, and has never seen either of them."

### COURT NOTES

HON. W. H. VIRDEN, presiding.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1896.

Estate of E. Flenniken, deceased—Account settled and allowed.

Estate of Sallie M. Bell, deceased—Petition granted for order of sale of real estate.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased—Order granted Administrator to relinquish desert land entry No. 621.

Estate of J. B. Stintson, deceased—Letters of administration ordered issued to Mrs. J. B. Stintson.

THURSDAY, June 18, 1896.

Pacific Coast Travellers Association vs. M. A. Wheeler et al Motion to strike out verification of complaint—Motion allowed. Demurrer overruled, and defendant allowed until July 10th to answer.

A. J. Church vs. James Herod et al. Foreclosure of mortgage—Decree granted and John Alexander appointed commissioner to sell.

FRIDAY, June 19, 1896.

George F. Rives vs. Mary P. Rives. Action for divorce—Decree granted.

Mary E. Curtis vs. D. B. Curtis. Action for divorce—Decree granted.

A. J. Church vs. James Herod et al. Motion to reduce bond of Commissioner—Ordered that said bond be reduced rrom $2,000 to $500.

Estate of F. M. Turner, deceased—Order to show cause why sale should not be made, granted.

Estate of Edgar M. Turner, deceased—Order to show cause why sale should not be made, granted.

SATURDAY, June 20, 1896.

Eunice M. Johnson vs. L. A. Anger et al. Foreclosure of mortgage—B. H. Yandell appointed Commissioner to sell.

Felix Cardinal vs. J. H. Bulpitt, as assignee of estate of Wm. Rowan, an insolvent debtor. Foreclosure of chattel mortgage. Thomas Thompson appointed Commissioner to sell property.

Salt Wells Borax Company, an insolvent debtor. Application for order of sale—Order granted.

George A. Free, an insolvent debtor. Hearing of petition for final discharge—Insolvent discharged.

George Collins, an insolvent debtor. Hearing on petition for final discharge—Insolvent discharged.

Inyo County vs. Pedro Erro—Hearing continued to Monday, June 22nd.

Inyo County vs. Juan Inda—Hearing continued to Monday, June 22nd.

Inyo County vs. Domingo Higoa—Hearing continued to Monday, June 22d.

Inyo County vs. Antone Arraca—Hearing continued to Monday, June 22d.

Christy & Wise vs. J. L. Collins—Hearing continued to Monday, June 22d.

MONDAY, June 22, 1896.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, presiding.

Inyo County vs. Pedro Erro—Defendant now moves the Court for a new trial of the above-entitled action, upon the grounds stated in the notice of intention to move for a new trial, and upon the statement on motion for new trial heretofore settled and filed in this action.

Motion opposed by R. S. Miner, attorney for Plaintiff.

Motion submitted without argument.

Motion denied and stay of execution granted for thirty days.

Inyo County vs. Antone Erraca—Same motion. Same opposition. Same ruling

Inyo County vs. Domingo Higoa—Same motion, opposition and ruling.

Inyo County vs. Juan Inda—Same motion opposition and ruling.

Christy & Wise vs. J. L. Collins—Defendant's motion for new trial denied.

### Curative Properties of Our Springs.

The San Francisco *News Letter* of June 6th contains the following:

Ex-Senator Patrick Reddy never tires of detailing the manifold beauties of the country around Independence, Inyo County. To be sure that little village is so far out of the world that it is generally considered inaccessible to any living creature having less stamina than a Rocky Mountain pack mule, and its very existence is sometimes questioned, but there is where Mr. Reddy spent the best years of his life.

"Yes sir," says he, "you can stand in the streets of Independence, almost baking with the intense heat, and look up 10,000 feet into the regions of perpetual snow. A day's climb and you are in a freezing climate."

It makes no difference that the ordinary mortal does not care to bake or freeze. The Senator will not permit that fact to detract an iota from the enthusiasm with which he describes it.

"And they have the most wonderful hot mineral spring there that I ever heard of," continues Mr. Reddy. "It is an infallible cure for rheumatism. I have seen men so crippled up that their limbs were tied in bow knots and they had to be carried to the spring in a blanket, and after wallowing in the hot mud for a week go away turning somersaults up the road

"One man came in there on an old gray horse, and it was hard to tell which was in the worse condition. The man had rheumatism and the horse had spavin, ring bone, wind galls, and was knee sprung. The old man camped near the spring, and snoozed away the days in the warm mud like a hog, while the old horse waded around and nipped the grass. Two weeks later the man was cured, and when he started home the horse ran away with him. The brute had waded around in the mud till he had cured all of his ailments, and thought he was a three-year-old again. Fact."

### The Baxter Party.

A few days ago invitations were sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Baxter to their friends of Independence and the neighborhood requesting their presence at the welcome-home party to be given in honor of their eldest son, Mr. Clifford Baxter. The young gentleman has been attending school in Berkeley during the past year and in company with Mr. Arthur Shepherd and Mr. O. C. Harper has just returned home for the summer vacation. In response to the invitations there was a grand gathering at the Baxter residence on Tuesday evening. The house is a large one and the upstairs portion not being partitioned as yet, an excellent dance hall is formed. It is doubtful if another house in the county affords such a fine accommodation for devotees of Terpsichore. Mr. Matlack and his daughter, Edna, Mr. Felix Meysan and Mrs. Webb kindly furnished the music, and with Dr. J. D. Blair as floor manager the ball was started about 9 o'clock and kept rolling, or rather hopping, until nearly 3 in the morning. Ice cream and cake was served about midnight. Miss Jennie Baxter, who looked charming in a gown of pink silk, with tuberoses in her hair, assisted her mother in receiving the guests. All present join in declaring this the social event of the season and in wishing young Clifford a bright and successful future in his chosen calling.

### From Aberdeen.

The many friends of Mrs. I. H. Callaway will be shocked to hear of her sudden death, which occurred on Monday, the 22nd inst., at the home of her sister in Washington. Mrs. Callaway came to Aberdeen last November, and though her stay was short, she made many friends who mourn her untimely decease. The bereaved husband has the sincere sympathy of all.

"There is no Death! what seems so is transition;
This life of Mortal Breath
Is but a Suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death."

Last Saturday the citizens of Aberdeen held a meeting at Taboose school house to consider the pros and cons of building a bridge across the river. They arrived at no decision, and adjourned to meet again next Saturday.

AURORA.


JULY 4TH.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

CHILDREN'S Games and Races.

Friday Evening,

JULY 3RD,

GRAND BALL.


## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A. J. CHURCH, Plaintiff, vs. JAMES HEROD and O. I. MAIRS, Defendants. } Commissioner's sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 26th day of June, 1896, in the above entitled action wherein A. J. Church, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against James Herod and O. I. Mairs, defendants, on the 18th day of June, 1896, which said decree was on the 19th day of June, 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 509. I am commanded to sell the land and premises situated, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, said parties any described as follows, to wit:

The East half of the North west quarter, the North east quarter of Section 3, West half the North-west quarter, South-east quarter of the North-west quarter, and the South-west quarter of section 27 the North half of the North west quarter of Section 11, all in Township 13 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. Also, an equal undivided one sixth of that certain ditch or canal, known as the Blake and Miller ditch, situate in Inyo county, California, and the same interest in and to the water right thereunto belonging, which said water right or location was made by J. C. Miller, Elias H. Blake and Robert H. Blake, on October 15th, 1885, and recorded October 20rd, 1885, in Book E of Land, Water and Mining Claims, at page 177, records of said Inyo county, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence, June 20th, 1896.

### NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of equalization on

**MONDAY, July 6, 1896,**

at the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the Assessment Book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1896, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, June 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of Sections 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, fr'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼ N W ¼ and S ½ of 21, the N E ¼ of 27.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

The S ½ of Section 13, the S ½ S W ¼ and S ½ S E of 15, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of 17, all of fractional 19, the N W ¼, N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼, the N E ¼ S E ¼, the N ½ S W ¼ and S W ¼ S W ¼ of Section 21, all of 23, 25, 27, and 29, fractional 31, the N ½ N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the E ½ S E ¼ and W ½ of 33, all of 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 36.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 25, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 29, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, the W ½ N E ¼, the S W ¼ S E ¼ and W ½ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, fr'l 19, fr'l 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, fr'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 23, all of 25, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 33.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional Sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.

## ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of The Salt Wells Borax Co., a corporation, An Insolvent debtor. }

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1896, in the matter of the estate of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, an insolvent debtor, the undersigned, assignee of said estate, will at public auction, for cash, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Borax Marsh in Salt Wells Valley, County of Kern, State of California, sell the following described personal property, to-wit:

1 Borax boiler, 20 borax tanks, 1 windless, 6 tank shovels, 4 tank scrapers, 1 tank chisel, 1 bush hook, 1 brush fork, 3 wooden wheelbarrows, 1 iron wheelbarrow, 1 scales, 200 borax bags, 1 ax, 2 picks, 1 plane, 1 mallet, 2 shovels, 1 pitchfork, 1 grind stone.

D. HOLLAND, Assignee of the estate of said Insolvent debtor.

Dated June 24th 1896.

## Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 10th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including August 9, 1896, when such registration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Notrary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Fish Springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—H. Walter.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION, County Clerk.

Dated May 12, 1896.


A. E. WEBSTER, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

LOWEST PRICES.

REID & WEBSTER.


## For Judge.

PAUL W. BENNETT hereby announces that he will be a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Inyo, at the election to be held on Nov. 3, 1896; subject to the decision of the Inyo County Republican Convention.

Independence, June 1st, 1896.


MERCHANDISE.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The latest Spaing and Summe sty. les in Ladies and Men's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attenti n

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

NATHAN RHINE,
THE LEADING MERCHANT.
Independence, Cal.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1442.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

### Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70¾ deg. W. 56 chs. 3.93 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. S. 8¼ S. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S. 6½ W. S. 73¾ deg. W. 268 links distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence 10 chs. to bed of canyon. S 75 deg. W. 5.40 chs. 362.30 ft. ascending L about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high,) whence bears N. 85¼ deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N 85¼ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 8¼ deg. W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft deep. S. 8¼ deg. W. 340 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base & 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

### Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries.

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. 1 U. S. S. and Last Chance S. E. cor. No. 1 I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. 1 South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E. 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Var. 15 deg 10 min. E. on South boundary. S. 72¼ deg. W. 9.45 chs. descending to bed of canyon N. E. & S. W. 10.93 chs. 721 4-10 ft. ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 88¼ deg E. 127 links distant bed of canyon and 184 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon. 1.95 chs. 722 7-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 67 deg. W. 170 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E. corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9¼ deg. W. 40 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 3.90 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493.30 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S (mound 4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76½ deg. E. 10.70 chs. 706.2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 67¼ deg. E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68¼ deg. E. 5.20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.34 chs. 748 4-10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 9¼ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock md No 2 at South end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18.27 chs. and ¼ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 Tps. 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 36 deg. 23 min. 54 sec. E., 22.89 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 9¼ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3 47 chs. to bed of canyon. 4 61 chs. 304.26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. I and S. W. L. L. No. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.08 chs. to wagon road. 8 97 chs. 592 0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17.785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17.785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the oregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### MISCELLANEOUS

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. May 14, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Calif., on June 20, 1896, viz: Finley McIver, for the S W ¼ of Sec. 4, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph V. Skinner, Gilbert Christie, John Willett and Frank Lawrence, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND, Register.


LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.

I. S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

### Believes In Arbitration.

The Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters has resolved to advocate a general conference of all labor organizations to decide upon a plan of general arbitration. The employers will be asked to co-operate in the new movement.—New York Sun.

### A Rumored Change.

In view of the number of office boys who made their fortunes by bidding for bonds, it is likely that the term "snake story" will be supplanted by "bond story" in the near future.


# Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

# Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

# Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." MRS. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

**AGENTS WANTED** ELDRIDGE AND BELVIDERE BICYCLES. Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co., San Francisco. Send for Catalogue.

**HOTEL FAIRMOUNT,** BEN F. TRUE, Prop. Family Hotel. Newly Furnished. S. F. $1.50 per day. Special Rates, month or week

**Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal.** Send for Circular and Specimens.

**McCUNE CYCLES.** For Strength, Durability & Speed. Send for catalogue. Armies & Dallam, Coast Agts. 252 Front St., S. F.

**WHITE Washing Tree Spraying Machines,** from $8 to $50. Agents wanted for New Line of Telephones. Catalogue. 7 Spear St., San Francisco.

**Oakland Business College** and School of Shorthand, 8th & Broadway, Oakland, Cal. Send for the College Journal, Address O. J. Willis, Principal.

**AYRES' The Leading College.** Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., 325 Montgo'ery St., S. F. Send for Cat.

**BICYCLES** Sold on Installments, $20 balance eight months. I. J. Truman & Co, San Francisco.

**Liebold Harness Co., 110** McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

**EVERYTHING** you want, almost! at Smith's Cash Store, 414-418 Front St, San Francisco. "Home Circle" free

**Pacific Academy** Academy Sciences Bld'g, San Francisco, Commercial & English training. Teachers prepared for examination.

**COLLECTIONS** received prompt attention; returns made immediately. Country collections a specialty, Bradshaw's Coll. Ag'y, 328 Montgo'ery St, S. F.

**HARNESS AND SADDLERY** BEST AND CHEAPEST. C. L. Haskell, 541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

**BAILEY, PORTER, BAILEY & CO.,** Miners and Assayers, Dealers in Mining Properties. Refer. B'k of Cal., 455½ Montgomery St., San Francisco.

N. D. SICKELS.
**THE LAND AGENT** Established 16 Years. Sale and Exchange of country property a specialty (3,000 propositions). Most reliable, largest and Best Systematised LAND OFFICE in America. I inspect and photograph, also write accurate description, and draft map of each property I represent. 620 Market St., opp. Palace Hotel, San Francisco.


S. F. N. U. No. 727 New Series No. 22

## MERRY MEDICINE WAR.

### Chicago Druggists to Make Patent Cures of Their Own.

A factory for making remedies similar in nature to the proprietary medicines now on the market is to be started in Chicago by retail druggists. A large majority of the pharmacists are interested, and they hope to drive the medicine makers from the field.

The retail druggists have formed the United States Pharmaceutical company and have issued stock to the amount of $20,000. Almost all of this has been taken up by prominent pharmacists.

The formation of the company was the outgrowth of a recommendation made by the Illinois Pharmacists' association. The members of that association said that nothing could be done to check the cutting in prices, and that druggists must enter the field as manufacturers. As a result 250 of the retailers of Chicago met and formed a company. In two weeks more than 250 Chicago names have been added to those of the organizers, and from the state at large 100 more have come.

Their object is to fight in a practical way the cutting of prices of drugs and medicines handled by department stores and to combat at the same time the sale of medicines by the manufacturers and wholesale dealers to these stores.

Hereafter when a person wants a dose to cure a headache and asks for the remedy usually taken the druggist will advise him to take something not only "just as good," but scientifically better, because it has been compounded by a committee of physicians and druggists of the highest reputation. The same thing will be told the man who wants a blood purifier or a plaster.

## CHANGES AT HARVARD.

### Vote by the Faculty to Reduce Length of Study In the College.

For two weeks there has been a sharp debate in the Harvard faculty on the proposition to reduce the course of study in the college from four to three years. The Sun reporter learned on the best authority that some action was taken at the last faculty meeting, and President Eliot, when asked concerning the matter, admitted that fact. He said the faculty had voted by a small majority to reduce the number of courses required for a degree from 18 to 15, and that the idea was that any man who had passed 12 of the 15 courses with credit should receive his degree.

This means a three years' course for the college and a dissolution of all the class lines and class feeling. The majority in favor of the motion, however, was so small that the vote was not considered final. The scheme will have to be approved by the corporation and board of overseers before it can go into effect. Members of the faculty who opposed the plan think that the action would be a mistake and predict that if it passes favorably it will bring on a storm of indignation from graduates.—New York Sun.

## SAVED BY THE GIRLS.

### New Jersey Skater Rescued by Female Heroism and Originality.

John Mitchell, a well known young man, broke through the ice while skating on Speedwell lake near Morristown, N. J. The water was deep and cold, and Mitchell screamed for help as he struggled for life. Several young women who witnessed the accident went to his assistance and by prompt and original plans began a scheme to rescue him.

Several excited young men skated up intent on brave deeds, full of suggestions, but devoid of plans. The young women pushed them out of the way without ceremony and set about to work out Mitchell's salvation by their own methods. Two of the girls lay down on the ice and the others held on their dresses while they reached into the water and seized the drowning man by the arms. Considerable vigorous pulling resulted in bringing Mitchell out upon the stronger ice, where he soon recovered his breath and went home to thaw out.—New York Recorder.

(12) "Takes the Cake."

# BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS.

You may have "money to burn," but even so, you needn't throw it away. For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grades for the same money.


## THE DOLL THAT GREW.

Two children sat in a window low,
Where graceful vines ever loved to creep,
A cradle swinging, now fast now slow,
Rocking a doll to sleep.

His chubby face and his ringlets brown,
Her laughing eyes and her dimples fair—
A sunbeam, lost in the vines, looked down
Glinting her yellow hair.

I said, "Goodby, happy ones, goodby;
E'er I come back, little girl and boy,
Your laugh will fade to a common sigh,
Mocking this childish joy."

Their eyes looked grave, for a moment's thought,
But could not take in the meaning cold.
She shook her head till his brown crown caught
Showers of curling gold.

"When you come back, me will be so tall,"
He said, "and proud." "Yes, me will," said she.
"The doll will grow, and the cradle—all,
Lovely as they can be."

And far away in the world of tide,
In dreams and fancies that picture fair—
The girl's sweet faith and the boy's glad pride—
Followed me everywhere.

Ah, could it stay, could it always be!
But each joy falls with a broken wing;
Then night comes on, and it cannot see,
Moaning, it cannot sing.

With years of winter upon my head,
With years of summer upon my face,
I came, by haunting desire led,
Back to the self same place.

The same sun struggled and wandered through,
And glinted ringlets of brown and gold;
The doll had grown, and the cradle, too,
Lovelier than of old.

The two still sat in the window low,
Their hearts so full of a love so deep—
A cradle swinging, so soft and slow,
Rocking their child to sleep.

—Edward D. Oldham in Youth's Companion.

## A MEAN REVENGE.

"Sam! Sam! Sam! Where the deuce is that fellow?"

I had rung the bell until I was tired and out of patience, and then called for him until I was out of breath, and still he did not come.

If you want to know who I am, allow me to inform you that my name is George Boomerang, better known in Frazedona, where I reside, as Captain Boomerang, late of the army. I am a man of considerable wealth, own the finest house in town and keep, or did keep, a man by the name of Sam, whose duty it was to brush my clothes, hat and boots and adjust my leg.

I refer to a wooden leg. The original leg ran against a cannon ball during our late unpleasantness, and I have never seen it since.

Well, it was Sam's duty to take that wooden leg off at night and to be on hand in the morning to put it on before I got out of bed, and now you know why I was yelling, "Sam! Sam! Sam!"

And when I inform you that this was the morning of my wedding day perhaps you can imagine how anxious I was to get on to my legs as soon as possible.

"Yes, ma'am, I was the lucky fellow that had walked into the affections—on a wooden leg too—of the handsomest girl in Frazedona and was that day to lead her to the altar. But I must get my leg on first, and, as Sam wouldn't or couldn't come, I rolled out of bed and went hopping around on one foot to find my leg.

Now, my dear reader, when the surgeon trimmed my stump after that little affair with the cannon ball he sawed it off uncommonly short, so perhaps you can faintly imagine my feeling when, after hopping around my room, I found what I supposed to be my leg, but, upon attempting to adjust it, discovered that it was intended to go on below the knee.

"Do wooden legs shrink? That's just what I want to know," said I. And then I rang the bell and called "Sam!"

Well, Samuel didn't come, but my housekeeper, Mrs. Bloom, did.

"Mrs. Bloom," I cried, "where is Sam?"

She answered me through the keyhole of the door. "He left the house last night about 11 o'clock. Took his trunk with him, and said he was going to leave town by the midnight train."

I couldn't understand it at first. I had always used Sam well, paid him good wages, and he had seemed perfectly contented with his situation, and served me faithfully until now.

Suddenly an idea struck me, and the whole cause of Sam's perfidy was revealed to me.

"By heavens, it is Slympkins!" I yelled. "Slympkins is the cause of all my woe. He bribed Sam to steal my leg on this my wedding day and leave this insufficient prop in place of it."

Jim Slympkins is or was my rival. He is the only son of his father, who, by the way, is the most wealthy gentleman in Frazedona. Consequently Jim doesn't do anything but smoke cigars, drive round town behind his splendid grays, and devote himself to the ladies generally.

I rather had the advantage of Slympkins. To be sure, Slympkins had or was expecting to have much more wealth than I could boast of, but he hadn't my face, you know, or anything like it.

I was sorry for Slmypkins, but, hang it, my dear sir, what could I do? If he had chosen Miss Short, Miss Ginx, Miss Broad, or, in fact, any one but Miss Amelia Seymour, it would have been well. But it was really absurd for Slympkins to suppose that I would allow him or any other man to marry Amelia—at least while I had a wooden leg.

I would have given Slympkins anything in reason, but it was truly ridiculous for him to think that I would give him Amelia. I told her so, and then I folded her to my breast, and she folded me to her breast, and I allowed her to sip the honey from my ruby lips.

Yes, I had won her, and poor Slympkins was fairly wild with rage. He had sworn to be revenged, but I laughed at his threats.

I was seated at the breakfast table sipping my coffee half an hour afterward when Mrs. Bloom came running in, crying:

"Oh, captain, I know all about it!"

"What, the leg?"

"Yes, I think so. My daughter Eliza says she saw Mr. Slympkins give Sam some money last night."

"Yes, I know it was Slympkins."

"More than that. Sam was married last night to Miss Seymour's maid, and they went off together by the 12 o'clock train."

"But, my dear woman," said I, "I don't care anything about whom he has married or where he has gone. The question is, Has he carried my leg with him?"

"Why, I'm sure I don't know."

"Well, that is just what I want to know, ma'am. This isn't a time for trifling. You must remember that I am to be married today, and, by Jove! I want my leg!"

"Why don't you ask Slympkins for it?"

"Yes, and be laughed at. No, I don't intend to let him know anything about the trouble he has caused me. Besides I don't know that he has got it."

"But what are you going to do?"

"Why, just as soon as I finish my breakfast I shall go to Mr. Seymour's and tell him of the perfidy of my servant—and I shall take that leg to prove my statement—and, unless he objects very strongly, I shall insist on being married upon crutches rather than to have the wedding postponed. That would please Slympkins too much. It's what he expects, but I'll disappoint him, by Jove!"

I finished my coffee, and going to my chamber I took the ownerless leg, and wrapped it up in paper. Then I came down, and ordering my carriage rode out to Mr. Seymour's residence.

The old gentleman met me at the door. He took no notice of my crutches. With averted face he bade me goodmorning and led me into the parlor.

"I'm sorry, Captain Boomerang, very sorry, but the wedding will have to be postponed."

"What, not on my account, I hope?" for you see I thought he had already heard of my loss.

"Amelia is"—

"What? My dear Amelia! Oh, has anything happened to her. Is she ill?"

"It's nothing serious, my dear captain."

"But is she ill? Oh, where is she? Let me go to her. Do let me see her!"

"She's in her boudoir. Go. Perhaps you can comfort her."

I did go. I burst into the room and found her lying on the sofa.

I rushed forward to clasp her in my arms, but recoiled in surprise and amazement when I saw upon the chair in front of the lounge upon which she was lying my—

"Great heavens! Amelia, where did you get my leg?" For you see I recognized the limb instantly.

"The le— Oh, George Henry, I—I—can never be your wife!" she sobbed, fixing her liquid orbs on the limb before her.

"But where did you get my leg?" I reiterated, at the same time unfolding the paper from the short one that I had brought with me.

"Where did you get mine?" she screamed, hopping up from the lounge and clutching the limb that I still held in my hand.

"Yours!" I gasped.

"Mine!"

"Oh, this is too much!"

Amelia sat down, too, and for about two minutes we gazed into one another's faces without speaking a word. At last I spoke.

"Oh, Amelia, Slympkins has played a cruel joke upon us! He bribed your maid and my man to change these limbs."

"Yes, and now"—

"But luckily we have found it out in time, and now the wedding can go on as if nothing had happened."

"What! Would you marry me now?"

"Now!" I cried clasping her to my breast. "I'd marry you now if you hadn't a leg to stand upon."

Then I kissed the dear creature, while she laid her beautiful head upon my breast and cried for joy.

In conclusion I am happy to inform the reader that the wedding took place at precisely 2 o'clock that day. Slympkins was not there, and I haven't seen him since, but when I do see him—well, I'll write you about it.—Tit-Bits.

### Colder Than the North Pole.

Walter Wellman, who has been to the arctic regions himself, says that Melville's theory of an eternal ocean ice cap is as indefensible as the old notion of an open polar sea. At the pole the mean annual temperature is reckoned at 2 degrees F. above zero. In summer it is doubtless often so warm there that the lucky explorer who reaches its neighborhood will pull at his sledge with bare hands and without any coat to incumber him. During three months of summer the mercury would not fall below 10 degrees above zero. He might pass a whole winter there without seeing the mercury drop any lower than it occasionally falls in Manitoba and northern Minnesota. But he would find a steadier cold. For three months, probably, he would have no higher temperature than 20 degrees below.

Arctic climate, like many other things in that region, is little understood by people who have not given the subject special study. In that country it is always cold when the wind blows, summer or winter. But even in winter, when the wind is light or still, a well clad man can move about in comfort.

### When Congress Will Adjourn.

It is now considered pretty well settled this congress will do nothing but pass the appropriation bills and go home. There is no reason why it should not conclude its labors by the middle of May and give every one a chance to go to the national conventions and all the statesmen an opportunity to spend the entire summer at home looking after their political fences. Speaker Reed is confident congress will quit before June 1.—Walter Wellman in Chicago Times-Herald.

### An All Night Scare.

Young Englishmen visiting the United States have as many absurd and amusing experiences as Americans have when in foreign countries. The Washington Star tells of an English traveler who had been assured that west of the Missouri river the entire country was infested with bears, some of which were so bold that they came into the towns.

He stopped in a Kansas village, and in the evening started out for a walk. The stores were closed, but the moon was shining brightly. He rambled about the place for a couple of hours, and started down the business street for the hotel. Suddenly he saw before him on the sidewalk a big bear, sitting on its haunches, with open mouth and paws extended, awaiting his coming.

In a moment he was on top of a porch, crying for help, but no one heard him, and the bear sat and watched him. All night long he staid there, trembling for fear bruin would climb the post, but comforting himself with the idea that it was too small to be used by a bear.

At daybreak some men came along, and one of them wheeled the bear back to the doorway with the remark, "I wonder who put that sign in the middle of the walk."

The tourist descended from the porch without detection, and had he not subsequently enjoyed the story so much that he told it himself it would never have been known.

### Fog Horns.

In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences an explanation is given of some of the hitherto unaccountable phenomena pertaining to gor horns. It has been found in regard to acoustic signals, or sirens, that they are surrounded by a neutral zone in which the sound is not heard at the sea level—a zone more or less distant, according to the height of the siren on the coast—and it has a mean width of about 8,400 feet. On the nearer side of this zone the sound is of course heard perfectly, but when it is traversed the sound weakens gradually until it becomes scarcely perceptible, when it increases again, and, on the zone being left behind, the sound resumes its full intensity. Experiments have been made on this line with a steam vessel, by causing it to approach or recede from a lightship in different directions and in a straight line. In each course, according to the account published, the sound was deadened almost completely in a zone whose central line was about 15,000 feet from the siren.

### He Wanted to Be Prepared.

Johnny—Father, don't you think I had better drop all my studies at school except arithmetic?

Father—Certainly not, my boy. What would you do that for?

Johnny—Why, I heard mother say that you would be a horrible example for me some day, and I thought I'd better get posted up!—Detroit Free Press.

### EDEN'S FLOWERS AND THORNS.

In this beautiful season of flowering green, when the air is balmy and the sunlight golden, it seems a pity that anything should enter into this Eden of ours to mar its pleasures and blight its joy, but so it is ordained; man has his heritage, and it is even doubtful if all of life were a scene of pleasure—whether we could possibly enjoy it. The birds come and sing, and the birds sing and go. Rheumatism comes also. It comes from exposure to the dampness of the nights and mornings, to the sudden change of temperature, and it certainly goes, as thousands know, by the prompt use of St. Jacobs Oil, which is a complete and perfect cure. It is well, therefore, while we enjoy all these seasonable delights, not to be without this great remedy for pain, and to have it ready, more because we are the more liable at this season than any other to suffer from such attacks.

"The trees are leaving," remarked Mrs. Snaggs. "Nevertheless, they are not packing their trunks," replied Mr. Snaggs, who objected to his wife's coined verb.

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"Little boy, what are you crying about?" "'Cause I had fi' cents an' I got a glass o' s dy water, an' it's all gone; an' if I'd got a nickel's wurth o' candy I'd bin a eatin' yet."


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as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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## Only One Remedy that Will Make You So--Paine's Celery Compound!

Why not be a well woman this spring?

There are women who cannot tolerate the smallest neglect about the house who too often take no care of their health,

They should use these precious spring days for getting strong and well by taking Paine's celery compound—the greatest of all spring remedies.

Miss Elsie M. Brown of 2 Leeds St., Dorchester, Mass., whose picture is given above, wrote the 5th of this month as follows:

"Four or five years ago, I suffered with dreadful pains in my back (owing to my kidneys), so much so that night after night I could not close my eyes, and what few hours sleep I did get, I could be heard moaning and tossing, showing that even in my sleep, I suffered pain. At times I would have more pain than usual over my left hip, and when waking in the morning it would be all I could do to stretch my limb down straight, as there would be a drawing and trembling of the cords. Beside such torture, I began to bloat a great deal.

"After suffering for some time, a friend advised me to try Paine's celery compound. I can truthfully say that after using four bottles I was cured; not helped, but *cured*."

If you have any doubt at all these spring days about your health—if neuralgic twinges, kidney troubles, dizzy spells, indigestion or heart palpitation show themselves, don't wait for plainer warnings. Make a clean sweep of all these ailments from the system.

It is easiest to do this now, as spring is approaching. Take Paine's celery compound when the system is most responsive to its cleansing, strengthening influence.

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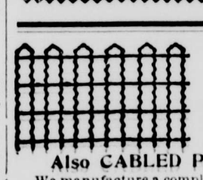

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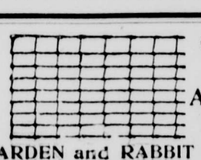

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JULY 3. 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## A RED CROSS KNIGHT.

The crimson glow of sunlight falls
Along the monumental walls
Where still in faded pomp are read
The name and virtues of the dead.
Yet from yon effigy of knight
The graven name has vanished quite.
No word remains, but stories tell
That he who sleeps fought true and well;
In kindness swift, in vengeance slow,
A constant friend, a courteous foe,
Who partly fought for love of fight,
But chiefly for the love of right.
To Holy Land he rode away;
Seek thou a holy land today.
With sword and battleax he strove;
Seek thou the armory of love.
He won on earth a poor renown;
Win thou on earth love's fadeless crown.
—Arthur L. Salmon in Gentleman's Magazine.

## THE BROKEN KEY.

The young and pretty bride felt worried and out of sorts. Only a short eight weeks ago she had married her dear Gus and had followed him to his home in W., and already he had begun to neglect her, to go out of an evening, and to leave her alone in the big house. He had tried to convince her that he could not altogether neglect his former friends and companions, and that she ought not to object to his meeting them on two evenings every week, and to pass an agreeable hour or two in their company over a friendly game of whist, but she simply did not comprehend how he could enjoy himself without her, how he could even think of going anywhere without taking her along.

"Oh, the dreadful evenings I have to spend," she complained, with tears in her eyes. "I am obliged to sit here all alone because I have as yet had no chance to form any acquaintances here. Naturally I get homesick. Often I feel like leaving everything and taking the train home to my parents."

"Would it not be better, darling, if you went to bed instead and tried to sleep?"

"That is just where the trouble is," she replied, still in tears, "I am afraid. Our servant sleeps way up in the attic. She would not even hear were anything to happen to me."

"Why, you foolish child, what is there to be afraid of? What is going to happen?"

"Are not the papers every day full of burglaries and robberies?" she persisted. "Think of the many strangers that flock to a well known health resort like this. Nothing is impossible under such circumstances!"

The husband looked thoughtfully at his sweet bride.

"No, dear, I do not want you to frighten yourself into illness. I promise you herewith, of my own free will (the poor fellow could not help heaving a sigh as he said this) to return promptly at 11 o'clock whenever I go to meet my friends. It is impossible for me to withdraw myself from their society altogether, for they would ridicule and make fun of me, and call me henpecked. Burglars rarely put in their appearance before the hour of 11, the streets being full of life and traffic. Goodby, darling, and please do not feel lonesome."

Annie sighed and submitted resignedly to her fate. She read awhile; she then took up her embroidery, a present for her mother; she played a game of solitaire, and finally she paced restlessly up and down the room. At home there had been a large family circle; hence it was very trying to her to be left so much to herself in her new surroundings.

At 10 o'clock even the familiar noises in the kitchen ceased, for the servant had gone up stairs to her attic, and the poor woman felt the old feeling of distress and fright creep over her. The sitting room was located at the rear of the house, and there was a hallway between it and the front rooms. She therefore could not hear the usual noises. A death-like silence reigned in the room. Tired and yet excited, she threw herself on the lounge. She sadly reflected why beer houses and card parties had been called into existence. By and by her thoughts became more and more confused, and she fell into a sound slumber.

It was 11:05 o'clock when Gus arrived breathlessly and post haste at his house door and tried to fit his key into the lock.

Poor fellow! Had evil spirits conspired to get him into trouble? Click—the key broke in two, and the bit stuck fast in the keyhole, handle and barrel alone remaining in his hands.

He knocked, he called, he knocked again and louder—for unfortunately there was no house bell—all in vain. "I hardly think my wife has retired as early as this," he reflected, "but of course she is in the sitting room, and most likely she cannot hear me." Once more he knocked—this time very loud. He called until his voice was hoarse. No reply.

To fill his cup of misery to the brim it commenced to rain, and he was without an umbrella.

"Perhaps Annie has gone to bed, after all," he thought, shivering and dripping wet. "Shall I go to a hotel? No! What would the people think! The only place that I know of that may still be open is the railway depot, for there is a train arriving at midnight."

He went down the street in the pouring rain, and at last found himself in the waiting room of the station.

"A glass of beer, sir?" asked an enterprising waiter. Gus shook himself. He felt chilly. "Punch," he said, "and make it hot!" He drank one glass and then another, and still another, to while away the time. He was the only person there. In due time the last train had arrived, and he could stay no longer. They were about to close up.

In sheer desperation he looked at his watch.

It was 1 o'clock when he emerged into the street, and it had ceased to rain. The full moon seemed to grin and wink at him maliciously through the clouds, as though she meant to say: "See, old man, it serves you right! Why must you go out to play cards and leave your wife at home in loneliness?"

In spite of the repeated potations he still felt chilly. "There is no help for it but a good run," he said to himself, starting on a lively trot through the city, first down one street, then up another, through the suburbs, until he reached the open country, and back again without stop or rest for fear of catching cold.

The town clock struck the hour of 4. "It is still too early to get into the house," he said. "The front door is never unlocked before 6 o'clock! Will they be able to unlock the door anyway? A piece of my key sticks in the lock. The women are imprisoned and cannot get out. But now I can stand this no longer. I must have something hot to drink and sit down somewhere. There is a train at 4 o'clock." And forthwith he once more wended his way to the railroad depot.

A snug corner and a cup of hot coffee somewhat restored him. But he was very tired, and pretty soon he was as sound asleep in his corner as his wife had been the night before on her lounge.

And how did his wife fare? She awoke in the middle of the night with a start, almost frightened out of her wits by a horrid dream, in which her husband had appeared before her, wounded, bleeding and torn by huge bloodhounds. Pretty soon, however, she comprehended the situation. Her face bathed in tears, she paced restlessly up and down the room wringing her hands. "Oh, the wretch! To stay out all night! Just to think of it! Such a man has the effrontery to talk to me of love. Not content to act like a villain, he even had to make fun of me last night by pretending he would henceforth be home at 11 o'clock. Who would ever have thought him so base? They close the beer house after midnight; hence he cannot pretend to be playing cards there all night. Heaven only knows where he is spending the night, in whose company he is enjoying himself, while I—but he'll find that I am not his dupe. I shall leave him at once. There is a train at 7 o'clock in the morning, which I am going to take and go home to my parents."

At 5 o'clock she called the serving maid, whom she sent to the garret for a valise, and commenced to pack. The maid said nothing, but she was surprised that her master had not risen and did not help his wife. However, she made the coffee and then went after a cab.

The front door was wide open and a locksmith busy with the big lock when Annie appeared in the hall. The landlady ran to meet her, exclaiming in a flurry of excitement: "Did you hear about it, madam? A thief was here last night and made an attempt to enter the house. Some one must have frightened him off. He left a broken key stuck fast in the lock, and was unable to unlock the door. I had to call from the window until I aroused a neighbor, who ran for a locksmith. Now I am going to have a patent lock put on and spoil their little game. But you look very pale, my dear madam. I am sorry to have frightened you with my burglar story. Are you going to take a ride so early in the morning?"

Annie nodded and passed on. She was glad that the woman had not seen her valise, which her maid had already put into the cab.

"What a narrow escape I had last night! How near I came being robbed—perhaps worse!" She was now thoroughly angry. "So much more reason for leaving the fellow, no matter what the consequences! For the present I shall remain with my parents." Thus musing she arrived at the depot.

Before purchasing her ticket she intended to leave her valise in the waiting room. Annie entered and made for an empty table, when suddenly she dropped the valise and almost screamed aloud. Wasn't that her husband, "her" Gus sitting there in a corner and snoring loud enough to make everybody in the room smile at his nasal powers? He looked tired and worn and his garments appeared damp. How did he get here and why was he in such a dilapidated condition? She stood for a moment undecided and unable to take her eyes off his drawn, wornout features.

Suddenly the sleeper opened his eyes. Whatever the outcome, she must avoid a scene in a public room. Anything but that! The waiters had more than once looked wonderingly at the man who had drunk three cups of coffee and then fallen sound asleep hours ago. Annie tried to appear quite unconcerned, and took a seat beside her husband. Somehow her anger had suddenly vanished.

"Oh, darling, what brought me—I mean rather what brought you—here?" he asked, astonished at the unexpected appearance of his wife, dressed for a journey.

"Never mind, dear. Don't bother about that now," she whispered. "Come, let us ride home, where I will explain all."

Gus acquiesced in silence. His feet felt heavy and hardly able to carry his weight. He was sick. All he could do was to drag himself to a cab.

And then explanations were in order. Annie had no reason to doubt her husband's narration of his adventures during the night, and what the landlady had told her about the broken key tended to corroborate and exonerate him. But he could not quite make out from her explanations what had taken her to the railway station. He was, however, too ill to ask many questions.

Arrived at home, she simply told the astonished servant that "they had changed their mind and would not go away because her husband, who had preceded her to the depot, had been suddenly taken sick," and sent her after a physician.

Gus was very sick. For two weeks he could not leave his bed. A complicated and aggravated attack of influenza was the result of his experience during that ill fated night.

Annie never left his bedside, and now it was her great care and tireless, devoted nursing that opened his eyes as to the depth and unselfishness of her great love for him.

At last Gus got well, and, though he would now and then go to have a social game of whist, his wife never again doubted him, even if he staid out later than 11.—From the German.

## SOME QUEER YARNS.

### GATHERED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

**The Phantom of a Gloved Hand—Explanation of the Coffin on the Lake Shore. Several Strange Prophecies and Warnings—Investigates the Yarns.**

A diligent hunt has been made for years after stories of telepathy, mind reading, second sight, clairvoyance, crystal vision, and so on, by the Society For Psychical Research, and great pains have been taken to obtain corroboration if possible.

One of the most experienced and indefatigable investigators in that organization, Frederic W. H. Myers, embodies scores of these narratives in a paper printed in the report of the proceedings of the Society For Psychical Research. A few are selected for reproduction here to illustrate some of the supposed workings of the mysterious faculty in question.

D. J. Parsons, a physician in Sweet Springs, Mo., says he discovered years ago that he was able to see things, mentally, which had happened hundreds of miles away and many years before. He wrote in 1891: "While in company with Dr. Trotter of Lexington, Mo., I could see before and near to him a delicate hand on which was a dark red kid glove. The hand was all the time in motion. I called his attention to it, and he was much surprised. I told him the hand had a history, and if he had no objections I would be pleased to know it. He said: 'I was traveling in Canada on the cars, and one day we ran up to a train that had been wrecked a little while before. I went to the wreck, and about the first thing that I saw was a young lady lying upon the ground dead. One hand was naked, and one was covered with a dark red kid glove.' Instantly upon his uttering the words the dark red kid glove and the hand vanished."

Subsequently the Dr. Trotter here mentioned sent a full account of the accident and the conversation with Dr. Parsons to an officer of the Psychical Research society in reply to inquiries. He corroborated the foregoing story fully, adding that the gloved hand made a strong impression on him, "which has remained to this day, about 40 years." He was astounded at Dr. Parsons' remark to him nearly 30 years after the event, and even yet cannot understand how that person should have broached the subject, inasmuch as Dr. Trotter had never to his knowledge mentioned the sight of the dead girl to a living soul.

A large group of incidents found in this collection occurred almost exactly at the same time when the "percipient" received a corresponding impression. Shipwrecks, more trifling accidents, the recovery of a lost dog and the position in which a watch that had been dropped in a hayfield a few hours before still lay were paralleled by vision, either in sleep or a half waking condition. Thus, on the morning of Oct. 7, 1885, the wife of a Chicago man asked him, while they were both dressing and before either of them had left their sleeping room, if he had ever known a person named Esdale. He replied in the negative. Then she narrated a dream in which she saw a coffin on the lake shore so marked. Later in the day the man discovered in the morning paper of that date an account of the disappearance of William E. Esdaile, but with no theory as to his fate. After elaborate inquiry it seems to be established that this was the first public mention of the fact that he was missing. For several days the Chicago papers referred to the topic, but suggested that he was alive, but insane, and would be found. The notion of suicide was scouted. On Oct. 10 Esdaile's dead body was found. He had been drowned.

Visions, dreams or impressions which seemed to be prophetic figure frequently in Mr. Myers' catalogue. Occasionally there would be only a vague impulse or sensation. A railway engineer stopped his train, he could not say why, and sent a flagman ahead. He thus stopped an express train coming toward him and on the same track, but out of sight around a curve. Having landed in a strange city, a man was picking his way along in the dark, when he was impelled to change his route abruptly. He found next day that a few more steps would have thrown him off a dock. A father's anxiety about a son in another part of the country increased to such a point that the family had just decided to summon the boy home when the news of his death was received.

Again, of the prefigured events some were only a few seconds away, others perhaps months distant. A naturalist would discover, without search or suspicion, exceedingly rare ferns or moths almost instantly after an image of the specimen was found in his mind or a hint was whispered in his ear by some unseen agency. Accidents, and even deaths, were predicted weeks in advance, and sometimes on a specified date, and the forecast was fulfilled. A man dreamed of seeing the headstone of his own grave inscribed "Jun. 9." As the word "June" is seldom abbreviated, he believed that this was meant for "Jan. 9." Soon afterward one of his children died on June 9, and he considered this occurrence a fulfillment of the supposed prophecy. However, he died himself several years afterward on Jan. 9.

The experts who have undertaken the study of the phenomena here described are eagerly looking for more stories of this sort. Dr. Richard Hodgson, 5 Boylston place, Boston, is the American secretary and treasurer of the Society For Psychical Research, and when he gets hold of a new yarn he proceeds to investigate the matter carefully before reporting the facts to headquarters in London.—New York Tribune.

Dentists in Vienna are forming a society which has for its object a course of mutual instruction in light anecdotes and pleasing conversation for professional hours.

## BEAUTY AND PHILOSOPHY.

**A Handsome Young Woman Who Is Keeping Up the Family Record.**

The manifest advantage of a young woman doctor of philosophy is that she does not abdicate her right to be a pretty girl. Such is Miss Elizabeth Hotchkiss, the daughter of our consul at Ottawa, and who when at Washington was regarded as one of the handsomest women in that city.

Miss Hotchkiss is a graduate of Elmira college, and, in addition to her degree of B. A., received from Cornell

MISS ELIZABETH HOTCHKISS.

university her Ph. D. She is now only 25 years old and is the youngest doctor of philosophy in the country. For some time Miss Hotchkiss was editor of The Metaphysical Magazine, published in St. Louis. This magazine is not as well known as the New York magazines, nor are its stories as vivacious and thrilling, but it is read by many learned men, and Miss Hotchkiss, who has now resigned the position, held an honorable place as its editor and one to be filled by few men or women.

This young lady comes from a metaphysical family. Her great-grandfather on her mother's side was a Scotch metaphysician, and the Hotchkiss family in the past have been editors, lawyers and in professions which require some of the subtleties of speech.

**Daughters of Presidents.**

Presidents' daughters are quite numerously in evidence in Washington just now. Among those in attendance at recent social functions in Washington Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Stanley Brown and Mrs. McKee, daughters respectively of Presidents Grant, Garfield and Harrison, have been conspicuous. To this list of presidents' daughters in Washington the name of Mrs. Semple, daughter of President Tyler, should be added. Mrs. Semple is and has been for a number of years an inmate of the Louise home, the ideal retreat for aged women which Washington owes to the generosity of W. W. Corcoran, who founded and named it in memory of his wife and daughter. Ill health and advancing age have long prevented Mrs. Semple from taking part in social festivities, but her mind is clear, her memory unimpaired, her intellect vigorous, her knowledge of the history of the country deep and comprehensive. It is not strange, therefore, that this representative of a period long gone by should not be the least interesting of this quartet of women who at different times have lived in the White House.—Washington Letter.

**Thankful For Daughters.**

Miss Harriet Keyser, the well known suffragist speaker of New York, says that the other day her German shoemaker remarked to her: "Do you know I am very thankful that I have only one son; that three of my children are daughters? I must be always paying my boy's debts, but my girls all work and bring their earnings to me to help along. I don't see what I would do if I had another son to worry me." As Miss Keyser justly observes, how different this speech is from the old notion that daughters were to be taken care of, and that a son was a blessing sought much more than the merely tolerated girl!

**A Scotch Postwoman.**

Miss Catherine Horsley is a rural postwoman, whose beat is from Longniddry to Seton castle, in Scotland. She holds an established appointment, dated Feb. 1, 1884, and has two good conduct stripes. The postmaster of Haddington, under whom she serves, informs St. Martin's-le-Grand that she gets through all the duties required of her with care, and with the confidence of her chief. She performs two rural deliveries, together with apparatus and station services.

**She Prefers Madame.**

Mme. Calve is an admirer of the American woman. "To know her is to want to be as she is," is her flattering verdict. Nevertheless she resents our unmusical title of miss and prefers to be known as madame. She has had no time for marriage, so she asserts, but is no longer youthful enough to be known as mademoiselle. In Europe the more dignified madame is conferred on ripening years, and Calve boldly declares she has won the right to its distinction.

**No Gems Worn In France.**

Gems seem to be worn less and less every year. With day toilets they are scarcely seen at all, and the fact was authoritatively illustrated the other day at the marriage of the daughter of Count d'Hansonville, which brought together all that is related to royalty in France. Scarcely a jewel was to be seen in this elegant assemblage. The bride wore not a single gem.

**Some Clever Old Maids.**

In literature the list of the unmarried is a long one. Among the noted names are Nora Perry, Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the president; Ouida, Jean Ingelow, Rosa Nouchette Cary, Anna Dickinson, Florence Nightingale, who has gained fame as a writer since she retired as a nurse; Grace Denio Litchfield, Edith Thomas and Susan Coolidge.

## HAD MONEY TO WASH.

### CURRENCY THAT SOMETIMES REQUIRES AN AMMONIA BATH.

**A Fair Young New York Cashier's Plan, Which Includes an Increase of Salary. The Experience of a Young Actor and His Brilliant Wife.**

The fair metropolitan cashier has added a new factor to her growing valuation which will not prove so desirable a wife in the eyes of her employer as the honesty and efficiency which have won for her almost a monopoly in the business. It is the result of the microbe craze, and is nothing less than washing all the money she handles and charging her employer overtime too.

The discoverer of this new way to enhance her usefulness and cost is Annie Nesmyth, the money taker of a big down town hotel. Miss Nesmyth serves at night mostly, and, while less money comes in then than in the day, she is generally kept busy enough. The money is often very dirty and to the last degree repulsive to handle. Now, the cashier is a trained nurse "resting" from her arduous professional labors. After a sick spell from handling the soiled currency she concluded to resign. She was persuaded not to by an increase of salary and permission to wash the money. So every night sees a soup plate of ammonia water at her elbow, into which each note, as it arrives, is dropped. It gets a quick bath and is then laid out on a piece of flannel to dry as tenderly as if it were her best piece of jewelry. The water has to be changed two or three times in a night.

The cashier recently had an offer of another similar job. Being asked what salary she wanted, she mentioned her usual figure, with the proviso that it must be so much more "if there's money to wash."

"Money to wash?" said the astonished would be employer. "Why, I haven't enough for my hides (he is a leather and tallow dealer), much less to wash."

"You see," she said calmly, "your business is dirty, and it's likely the money will be. I won't wash another fellow's money in ammonia water—it's bad for the hands and head—without a consideration in my salary. Different if it were my money!" She says she's "passing the tip along," and soon all merchants in a business that calls for an unusual fortitude in the olfactory and perceptive nerves will have to pay extra salaries if they wish to retain steady and efficient help.

A money washing episode which converted Charlie Bigelow, the actor, and his wife to a belief in banks is worth recording. By dint of great saving and denial the young couple got together $800 in the first year of their marriage. The money was kept in a chamois bag, which the wife strung around her waist under her corset, and as the fund was a great secret which both tried hard to forget, so that the well known borrowing propensities of their profession might not be excited, it was never touched or even looked at for months. But a run of bad luck finally drove the young folks to draw on the chamois bag, when to their intense dismay it was found the money had become perfectly illegible. One by one the eight $100 bills were laid on the bed, all in the same condition of greasy, uniform black green no color. Husband and wife took turns at trying to restore the attractive greenness of the filthy lucre, but in vain. The young wife wept; the saving husband raved. Then together they went to the bank which had given them the bills. The bank refused to recognize the money, nor could Manager Baker's indorsement make the cashier change his mind. The manager then took a $100 bill off their hands for friendship's sake and got a managerial friend to do likewise, trusting to their prominence to pass the notes. That was doing a good bit for the young folks, who had submitted to being called stingy many a time to gather the fund together.

The actor then left his wife at home weeping over the remaining $600, while he went down on the Rialto to sell it to any speculator at 50 cents for the dollar. But the wife was "no slouch" at expedients. As soon as he was gone she dried her tears and declared to the girl that, as the money was no good anyway, they would just experiment with it. The girl made strong ammonia water, and the mistress took some washing soap and soaked and soaped and washed those six bills as industriously behind locked doors as if she were perpetrating the regular handkerchief and hose wash in a fourth story room of a hotel where "laundry work in the rooms" was forbidden. Patience was rewarded. Rid of their slimy coating, the half dozen bills at last shone feebly out in a wan sort of alive greenness, touched up with brown, as if under the rays of a dying sunset. They looked like autumn leaves after a big gale.

When her husband came home with the news that he had sold our bills at 25 cents on the dollar, and would throw the other two in for fear the speculator, an actor friend, would be bitten too badly, she said radiantly, "Guess not," and led him to the table where the six faded, wishy washy governmental promises lay still damp. He rushed out and got the others from his consolers and submitted them to the same restorative process. The bank took the whole eight as the young couple's first deposit.—New York Times.

**A Fellow Feeling.**

University Extension Lecturer (to manager of Chicago bureau)—The second lecture of my course on Henry VIII has been objected to by eastern audiences as rather too eulogistic. Perhaps, therefore, I had better change it before delivering it here.

Chicago Manager—My dear sir, let it alone! It's just the thing we want. Why, the president of our circlet has been divorced five times himself!—New York Tribune.

## LIKE OUR INDIANS.

**The Matabeles of South Africa Have taken to Slaughtering Settlers.**

Events are crowding one another with remarkable rapidity in Africa. The Transvaal, the Soudan, Abyssinia and now Matabeleland are the scenes of theatrical and tragic events and bid fair to make the present year most memorable and bloody in the history of the

A MATABELE WARRIOR.

Dark Continent. Taking advantage of the discomfiture and misfortune that befell the soldiers of the British South African Company in the recent discreditable raid under Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal, the Matabeles have revolted and like the Indians of our own plains in Western pioneer times have taken to the murdering of scattered European settlers and the plundering and burning of their properties.

The Matabeles, who are of a mixed race, have always been fierce fighters and, indeed, have lived in a constant state of warfare with neighboring tribes. Under King Lobengula and his predecessor they attained their greatest strength and reached a population of a quarter of a million. They used to make raids into Bechuanaland and Mashonaland, murdering the male members of these people, leading their wives and children into slavery and possessing themselves of the live stock and other property. It was to check these raids among the Mashonas that the last war was waged against King Lobengula.

## LARGEST ON RECORD.

**A Bird Which Stands Full Six Feet High and Weighs 100 Pounds.**

A bird of prey as tall as a man! Such is the prize just captured by the superintendent of Richard Gird's ranch in

A SIX-FOOT VULTURE.

the hills south of Chino, San Bernardino County, Cal. The prisoner is a magnificent specimen of the California vulture, without doubt the largest ever taken captive. From the crown of his ferocious-looking, red-wattled head to its strong, scaly talons, it measures six feet. Its plucky captor is an inch or two shorter in his cowhide boots. The man has the advantage in weight, for the bird weighs 100 pounds. Still, that is a fair fighting weight to carry through the rarefied air. In order to accomplish this feat the vulture is provided with wings that have a spread of twelve feet. Withal, the ornithologists who have seen it say that it is merely a youngster.

Allured by the palatable flavor of a dead cow, recently, the bird devoured nearly every particle of flesh from its bones, which so oppressed him that however vigorously he flapped his wings he was unable to soar away to his eyrie among the distant mountain fastnesses. In this humiliating predicament he was lassooed and dragged, fluttering ponderously but helplessly, to Mr. Gird's stable.

**Raffle for a Preacher.**

A Georgia paper tells of a raffle for a minister that was recently held in Parrott, Ga., the loser being compelled to take him. The Methodist congregation was having a revival which had dragged its length along until the congregation had become worn out with church-going and providing for the preachers, who came from all around to assist in the cause. The last preacher that came was the straw that broke the back of the dromedary. No one wanted him, and a meeting of the stewards was held to consider how he was to be provided for. One of them proposed to draw straws for him, which was not agreed to, but finally the question was settled by a proposition to raffle the minister off, and this actuany happened, the steward who made the lowest throw taking the unwelcome preacher and providing for his physical wants during the closing hours of the long religious services.

**Oils.**

A substitute for the oil of rose is being manufactured in Germany under the name of "reunoll." It belongs, it is stated, to the alcohol series, exists in the oil of geranium, and forms one of the principal constituents of oil of rose. It is economical in use, resists oxidation, and its odor resembles that of the tea rose.

It would be pleasant living in the world if there were not so many fools in it, but more difficult to make a living.

The man who kills two organgrinders where one lived before, is a public benefactor.

## CRUDE INTOXICANTS.

### THE MANUFACTURE OF STIMULANTS BY ABORIGINES.

**Fermented and Distilled Liquors With Which the Uncivilized Natives of Different Parts of the World Produce "Drunk." Learning From the White Man.**

It is a remarkable fact that up to the time of the coming of the whites the North American Indians generally had no knowledge of intoxicants. As for tobacco, they did not smoke it as we do apparently, but merely for ceremonial purposes. Going southward into Mexico in those days, however, the traveler might have found alcoholic stimulants in common use. Even at the present time the natives in that part of the world make an odd sort of beer out of corn. They wet a woolen blanket, lay it in the sun and spread whole grains of maize upon it. The grains germinate, sprouting and sending out rootlets through the texture of the blanket, which is kept moist. They are then parched and ground to a coarse meal. To this meal a little yeast, made by chewing some corn and allowing it to ferment, is added. Then the stuff is mixed with water and put away in jars. Fermentation follows, and as it diminishes the liquor becomes as clear as yellow amber, in which condition it is drunk. It is quite intoxicating.

Several varieties of grasses, herbs and flowers, the roots of sundry plants, the juices of the sugar cane and aloe, and even beets, are used by various tribes and peoples as a basis of drinks. In earlier times spruce trees, fir trees, birch trees and ash trees were tapped for their sap, which was fermented to make stimulating beverages. The willow, poplar, sycamore and walnut are said to yield palatable drinks. The Japanese obtain intoxicating beverages from plums and from the flowers of the motherwort and peach. The Chinese actually produce an alcoholic drink from mutton. The Abnaki Indians of New England used to manufacture a kind of liquor from the tops of fir trees, which they boiled and put into casks with molasses. The contents of the casks were allowed to ferment for three days.

The Eskimos were entirely unacquainted with the art of getting drunk until they came into contact with the whites. Travelers have observed that they drink extraordinary quantities of water when they can procure it. That is not always so easy in a latitude where the normal condition of water is that of a solid. In winter one of the most important occupations of the women is the thawing of snow to get water. The snow is cut into very thin slices as a preparation for the thawing process, and it is fetched to the hut from a considerable distance in order that it may be perfectly clean. The Eskimo greatly dislikes water that is many degrees above the freezing point.

The Chilcat Indians of southern Alaska distill a fearful beverage called "hootchenoo." The process adopted was probably suggested to them by United States soldiers originally. Molasses or vegetables of any sort, made into a "mash," are employed as raw material. The mash is put into a large tin can, which is connected with another tin can by a tube of the hollow stem of the giant kelp. This tube is buried in snow. A fire is built under the can that contains the mash, and the alcohol passes over into the other vessel. The liquor thus distilled is drunk fresh and produces temporary insanity.

The aborigines of Mexico and farther to the south were acquainted only with fermented intoxicants up to the time when they learned from the whites the principle of the still. At present, however, this contrivance of civilization is in general use among savages on this continent. The Apaches of southern Arizona make whisky from the sap of a small species of cactus. They cut out the hearts of the plants, resembling little cabbages, and in the cup shaped receptacles left behind the sap accumulates. From this sap they distill the famous "mescal," which drives those who drink it to sheer madness. Many spirituous drinks are made from the banana. Banana wine is obtained by pressing the fruit through a sieve, after which it is made into cakes, dried in the sun and dissolved in water when wanted for use.

On the west coast of Africa it is a common thing to see a bare legged woman climbing up a gigantic palm tree, with a calabash of immense size hung round her neck. When she has reached the top branch, she taps the tree, and the sap begins to flow. Then she hangs the calabash beneath the stream of sap and descends. Twelve hours later she climbs the tree again and takes down the calabash, which by that time is full of palm beer. It resembles mead somewhat, but a small quantity of it stupefies the drinker. African natives universally know how to prepare drunk producing liquors from such simple materials as the tops of broom corn, sugar cane juice and cocoanut milk.

All over eastern Asia is consumed a drink known as "arrack." The best of it is distilled from the unexpanded flowers of certain varieties of palm. A vile kind of arrack is made from impure molasses that is left over as refuse in the manufacture of raw sugar. It makes the drinker crazy, and under the influence of it whole parties of Malays sometimes "run amuck" together, the sport only concluding with the death of all participants, as well as the destruction of numbers of innocent people. This is a favorite Malay plan of committing suicide. A man makes up his mind that he wants to die, and so he fills himself up with arrack and starts to run amuck, stabbing every one that comes in his way until he himself is slain.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Blotting paper is wholly unsized, the lack of sizing enabling it to fake up and retain the ink of the writing on which it is laid.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 3 ..... 1896


A prize-fighter's opinion of himself has apparently a news value which supplies a long-felt want of this great commonwealth.

A Georgia man is going to run for any office he can get on the following platform: "I never was in the war; never hollered at the surrender and never killed anybody that let me alone, and the only thing I know about the financial question is that I need money.

A suit has been commenced at San Jose by Jacob A. Schessler, the father of the hired girl murdered by James A. Dunham the night he killed the family, for $25 000 damages. It seems that the girl had undertaken to earn money enough to pay off the mortgage on the man's home. This may look like a queer sort of suit, but why should not a judgment be had? If killed by an accident on a railroad a suit could be maintained and why not in this case?

People who have comfortable homes and hopes of eternal welfare to attend the Chicago convention will do so at their own risk, says the Washington *Star*: Out in Oakland, Cal., resides Aaron G. McAllister, who claims to be some sort of a prophet, and who has, as all such people have somewhat of a following. Mr. McAllister has delved deeply into Biblical mysteries and has mathematically satisfied himself and some of his friends that when July 7th next comes around there will be a grand ascension; that one-hundred and forty-four thousand of the faithful will be snatched from earth and borne painlessly and joyfully to their reward. Those who go to the Chicago convention will, of course, forfeit the privilege of accompanying Mr. McAllister.

New York City owns and runs the Brooklyn bridge at a profit, paying the following wages:

Engineers $4, firemen $2 87, conductors $2 75, toll collector $3; all eight hours.

The elevated railroad in the same city is a private corporation and pays the following wages; Engineers $3.50, 12 hours; firemen $1.60 to $2.50, 9 hours; conductors $2 to $2.60, 10 hours; gatemen $1.50 to $1.80, 10 hours; ticket men $1.60, 12 hours.

So with all the dead weight on one of the most corrupt city governments in the world, municipal ownership and conduct of public utilities pay better wages and give the public better service than private corporations. All the facts, such as the figures as to municipal light, street cars, water, etc., point to the same conclusion.—*Labor Gazette.*

The number of emigrants who arrived in this country in 1892 was 623,684. It gradually decreased until 1885 when it was only 279,948. In February of this year the increase began and since then the people have been pouring in at such a rate that Colonel Stumpf, commissioner of immigration at Washington, prophesies that the number this spring will equal, if it does not exceed the record of any previous year. A very large proportion of these immigrants are of the lowest class, mentally morally, and physically, and are without money or the ability to earn it. Some of them are refused admittance at the port of entry because they are certain to become objects of charity. It seems plain that European countries are not content with robbing us by an unjust financial system but are trying also to unload upon us all their incapables and dependents.

We have heard during the last eight or ten years from both political parties the advocacy of a policy entirely new among us, absolutely repugnant to all American diplomatic doctrines, and imported straight from the aristocratic and military nations of Europe. I refer to this recent doctrine called "jingoism"—a detestable word for a detestable thing. I should be at a loss to state which party in this country has been most guilty of this monstrous teaching; and if inquired of by some reader with a good memory, I should be obliged in honesty to confess that among the worst offenders in this respect are to be found several eminent graduates of Harvard University. What can be clearer than that this doctrine is an offensive foreign importation, against which, unfortunately, our protective legislation has proved an inadequate defense? The very term is of English origin, and is taken not from the best side of English politics, but from the worst—from the politics of Palmerston and Disraeli, and not of Bright, Gladstone, Hartington and Balfour. It is the most abject copy conceivable of a pernicious foreign idea; and yet some of our public men endeavor to pass it off among our people as American patriotism. A more complete delusion, a falser representation cannot be imagined. The whole history of the American people runs directly counter to this European notion. Our nation has always advocated the rights of neutrals, arbitration, and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. It has contributed more than any other nation to the promotion of peace and the avoidance of great armaments. What other powerful nation has dispensed with a standing army? What other nation with an immense seaboard has maintained but an insignificant fleet? It has been our glory to be safe, though without fortresses, fleets or armies.

Can anything be more offensive to the sober-minded, self-respecting laborious classes of American society, than this doctrine of jingoism, this chip-on-the-shoulder attitude, this language of the ruffian and the bully?—*President Eliot in the July Forum.*

## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1442.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70¼ deg. W. 5.56 chs. 399.3 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. 8 ft. S. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S. 6½ W. S. 73¼ deg. W. 268 links distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence .10 chs to bed of canyon. S 73 deg. W. 5.49 chs. 362.39 ft. ascending L about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 8¼ deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N 85¼ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 8¼ deg W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft deep. S. 8¼ deg. W. 340 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 86 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. 18 South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E. 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Ver. 15 deg 10 m n. E on South boundary. S. 72¼ deg. W. 9.45 c s descending to bed of canyon N. E. x S. W. 10.93 chs 721.4 10 ft ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 88¼ deg E. 127 links distant bed of canyon and 184 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon 10.95 chs. 722 7 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S E. cor. No. III U S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 67 deg. W. 170 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9¼ deg. W. 40 chs to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 300 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 5.45 chs. 493.0 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor No. IV U. S. S. (mound 4 ft. base, 2ft., high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76¼ deg. E. 10 70 chs. 706.2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 6½ deg. E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68¼ deg. E. 5.20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.14 chs. 748.4 10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 9¼ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock md No 2 at South end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18 27 chs. and ¼ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 Tps. 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 36 deg. 23 min. 54 sec. E., 22.89 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. ¼ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3 47 chs to bed of canyon. 4.61 chs. 304 26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II and S. W. L. L. No. I This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.08 chs. to wagon road. 8.97 chs. 592 0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17 785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17 785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL**

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Saturday, the 25 h day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Court House, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, and for hearing the application of I. J. Woodin, for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration with the will annexed thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.
Dated June 27th, A. D. 1896


LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS. Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1896 tf.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENDE, CAL.,
June 24 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1281 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 594.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and state of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 37 and 45 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 37 and 45 being as follows:

**Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 25° E. 557 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 30° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with drifts &c. at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 23° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S. R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.09 chs. 401.9 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline some 200 feet in depth. N. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 32½° W. 465 links distant center of stable 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68° degrees W. 13.32 chs. 879.1 10 ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marded Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

**Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft high.) This is set for the North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N. 26½° E. 11.10 chs. distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North-east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 30' E. on South boundary S. 23 chs. 2132 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 13½° E. 40 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 6½ W. 60 links distant a shaft. N 73½° W. 779 links distant a shaft. S. 69° W. 2.51 chs. 165.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 15.48 chs. 1021.7 10 ft. ascending L about 15° to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 70° E. 14 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9¼° W. 3.39 chs descending L about 25° to a wagon road. 4.26 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 5.57 chs to bed of canyon 7.21 chs. to bed of canyon 9.01 chs 594 7 to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S W cor No IV U S S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South-west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears N. 14½° W. 182 links distant a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundry N. 65½ E 10 44 chs descending L about 30° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No 2 10.22 chs 740.5 10 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L C W B No V U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) Thence N 39° E 4 15 chs to a wagon road and west side of wash 4.97 chs 328.02 ft to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T 19 S, R 40 E, T 19 S R 41 E in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft high.) 6 15 chs to East side of wash. 8 75 chs 577.5 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L C N W C N IV U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) whence bears N 17½° W 850 links distant the ¼ sec corner between sec 13, T 19 S, R 40 E and sec 18, T 19 S, R 41 E, M. D B & M. Thence S 9½° E 5 63 chs 371.6 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L C L L No I U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N 59° E 557 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S 30° W 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft deep with drifts &c at bottom 9 26 chs to wagon road 11.70 chs 772 2 to place of beginning

Containing 16.88 acres

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with lode Line No 2. Eureka Quartz Mine.**

Thence Variation 15° 10' E. N. 39° W. 5.57 chs 367.6 ft to a point, thence N. 69° W. 12.18 chs. 803.6 ft to a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone.

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S, R 40 E. M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S, R 41 E M D M**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft base, 2 ft high.) Thence Var. 15° 10' E N. 17½° W 8.09 chs. 532.0 ft. to a mound of stone or ¼ section between Section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free


# LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS. OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY,

## Showing the amount due January 1st, 1896.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE. | NERID-IAN. | TOWN-SHIP. | RANGE. | SEC-TION. | NO. OF ACRES. | DESCRIPTION. | AMT. OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMT. OF INTEREST PAID. | AMT. OF INTEREST DUE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Epperson, J. F. | 170 | June 19, 1877 | 7296 July 2, 1877 | M. D. | 18 S. | 40 E. | 16 | 40 | All | $0 00 | $24 00 | $36 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 397 | May 22, 1884 | 9052 July 7, 1884 | " | 17 S. | 40 E. | 36 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Keeler, J. M. | 398 | May 22, 1884 | 9053 July 7, 1884 | " | 17 S. | 40 E. | 36 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Keeler, J. M. | 399 | May 22, 1884 | 9054 July 7, 1884 | " | 17 S. | 40 E. | 36 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Rodgers, John | 406 | Sept. 4, 1884 | 9750 Nov. 10, 1884 | " | 17 S. | 40 E. | 2 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Williams, Benjamin | 446 | Dec. 15, 1885 | 10599 Dec. 15, 1885 | " | 17 S. | 40 E. | 2 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Dell, Andrew | 405 | Oct. 26, 1884 | 9749 Nov. 10, 1884 | " | 17 S. | 40 E. | 2 | 40 | All Frac. | " | " | " |
| Gilliden, C. E. | 445 | Dec. 15, 1885 | 10598 Dec. 15, 1885 | " | 17 S. | 40 E. | 2 | 40 | All Frac. | " | " | " |
| Rixford, G. P. | 242 | Feb. 9, 1877 | 7626 March 20, 1877 | " | 18 S. | 40 E. | 36 | 40 | All Frac. | " | " | " |
| Rogers, James H. | 401 | July 8, 1884 | 9751 Nov. 10, 1884 | " | 18 S. | 40 E. | 1 | 40 | All Frac. | " | " | " |
| Gibson, W. H. | 395 | Aug. 30, 1884 | 9044 Nov. 7, 1884 | " | 18 S. | 40 E. | 12 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Bridge, W. H. | 396 | Aug. 30, 1884 | 9045 Nov. 7, 1884 | " | 18 S. | 40 E. | 12 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Bamber, John | 1061 | Oct. 12, 1887 | 11172 Dec. 12, 1887 | " | 18 S. | 40 E. | 13 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Everson, Alvira H. | 109 | April 20, 1882 | 8147 Nov. 1, 1882 | " | 18 S. | 40 E. | 24 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Clark, W. K. | 1119 | April 30, 1888 | 11349 May 30, 1888 | " | 18 S. | 40 E. | 25 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Clark, Hamilton | 1247 | March 1, 1890 | 11850 March 20, 1890 | " | 18 S. | 40 E. | 36 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Weeson, Abry C. | 518 | Nov. 15, 1886 | 10767 Jan. 14, 1887 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 1 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Lochbank, Josephine | 1270 | Nov. 15, 1890 | 12002 Feb'y 10, 1891 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 1 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Clark, Elvira C. | 1170 | April 1, 1889 | 11658 May 1, 1889 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 1 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Notter, Abraham F. | 661 | Aug. 4, 1887 | 11000 Sept. 1, 1887 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 2 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Notter, Abraham F. | 1054 | Sept. 12, 1887 | 11080 Oct. 12, 1887 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 2 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Mcsorley, Bernard | 1056 | Nov. 14, 1887 | 11155 Jan'y 14, 1888 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 3 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Mcsorley, Scipioch W. | 1057 | Nov. 14, 1887 | 11156 Jan'y 14, 1888 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 4 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Wells, Maria I. | 1741 | July 2, 1891 | 12160 July 17, 1891 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 5 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Abbot, Frank P. | 1742 | July 2, 1891 | 12161 July 17, 1891 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 8 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Epperson, R. A. | 1175 | July 16, 1889 | 11705 July 16, 1889 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 9 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Graham, R. S. | 1176 | July 16, 1889 | 11706 July 16, 1889 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 10 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Duncan, William | 1178 | Sept. 26, 1889 | 11804 Aug. 26, 1889 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 11 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| McEvoy, Alexander D | 1179 | Nov. 19, 1889 | 11805 Aug. 26, 1889 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 12 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Epperson, R. A. | 1180 | Nov. 19, 1889 | 11806 Aug. 26, 1889 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 13 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Hannah, Mary E. | 1181 | Nov. 19, 1889 | 11807 Aug. 26, 1889 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 14 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Graham, Alonzo H. | 1182 | Nov. 19, 1889 | 11808 Aug. 26, 1889 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 15 | 40 | All | " | " | " |
| Wilson, Charles A. | 1304 | July 15, 1890 | 12355 Oct. 15, 1890 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 22 | 40 | W ½ of W ½ | " | " | " |
| Stanton, Sarah F. | 1306 | May 15, 1890 | 12357 June 15, 1890 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 27 | 40 | W ½ of W ½ | " | " | " |
| Trask, Marvin W. | 1011 | May 31, 1887 | 11053 Sept. 1, 1887 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 28 | 40 | W ½ of W ½ | " | " | " |
| Dunos, Solomon | 1054 | Dec. 24, 1887 | 11155 Jan'y 14, 1888 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 29 | 40 | W ½ of W ½ | " | " | " |
| Martinez, Francisco | 1262 | Feb'y 15, 1890 | 12078 Feb'y 17, 1890 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 32 | 40 | W ½ of W ½ | " | " | " |
| Mathews, Lorenzo D | 1263 | Feb'y 15, 1890 | 12079 Feb'y 17, 1890 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 33 | 40 | W ½ of W ½ | " | " | " |
| Sanborn, Martha J. J. | 2004 | Sept. 2, 1895 | 12804 April 15, 1896 | " | 19 S. | 40 E. | 34 | 40 | W ½ of W ½ | " | " | " |

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.,
May 22, 1896.

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of Inyo Co., Calif.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

☞THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

☞First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

☞Norman House Reading Room.☜

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.


(Official.)

## Proposals For printing Great Register.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made April 6, 1896, proposals will be received by said Board for the printing of, at a stated price per name, four hundred (400) copies of the Great Register of voters of said County, to contain about one thousand two hundred (1,200) names. Copy to be prepared by the County Clerk, the sheets thereof to be delivered at least twenty six days before election and the work must be completed and delivered ten days before election. The form and style to comply with the Political Code and Section 1096 as amended March 27, 1895.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Printing Great Register," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and no bid will be received later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, July 9, 1896.

Said bids will be opened by said Board of Supervisors on Thursday, the 9th day of July, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.


VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞Inquire at this office☜

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.
☞Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

## CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:20 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:50 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

###

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 3 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GROVE L. JOHNSON. |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN. |
| Superior Judge | GEO. M. GILL. |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. GIVEN. |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION. |
| District Attorney | ?. W. FORBES. |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT. |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY. |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN. |
| Surveyor (endorsed) | JOSEPH SEELY. |
| Supt. Schools | S. V. AUSTIN. |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW. |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN. |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R ELDRED. |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART. |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD. |

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .69⅛ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅛ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14½c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flynn, Thos. | Sharp, J. F. |
| Johnson, Miss Loretta | Smith, W. M. |
| McDonald, Jesse | Wright, James |
| Reddy, E. S. | Wright, Alfred |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

A. A. Neill was down from Aberdeen last Tuesday.

County Clerk Hession left on Thursday morning for Big Pine and Bishop.

Miss Addie Lewis, of San Francisco, is home on a visit to relatives and friends.

Thos. Williams, of Round Valley, was a visitor at Independence on Saturday last.

Board of Supervisors will meet as a Board of Equalization on Monday next, July 6.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz returned from an extended visit to San Francisco by Monday's train.

There is an uncalled for letter at the Thebe postoffice, Georges Creek, for Don. C. Brown, Esq.

To-morrow a picnic will be held in the grove on C. B. Rawson's place at Black Rock to celebrate the Fourth.

Quite a number of our townspeople will go to Bishop by to-morrow's to take in the celebration at that place.

Messrs. Ferguson, Thorpe, McMullin, Laprairie and Cook have come in from Mazourka canyon to spend the Fourth.

Mrs. J. J. Morton, who has been visiting with relatives and friends here, returned to her home at Keeler on Monday.

Mrs. C. M. Geiger and Miss Katie Arcularius, of Bishop, have been visiting friends in this vicinity during the past week.

Messrs. J. N. and E. Rose and Mat. McDonald came down from Fish Springs Thursday and will remain till after the Fourth.

Keeler will have quite a representation of Independence people at the celebration given by the enterprising citizens of the lake city.

George Naylor and Arthur Noble came in from Beveridge last Tuesday, where they had been engaged in packing ore for Pat Keyes.

R. S. Miner, Esq., after a business visit of several weeks in this vicinity, left for his home in Mono county last Saturday morning.

Owens River has fallen quite rapidly this week in spite of the hot weather. This means that the snow is rapidly disappearing, and water will be scarce in a short time.

Irving Woodin, son of Dr. Woodin, arrived by Monday's train from San Jose where he had been attending school. He will spend his vacation in hunting and fishing in the high Sierras.

John Schober, of Bishop, and June Smith of Big Pine, passed through Independence on Saturday last with their big teams on their way to Mojave for freight for our valley merchants.

John Baxter has sent us a sample of his honey crop. It is water-white, clear and crisp. This county carried off the palm at the Midwinter Fair, and there is no finer honey produced in this county than the product of Mr. Baxter's apiary.

The property on which the taxes had become delinquent was sold to the State Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The amount of taxes due on realty together with the penalties and costs amounted to $1878.60, and on personal property $52.37. We are informed that the greater amount of taxes due is on mortgaged land and mining properties.

Stephen J. Field, justice of the supreme court of the United States, has been troubled for some time with an affection of the knee joint, which the doctors have been unable to define. He recently sat for three-quarters of an hour under the Roentgen ray, which showed that ossification has set in, a deposit of a bony nature which almost fills the space in the joint being plainly visible.

### Will Not Celebrate.

Independence patriotism seems to slumber. All who wish to celebrate the glorious Fourth must don their best bib and tucker and hie themselves to neighboring hamlets (begging Swamper's pardon) to shoot the shining sky rocket, fizz the fire-cracker and bust the deadly bomb.

### Patent Your Mining Claims.

Whether one wants to hold his claim or sell it, it is best, whenever practicable, to get a United States patent for it. Once that is secured, it is unnecessary to do any further annual assessment work on it. In case it is desired to sell it, the possession of a United States patent is second only, in the eyes of the purchaser, to the value of the claim itself. In any event it stops probability of litigation, and every miner knows that where not so protected the discovery of unusual value in a claim is nearly always the for vexations lawsuits.—*Min. and Sci. Press.*

### Did It Ever Occur to You?

A story is going the rounds of the press of a young couple who attended a lecture recently. When the collection was taken up the young man began fishing in his pocket for a dime. His face expressed his embarrassment as he whispered hoarsely "I guess I have not a cent. I changed my pants before I came to the lecture." The modest young lady who had been examining the unknown region of a woman's dress for her purse, turned a pink color and said: "I'm in the same fix."

### For Superior Judge.

In this issue will be found the announcement of Hon. N. D. Arnot that he will be a candidate for Superior Judge at the coming election. There is no office in the gift of the people upon which our general welfare more depends than that of Superior Judge. He is not only the arbiter of our differences, but is the guardian of the people's rights. We, therefore, in selecting a man for this important position, should be guarded by sober thought and reason. Mr. Arnot has presided over our Court at various times during the past twelve years, and has practically been Superior Judge for the last two years. We have all had an opportunity to know him as a Judge and as a man, and we have no hesitancy in saying that his candidacy will be one of the most popular in the history of the county.

### From Aberdeen.

The name of Tibbetts Station has been changed for the more euphonious one of Aberdeen.

At a meeting of the citizens of Taboose School District last Saturday, it was decided to petition the Board of Supervisors to establish a public road, and build a bridge across the river at some point convenient to Aberdeen station.

Messrs. Neill and Rogers are freighting for Nathan Rhine.

Mr. Luke Smith has made another trip to Bodie and returned.

The Fourth will probably be a quiet day in Aberdeen. Most of the citizens like a quiet day in the country better than a noisy demonstration, so the Mayor and Council have made no preparation for a celebration, and we hope that the small boy and his fire-crackers will not be in evidence.

AURORA.

### True to the Scent.

Crit Robinson, the wing shot, has the best trained hunting dog on the coast, a black pointer. At the pigeon shoots, where other dogs go crazy at the cracking of the guns and the dropping of the birds, Robinson's dog lies in the shade asleep. A whistle and the dog is on his feet pointing with every muscle tense and every nerve strained. At a signal the dog retrieves and in another minute is as sound asleep again as if nothing had happened. No matter where the dog is he will drop at a blast from Robinson's whistle and lie there unmovable for hours at a time.

Robinson tells a good story that illustrates the true scent of the dog. He came down out of the Mills building with an attorney one day, when the lawyer found he had forgotten his gloves and proposed to return for them.

"No, I'll send the dog," said Robinson.

"But how will he know my gloves?" asked the doubtful attorney.

"Just let him smell of your hand."

The dog was given the scent and dispatched up stairs. In a few minutes he returned with a ribbon the attorney's typewriter had been wearing around her waist.—*Post.*

### Mojave Greatly Excited

A Mojave dispatch of June 23rd to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, says: "The greatest mining excitement in the history of Mojave was caused this morning by the arrival of Colonel Thomas Gaggers of Red Rock, with a nugget weighing over thirty-three ounces and valued at $593. Col. Gaggers is a prominent and experienced capitalist of Denver, and has been in the vicinity of the new El Dorado in and around Randsburg for some time. The Colonel a few days ago purchased a claim for $75, and yesterday, while making a partial examination of his property, ran across the nugget which was lying partly buried in the earth.

On his arrival this morning, the wildest excitement prevailed. The nugget was placed on exhibition in the drug store of W. C. Wilson, and caused staid men to lose their head. Business men closed their places, hitched up their teams and left for the mines, and by 11 o'clock not a horse or vehicle was to be had. At one time it was feared that the employes of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe would catch the infection and abandon their posts."

The Hawthorne *Bulletin* commenting on the above says: This will amuse some of Jaggers' boon companions in this county. He may have found a $600 nugget, but the chances are that it is a chunk of "salted" iron. Tom used to say that mines were not made to work, but to sell, and he is probably following up his theory.

About two weeks ago John McKay, of Bishop, went to Bodie on a visit. Soon after reaching there he was taken down with pneumonia and after an illness of only a few days died. Johnny's many friends will learn with regret his sudden demise. Last Monday the remains of the deceased came down on the train to Laws, where they were met by many sorrowing relatives and friends, and taken to Bishop for interment. He was a native of Prince Edwards Island and aged about 50 years.

Speaking of the intelligence of animals, Independence has a horse that heads the list. A few days ago, while near the inclosure of his favorite horse, I. H. Mulholland was extolling the virtues and the wonderful curative properties of a certain remedy for man or beast, the horse standing near seemed to be taking in the whole conversation. Next morning the horse, who has a stable companion which is lame, was noticed with a bottle of his owner's favorite medicine in his mouth, passing it over the fence to his suffering companion. The truth of the above can be vouched for by credible witnesses.

C. O'Donovan Rossa, the Stockton real estate man, who was in Independence for several days, left last Saturday for Bodie. The Hawthorne *Bulletin* says Mr. Rossa is a staunch prohibitionist, and tips the beam at 385 pounds. Bob Stewart is trying to get up a foot race between Rossa and Deacon Gale to take place at Soda on the Fourth. Better give up the contract, Bob, as the name of the place itself would so discourage Rossa that he would not appear upon the scene of action.

Corbett and Sharkey have signed an agreement for a fight to a finish for the world's championship under Queensberry rules some place in the United States or Mexico within the next six months. Five ounce gloves will be used. In addition to the purse offered by the club, each pugilist is to put up $10,000, the whole $20,000 with the purse of the club to go to the winner. Corbett inserted a clause in the agreement against hugging, clinching or wrestling and requiring both to break away on order of the referee. Now, if they will only do away with the striking and punching it will become a pastime that not even a lady would enjoy.

### DIED.

McKAY—At Bodie, Mono county, Cal., June 27, 1896, John McKay, a native of Prince Edwards Island, aged about 50 years.

### To the People of Inyo County.

YIELDING TO THE IMPORTUNITIES OF my hosts of Inyo County friends expressed in petitions, letters and personally, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, at the approaching election in November.

The office being a non-partisan one, and as those who have so cordially invited me to seek the office represent all political parties, it would be pleasing to me to be the candidate of the people irrespective of party.

Respectfully,

N. D. ARNOT.

June 24, 1896.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

P. REDDY, J. C. CAMPBELL and W. H. METSON, Copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of REDDY, CAMPBELL & METSON, Plaintiffs, vs. JAMES HINES, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of June, 1896, in the above entitled action wherein P. Reddy, J. C. Campbell & W. H. Metson, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, the above named plaintiffs, obtained a judgment and decree against James Hines, defendant, on the 15th day of June 1896, which said decree was on the 17th day of June, 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 591; I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: The south east one-quarter of the north-west one quarter, the north one-half of the south west one-quarter, the south east one-quarter of the south-west one-quarter, the north-west one-quarter of the south-east one quarter and the south one-half of the south east one quarter of Section twenty-three (23), and the north-east one-quarter of the north-west one-quarter and the north one-half of the north-east one quarter of Section twenty six [26], all in Township eleven [11] South, Range thirty-four [34] East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; together with all water, water rights and water ditches appurtenant thereto, and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiffs' judgment with interest thereon and costs to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON, Commissioner.

Dated, Independence, July 1st, 1896.


## BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.5 |
| Board, per week | 15.0 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, June 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied to a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of Sections 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼ N W ¼ and S ½ of 21, the N E ¼ of 27.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

The S ½ of Section 13, the S ½ S W ¼ and S ½ S E of 15, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of 17, all of fractional 19, the N W ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼, the N E ¼ S E ¼, the N ½ S W ¼ and S W ¼ S W ¼ of Section 21, all of 23, 25, 27 and 29, fractional 31, the N ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ S E ¼ and W ½ of 33, all of 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 36.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 25, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 29, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, the W ½ S E ¼, the S W ¼ S E ¼ and W ½ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, fc'l 19, fc'l 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 23, all of 25, 27.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.

## ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of The Salt Wells Borax Co., a corporation, An Insolent debtor. }

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1896, in the matter of the estate of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, an insolvent debtor, the undersigned, assignee of said estate, will at public auction, for cash, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Borax Marsh in Salt Wells Valley, County of Kern, State of California, sell the following described personal property, to-wit:

1 Borax boiler, 20 borax tanks, 1 windlass, 6 tank shovels, 4 tank scrapers, 1 tank chisel, 1 brush hook, 1 brush fork, 3 wooden wheelbarrows, 1 iron wheelbarrow, 1 scales, 200 borax bags, 1 ax, 2 picks, 1 plane, 1 mallet, 2 shovels, 1 pitchfork, 1 grindstone.

D. HOLLAND, Assignee of the estate of said Insolvent debtor.

Dated June 24th 1896.

## Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 19th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 9, 1896, when such registration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Noterary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Fish Springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION, County Clerk.

Dated May 22, 1896.


A. E. WEBSTER, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

LOWEST PRICES.

REID & WEBSTER.


## For Judge.

PAUL W. BENNETT hereby announces that he will be a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Inyo, at the election to be held on Nov. 3, 1896, subject to the decision of the Inyo County Republican Convention.

Independence, June 1st, 1896.


### MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The latest Spaing and Summe sty. les in Ladies and Men's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

### MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

## SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

## JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

**J. C. MILLER**

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

**REGULAR LINE**

—FROM—

**Mojave To Keeler.**

**FINE COACH FAST STOCK**

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

**Redrock Canyon**

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

**W. K. MILLER, Propr.**

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.**

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvement o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

**Equal to the Best**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

## BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences o First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A. J. CHURCH, Plaintiff, vs. JAMES HEROD and O. I. MAIRS Defendants. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of June, 1896, in the above entitled action wherein A. J. Church, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against James Herod and O. I. Mairs, defendants, on the 18th day of June, 1896, which said decree was on the 19th day of June, 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 599. I am commanded to sell the land and premises situated, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The East half of the North-west quarter, the North-east quarter of Section 3, West half of the North-west quarter, South-east quarter of the North-west quarter, and the South-west quarter of Section 2; the North half of the North west quarter of Section 11, all in Township 10 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. Also, an equal undivided one sixth of that certain ditch or canal, known as the Blake and Miller ditch, situate in Inyo county, California, and the same interest in and to the water right thereunto belonging, which said water right or location was made by J. C. Miller, Elias H. Blake and Robert H. Blake, on October 15th, 1885, and recorded October 23rd, 1885, in Book E of Land, Water and Mining Claims, at page 177, records of said Inyo county, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence, June 25th, 1896.

### NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

**MONDAY, July 6, 1896,**

at the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the Assessment Book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1896, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

# That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

# Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

# Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

# Hood's
## Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents

**RELAY BICYCLES** are models of perfection. Secure Agency. Catalogues on application. Roberts & Saunders, 201 Larkin St., S. F.

**THE WONDER** NOVELTIES in Millinery. Large Stock—Low Prices. 1026 Market St., San Francisco.

**KODAK AGENCY** H. B. Hosmer, Carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a specialty, 605 Market St., S. F.

**Attend Stiehl's** The best and most economical BUSINESS COLLEGE. 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

**AGENTS WANTED** ELDRIDGE AND BELVIDERE BICYCLES. Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co., San Francisco. Send for Catalogue.

**HOTEL FAIRMOUNT.** BEN F. TRUE, Prop. Family Hotel. Newly Furnished. S. F. $1.50 per day. Special Rates, month or week

**Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal.** Send for Circular and Specimens.

**McCUNE CYCLES.** For Strength, Durability & Speed. Send for catalogue. Armes & Dallam, Coast Agts. 232 Front St., S. F.

**AYRES' The Leading College.** Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., 325 Montgomery St., S. F. Send for Cat.

**TYPEWRITERS,** Standard makes from $15 up; All fully guaranteed; Send for sample work, Scott & Bannan, 333 Monty'y St., S. F.

**TYPEWRITER** & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 963 Mark't St. S. F.

**THE Household** The only "home and family" Magazine on the Pacific Coast. Fifty cents including Premiums worth 50 cts. Send for sample copy to 1155-1157 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal., or 422 Byrne Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

**WHO CARRIES THE LARGEST LINE** of Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Barber Supplies and Bazaar Goods? Why don't you know THE WILL & FINK COMPANY. They will supply you with anything you want at lowest market prices. Send for General Catalogue or Catalogue of Sporting Goods or Barber Supplies, 820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

# If
## Your Dealer
will not sell you the

**S·H·&M·** REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS

we will.

Write us for free samples showing labels and materials.

"Home Dressmaking," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to put on Bias Velveteen Skirt Bindings sent for 25c., postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

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Don't Pay Rent, Telephone Sold Outright.
PACIFIC COAST
**Telephone Construction Co.**
No. 8 Eighth Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Please address to Street and Number.
Private Lines Constructed and Interior Systems Connecting all parts of a building installed.
Estimates furnished upon application.
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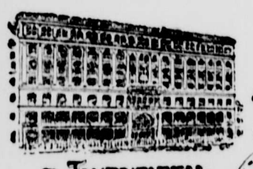
FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS** are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.



GRANDEST IN THE WORLD
275 FEET FRONTAGE
2 BLOCKS DEEP
15 ACRES FLOORSPACE
60 DEPARTMENTS

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY The Emporium DEPARTMENT STORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

75,000 people attended the public opening of the EMPORIUM, America's Grandest Store, Saturday, May 23, 1896.

All of the necessities and luxuries of mankind gathered under one roof, at prices never before attempted west of Chicago. By combining expenses, we minimize the cost of goods to you.

TRY US WITH A MAIL ORDER.

☞ Send your name and address NOW for printed matter from our Mail Order Department, which will be sent to you FREE as it is issued from the press.


## DISCOVERED BY MRS. OLNEY

**How Her Correspondence Abroad Was Much Facilitated.**

Mrs. Olney, wife of the secretary of state, recently put her Yankee wits to work and evolved an invention which has been a revelation to the postoffice department. That institution never understood the full value of the special delivery stamp until its powers were developed by down east wit. Mrs. Olney's discovery may prove of value to other people who find themselves face to face with the situation which roused that lady's shrewdness.

She had a daughter living abroad. Letters from her were always received just too late to be answered by return steamer of the same date. After puzzling over it some time Mrs. Olney, who was living in Boston at the time, queried the postoffice authorities as to whether a special delivery stamp, placed on a letter, mailed in a foreign country, would be delivered any quicker for it on this side. The answer finally came that unless the special delivery stamp was canceled before it landed here it ought to be delivered as any other letter similarly stamped. Accordingly one of the United States special delivery stamps was placed on the next letter mailed in Germany to Mrs. Olney. Under it in German was the direction, "This stamp is not to be canceled in Germany."

The scheme worked perfectly. The letter arrived ahead of the time of previous ones and an answer was sent back by steamer sailing the same day. Many letters have since been sent in the same manner and the special stamp always does its work as desired.—Chicago Chronicle.

## A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

**Machine Which Measures the Velocity of Cannon Balls.**

Among the recent inventions in the art of photography is that of the polarizing photochronograph made by Professor Albert Crehore of Dartmouth college and Dr. George O. Squire, first lieutenant of the United States army, now stationed at Fortress Monroe.

The wonderful effects of the photochronograph will probably be demonstrated to the general public upon the completion of this instrument in the spring. John A. Brashear, an astronomical manufacturer of Pittsburg, has been given a contract for one of these wonderful machines. It is to be set up at Fortress Monroe, and will be used the coming summer in testing the velocity of the modern rifle projectile, as it swiftly speeds from the mouth of the great guns made by the United States ordnance department. Mr. Brashear says it is expected that the machine will be completed by the middle of April, as the government officials desire to have it about the 1st of May.

This instrument not only measures the velocity of the swiftest cannon ball in its flight, but measures it inside or outside of the gun and at any part of its course desired, to a degree of accuracy hitherto undreamed of.

**Gift to American University.**

The will of H. A. Massey, the Toronto agricultural implement manufacturer, was probated the other day. It contains 29 bequests to charitable and religious institutions throughout the Dominion. These bequests, with the sums given by Mr. Massey shortly previous to his death, amount to $1,100,000. Among the bequests is one of $50,000 to the American university, Washington, to erect a building to represent Canadian Methodism in that university.

**He Acted Accordingly.**

Mr. Huntington is of the opinion that when a man goes west and grows up with the country it is the country's duty to bear a liberal share of the expense.

**TAKE CARE OF YOUR WATCH.**

The mechanism of the human body reminds one very much of the mechanical construction of a fine watch, the wheels, cogs and screws answering to the muscles, and the delicate springs are what may be likened to the nerves. One cannot move without the other, and yet the action of each is separate and distinct. So it is with the nerves and muscles of the human body. The ailments of the muscles are distinct from the ailments of the nerves, and, like the mechanism of a watch, if exposed to sudden change of heat or cold, they get out of order and for the time are useless. Especially is this so at this season of the year, when from exposure, negligence or want of care, the nerves are attacked and neuralgia in its worst form sets in. But like oil to the works of a watch so is St. Jacobs Oil to the nerves thus deranged. It is acknowledged by thousands to be the best and most permanent cure for this most dreaded disease; hence it is well to look after the human watch as well as the one in the pocket.

"How early do you clean house, Mrs. Perkins?" "Well, I always try to get started before the neighbors begin to borrow my stepladder."

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A GRAY OVERCOAT**

Upon the tongue, yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, nausea and uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, is that the victim of these discomforts is bilious. The "proper caper" under such circumstances is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures chills and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney complaints and nervousness.

Shortson—Shyson, until now I have never felt obliged to ask you for a loan. Shyson—And, strange to say, Shortson, until now I have never felt obliged to refuse you.

## A STORY OF WEATHER

### WHY THE MONTH OF MARCH IS OFTEN BLUSTERING AND STORMY.

**Some Facts About Weather Changes—Cold Currents From the North and Warm Ones From the South—Effects of Magnetic Force.**

March impresses itself upon the dweller in the northern half of the United States as a particularly windy and disagreeable month, with strong alternations of wintry and mild weather. This is due to the breaking up of the conditions that have prevailed since December and the processes of return to spring and summer. There is in the arctic zone an enormous amount of cold material to be disposed of, covering the northern regions in the form of ice and snow. At the same time the southern zone is becoming decidedly warmer in consequence of the advance of the sun to the northern side of the equator.

The United States is peculiarly the theater of this contest between the giants of cold and heat, and they stagger back and forth over this territory as one or the other is for the time being in the strongest form. The cold waves launch themselves from the north and carry their icy chill to the warm southern states; or, on the other hand, the warm currents of air from the south advance far into the north, and this alternation causes a rapid variation in the temperature and the other weather conditions at stations of the middle latitudes.

An examination of the storm tracks for March gives very definite evidence of the effect of this struggle for supremacy. Instead of being confined to the neighborhood of the mean tracks, it is found that they spread out over the entire territory of the United States from north so south. The phenomenon of looping southward along the Rocky mountain slope before recurving northeastward to the gulf of St. Lawrence is most pronounced.

The storms which first develop in Alberta or on the north Pacific coast may advance directly eastward over the lakes to the gulf, or they may be pushed south and recurve in Colorado, Missouri, southern Illinois or southern Indiana, in order to move to the St. Lawrence valley, or else they may be propelled still farther south along the Rocky mountain slope to Texas and the gulf coast, whence they proceed to the south Atlantic coast, and then turn northward to Newfoundland. Not a few of these storms dissipate in the lake region or the Ohio valley; others will persist in a path of nearly 5,000 miles, from Alberta to southern Texas, South Carolina and finally to Newfoundland. The unequal distribution of the tracks of the storms in March is therefore due to the irregular propulsion of cold masses of air from the arctic regions into the middle of the North American continent.

A peculiarity of continental action is that in summer the interior is warmer than the borders, but in winter the interior is colder than the coasts. The upper lake region and the upper Mississippi valley are especially remarkable for this feature. Between the 95 degree and 100 degree meridians, and between parallels 50 degrees to 55 degrees, the change in temperature is the greatest known in North America; it is coldest in winter there, and also it may become the hottest part of the country in summer; the range of temperature may be from 45 degrees below zero in winter to 105 degrees above zero in summer, a range of 150 degrees. The encroachments of spring upon the winter in North America proceed from the extreme southwest, the gulf of California and the Colorado river valley, and advance toward the northeast.

This leads to a description of one of the most characteristic features of the advance of the summer upon the North American continent. In winter the lines of equal normal temperature, that is, the isotherms, are grouped about the cold pole in quite a symmetrical manner, bending southward in the interior as they pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. This configuration may be regarded as normal from November to March inclusive. In the summer the formation is somewhat inverted, the lines bending northward from the coasts toward the interior, though the crest is now farther west in the dry Rocky mountain region. The gulf of California is the central region of heat, and the crest extends from Yuma, A. T., northeastward toward the Dakotas.

The magnetic force seems to be efficient in producing meteorological effects in proportion as it can operate in cold atmospheric conditions. Hence the encroachment of warm air from the southern Rocky mountain districts, as spring comes on, is unfavorable for this kind of action, and it seeks to transfer its seat to the portions of the interior of the continent that still retain low temperatures, namely, to the Hudson bay districts. Finally, as the summer heat conquers this cold territory, the winter high passes away entirely, and the whole arctic region is covered by low pressures.

The unsettled weather of the month of March, especially in the northeastern portions of the United States, with its rapid alternations of warm and cold winds, often reaching considerable violence, is, therefore, the parting salute of the cold winter that has prevailed for five months throughout the northern cap. A most impressive feature of this change, as deduced from a close study of the barometers and temperature readings of the weather bureau, is the suddenness with which the struggle is concluded in the northwest, for March often comes in with a very violent action, and this is almost certain to end about the 20th of the month with moderate movements of the air. The struggle is prolonged in the east, but is usually about over by the 10th of April.—Written for Philadelphia Press by the United States Weather Bureau of Washington.

**Much the Same.**

A lady walked into a Boston bookstore in search of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' "Burglars In Paradise." But what she asked for was "Smugglers In Heaven."—Boston Transcript.

Wickedness may prosper for awhile, but at the long run he that sets all knaves at work will pay them.—L'Estrange.

The famous savage clubs of Borneo were modeled after a thorny fruit which grows wild in that island.

## AGED MISSOURI POSTMASTER.

**Elijah Watson, of Rushville, Has Held Office Forty-three Years.**

In point of continual service, Elijah Watson, of Rushville, Buchanan County, Mo., is the oldest postmaster in the United States. He was appointed under the administration of Franklin Pierce, on June 10, 1853, and from that day to this he has been in uninterrupted charge. The office belongs to the fourth class, and even now, after forty-three years of careful nourishing by Mr. Watson, it is only worth $250 a year to the postmaster.

Rushville is a very old town for its size, and Watson was by no means its first postmaster. James Dickson, who had the largest store in town, was postmaster before him. The office only paid $10 a year then, and Dickson, finding it a sort of elephant on his hands, asked Elijah Watson, who was his clerk, if he would not like to take it. Watson did not mind, as he could act as postmaster and retain his position. Dickson made the recommendation to the department, and in a few weeks the commission came. During the forty-three years of Watson's service he has only been required to give four different bonds. The present administration required the largest, $5,000, but Elijah Watson could have given it had it called for several times that amount.

During the time he has been postmaster the office has only been robbed once. The robbery occurred about twenty years ago, and $25 in money and stamps were taken. The government reimbursed Watson to the extent of $10. In politics Elijah Watson was a Democrat when he was appointed postmaster of Rushville, and he is still Democrat. Watson was born in Flem

ELIJAH WATSON.

ing County, Kentucky, in 1816. When John Wanamaker was Postmaster General he wrote to Watson for his photograph, telling him he was the oldest postmaster in point of service in this country. Watson's photograph was also displayed at the World's Fair. His wife, who accompanied him from Kentucky—they have been married nearly sixty years—is still living, and is remarkably well preserved. They have a family of sons and daughters scattered over the country.

## HAS BUT TWO LEGS.

**Remarkable Specimen of the Canine Family in Pennsylvania.**

One of the most remarkable freaks ever seen is that of a two-legged dog, the property of Ed Lindsey, living near Bellefont, Pa. This wonderful specimen of the canine family has excited much curiosity. The freak is perfectly formed in every way, with the exception that where the front legs should be there are only small tufts of hair. The parents are both well developed and perfectly formed.

It looks not unlike the kangaroo when walking, but when lying down

BIPED DOG.

there is no distinguishing appearance from any other dog. Half rat-terrier and half whitlet, it is now almost full grown and weighs perhaps fifteen pounds. It is in excellent health and lively and frisky as a dog could well be. Its manner of locomotion is very much kangaroo-like, though at times, when frightened, it attempts to walk as the other dogs, and then its body is propelled along the ground by its abnormally long hind legs, and at such times the shoulder blades which seem well developed, are seen to work with great rapidity.

## BROWN'S GREAT CURES.

**The Michigan Healer Much Sought by the Sick and Suffering.**

The wonderful cures effected by the Owosso healer, Edward T. Brown, seem no less miraculous than the work of the famous Schlatter. Brown was formerly employed as foreman of one of the departments by the Owosso Manufacturing company, but was obliged to give up his position because of the number of applications he received daily from the afflicted.

He is an unassuming young man not yet 30 years of age, and by his mysterious power has already cured numerous cases of neuralgia, rheumatism and sick headache, together with two cases of insanity, one of which had been a case of two years' standing.

Brown attributes all his success to faith, and, like other faith healers, effects all his cures by taking the patients by the hand and assuring them that they will be afflicted no longer. His list of cures is rapidly increasing, and those who have consulted him thus far, mostly people of this city, are loud in their praise of his power to relieve the sick.—Chicago Times-Herald.

**The Piety of Washington.**

The doubt has never been raised in any respectable quarter that Washington was not a man of strong religious faith. One would need to read hardly more than his farewell message to be convinced of that. In that document, it will be remembered, Washington distinctly says that religion and morality are indissoluble and that the two together constitute the main props of civil government. But a writer now comes forward in The Lutheran Quarterly to claim and to prove not only that the greatest of Americans was a religious man, but that his pre-eminence as a general, statesman and leader was due not to genius, which has never been claimed; not to learning, of which he had no large store; not to eloquence, of which he had less, but to moral excellence and especially to piety.

"Washington was a Christian," says this writer. "Study his private life among the shades of Mount Vernon. Contemplate his career as a soldier at the head of the army. Scrutinize the acts of his administration as chief magistrate of the republic, and you will constantly find proofs that he was governed by Christian principle. If we exclude the molding power of Christianity in the formation of Washington's character, we can neither account for it nor interpret it. Depraved human nature cannot bring forth, under the most favorable circumstances, such a man, such a hero, such a ruler, such a patriot and such a statesman. Heathenism in the highest stages of civilization attained in all ages and lands has produced no character approximating to that of Washington."

**The Circulating Barber.**

Now it is the traveling barber. He is located on the upper west side and differs from the ordinary every day barber in that he calls at the homes of fairly well to do business men at fixed hours of the day, and for an extra compensation shows his ability as a tonsorial artist. The class of customers that this visiting barber has is the envy of all the shop barbers for miles around his territory. How he does it is best explained in his own language. Here's what he told me: "The business of a visiting barber resembles that of a fortune teller in that it must be personal. My charges per week to each customer range from $2 up. I number among my customers bankers, brokers, lawyers and young men of leisure. In all I shave and otherwise attend to 25 customers each day, three of them before dinner in the evening. I do not know if there are any other visiting barbers in the city, nor do I care. All that I know is that I make money enough out of it to keep a horse and rig to take my wife driving on Sunday. While I was a slave of the shop I never did that. The man who patronizes the visiting barber is sensible. It may be a little more expensive, but it is cleaner, more convenient and satisfactory all around."—New York Letter.

**That Date Will Stand.**

General Peyton Wise, chairman of the general committee of arrangements for the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, said with reference to the proposition to change the date of the reunion that it is impossible to make any changes in the dates heretofore fixed.

**Maybe You've Heard It.**

Here's the latest burnt corker:

"I hear that your friend Brown is dead?"

"Yes, that's so."

"Did he leave his wife much?"

"About three times a week."


**BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,** as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble. Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

Tea Garden Drips is Best Sugar Syrup for table use ever offered to the public. Makes delicious taffy candy. First-class dealers sell it.

**MORPHINE HABIT.**

DR. J. C. ANTHONY, 68 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal., will Furnish Home Treatment of "SOTERIA" at $5 to the first 100 who apply. All correspondence strictly confidential. "SOTERIA" has never failed to cure the habit.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

# Fits Cured

*From U.S. Journal of Medicine*
**Prof. W. H. Peeke,** who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

# SCROFULA

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

**SSS**

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

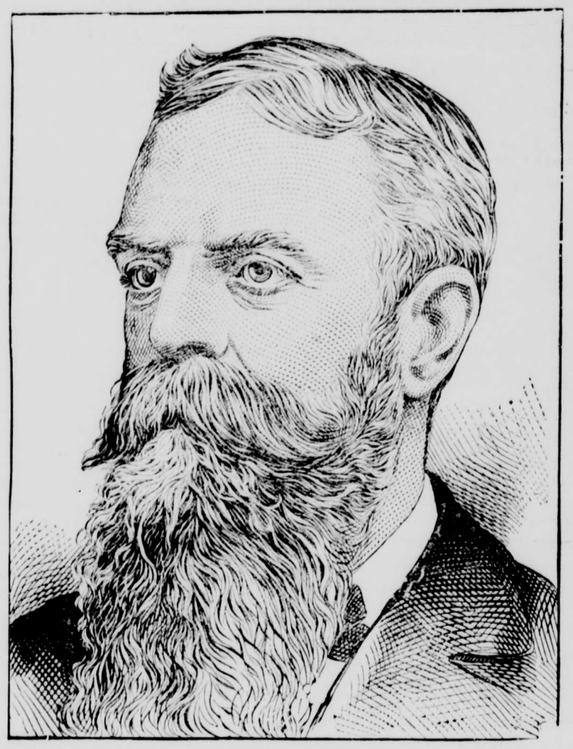
**CURED**

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**ACTINA** THE GREAT EYE-RESTORER Its Use Will Cure BRONCHITIS, Asthma, Hay Fever, the Eye, Ear, Nose, Lungs and Catarrh. ACTINA POCKET **CATARRH** Diseases of Throat, Chest, IMPOSSIBLE. BATTERY, a Self **CURE** Particulars and Testimonials Sent FREE. F. F. FINLAY, 913 Post St., San Francisco.


# ALL CHICAGO KNOWS HIM.

## W. W. Watson, Leading Real Estate Man, Restored to Health by Paine's Celery Compound.



CHICAGO, March .—Mr. W. W. Watson's reputation throughout the West for unerring judgment in the valuation of land has made him foremost among the most conservative, careful class of investors in Chicago.

Unlike many hard driven business men, the owner of "Alpine Heights," that splendid suburb of Chicago, has not neglected his health on account of his exacting business. The following unrequested statement from Mr. Watson shows how consistent with his life-long, careful, conscientious and successful business habits has been his attention to getting well. He states in the Times-Herald:

"Upon the recommendation of a friend, I used Paine's celery compound for headaches, constipation, indigestion and less of sleep, and found it all it was recommended to be. I suffer no more from headaches, sleep soundly at night, and am now in perfect health. This is the only medicine that I have ever taken for these complaints, which has benefited me at all."

W. W. WATSON,
225 Dearborn Street.

Busy men and women are apt to think there is always time to get well.

The fact that only one person in a hundred dies of old age shows how recklessly men and women postpone attending to their health and allow it to go to pieces while they devote themselves heart and soul to affairs that are trifling in comparison. Wives and mothers have no greater duty than to see that those dear to them do not become so absorbed in the work of providing for the household as to lose their health and shorten their days.

No more thoughtful step could be taken during the spring days that are now here than to urge such tired and often irritable home providers to take Paine's celery compound. There are thousands of homes where overwork has led to worrying, fretting and despondency, that need only Paine's celery compound to banish the unhealthy atmosphere and make things bright and cheerful again.

It is the only spring remedy universally prescribed by physicians. It makes people well by giving them a hearty appetite and a relish for their food. Hard worked men and women, the nervous, weak and debilitated, get new strength, fresh nervous energy and a purer, more vigorous blood supply from Paine's celery compound.

This most valuable nerve and brain invigorator and restorer practically demonstrates the life long conviction of its eminent discoverer, Professor Phelps, M.D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College. Professor Phelps was for a long time convinced that sound nutrition was the keystone of firm health, and that where there were signs of poorly nourished nerve tissues, and of thin, pale-colored blood, some means must be devised to supply these deficiencies briskly and rapidly. Professor Phelps prepared Paine's celery compound on this basis. It has proved an invigorator, strengthener and a great spring purifier, such as the world has never enjoyed before our day.

Tomorrow, or next day, or the day after is not soon enough to look about getting rid of weakness or disease. Take Paine's celery compound today. There is no time equal to these early spring days for throwing off poor health. There are few persons who do not need to take a spring remedy.

Many not downright sick, but tired or ailing, would be immensely benefited by taking Paine's celery compound, especially at this particularly favorable season of the year.

This great compound will banish that tired feeling, cleanse the blood and regulate the nerves.


"Contains More Flesh Forming Matter Than Beef."

That is what an eminent physician says of good cocoa. The Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is the best.

See that Imitations are not palmed off on you.

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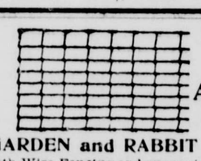

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Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops Itching, and Subdues Tumors. A positive cure. Circular sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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Buggies....$70 to $100
Surries...$125 to $160
Wagons....$50 to $75
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California Wagon and Carriage Co.
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BURNETT & CO., 327 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JULY 10. 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 4. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., JULY 10, 1896. WHOLE NO. 1341.

INYO INDEPENDENT

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### MOONRISE SERENADE.

Moonrise and a mellow sheen
All the slumbrous hills are steeping.
Wake, my sweet one, nor be sleeping
Through sweet Cynthia's softest phase—
Wake and rise and swiftly glide
To thy lattice, sweet, for, oh,
One who wooes thee for his bride
Sigheth here below!
I love you! I love you!
My heart, I must confess,
Can no more love you more
Than it can love you less.

Moonrise! Through the cerement blind,
Lo, the golden lovelight streaming—
Lady, lady, past my dreaming,
Thou art kind, most kind!
He who heard thy garment glide
Swiftly o'er the happy floor,
He who wooed thee for his bride
Sigheth now no more.
I love thee! I love thee!
My heart—oh, happiness!—
Can never love thee more,
Need never love thee less.

—O. K. Bell in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## SHE RODE FOR FUN.

"Jim," said I, breaking in upon his ditty, "what was the yarn you were going to tell about the time you engineered that English hunting party through the Bear Paw mountains?"

We were riding along the trail which stretches its serpentine length at the feet of the eternally grand old Rockies between Forts McLeod and Calgary on a bright, warm afternoon in January. When they have a "chinook" out there, sporting in its rude, boisterous, yet withal genial fashion, through the deep defiles of the mountains from over the Pacific, with a rumble like Niagara at a distance and a force which makes you button your coat up tightly to keep it from blowing off, the snow soon vanishes even in midwinter, and the thermometer jumps from "40 below" to "temperate" so suddenly that you wonder if the sun has not wheeled himself several degrees out of his normal course at such a season or the breath of an approaching prairie fire is not fanning your cheek.

The singer gave the wad of tobacco in his jaw a twist with his tongue and aimed an amber jet at a "bulldog" on his horse's ear before turning upon me a pair of glistening eyes, with black points set in [illegible] of milk, a short,

stop till she ketched the wagon. So I jest natterly 'lowed I'd give her a song an dance, hevin a pretty smart day ahead o' me an wantin to git into camp early. Consekently I told the nigger—who rode with me—not to look back.

"When we sta'ted, of co'se the fust ten mile or so was up hill mostly, an I couldn't travel extra fast, so it was 'bout 2 when we hit the summit, an everything hed went lovely. Then we hed a little 'hand out,' an the descent begun.

"I didn't lose no time. The mules stepped out gay' me a-poppin the buckskin among 'em oucet an awhile jest to keep 'em chee'ful an in good humor, an the hill—well, chain lightnin could go down—with britchin. I hedn't went a great ways when I heerd a fur off call—like a coyote got astray. Jumbo shifted kind of uneasylike on the seat an squinted sideways at me, but I was a-whistlin 'The Gal With the Travail Train,' and didn't see nor hear nothin, of co'se. Pretty soon the nigger he couldn't set peaceful an onconcerned no longer an stealed a look behin. Then he leaned forrard, 'th his han's 'tween his knees, an chuckled to hisself. I paid no manner of notice. Now he screws round again in his seat, chuckles, an twists a little harder, squints at me sideways again, an says:

"'She's a-wavin, Jim.'

"'Set still, you blamed black breasted sandpiper,' says I. 'Let 'er wave.'

"He was tol'abul quiet fer a sho't space, while you might cut a pipe of terbacker, mebbe. The calls sounded pretty faint now. Far back up the rocky trail I could ketch the clear, sharp ring of her hoss' hoofs—pit-e-pat! pit-e-pat! pit-e-pat!—remindin me somethin of one of them gals from the east down in Benton chassayin up an down the room in a newfangled wardance they call the 'Rushin Polkay.'

"Jumbo's head swung around again on its pivot. He squirmed an twisted an chuckled some more. The fun was too fast fer his ornery, woolly scalp, an he bu'st out:

"'Dah! she waves, Jim. Now—now! she waves. Dah—dah! she's a-wavin. Now—now! she's a-wavin, Jim. Now! she waves. Jim—Jim—Jim!—she waves. Jim—she waves!—she waves!—she waves!'

"Here he throwed out his wings—un- [illegible] very takin an wind- [illegible] hurry, the stir, the riding out when [illegible] and defeat or victory had

## JACK CHINN'S KNIFE.

### A PROMINENT FIGURE IN THE KENTUCKY SENATORIAL FIGHT.

**Always Carries His Bowie Knife In His Front Pocket—His Telegram Denouncing Governor Bradley—Stories of Encounters In His Exciting Career.**

Out of the recent turmoil at Frankfort, Ky., there came to the watching world this telegram:

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 17.—To my mind there is nothing in the situation here to cause any man to fear to discharge any duty he owes himself, his family or his state. There will be no election of a United States senator at this session of the general assembly, which dissolves tomorrow. The public press has held me up as a scarecrow before the Republicans without just cause. I came here and have remained here of my own motion because of my admiration and friendship for the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, and have used my feeble influence, first to re-elect him, and, when all hope of that was gone, to prevent the election of any Republican. My private opinion of the action of William O. Bradley in ordering the militia of the state here is that he was not actuated by any pure motive, but the idea was born of a coward soul. I regret that a governor of Kentucky, my native state, has given to the world the supremest evidence of cowardice ever yet exhibited by any Kentuckian of high or low degree.

J. P. (JACK) CHINN.

That is intensely characteristic of the man who wrote it. Over a signature Jack Chinn says a man is a coward. Jack has a habit of saying things loudly. One may not mistake his words when he says anything. He puts it plainly and in strident tones, and, however hard and unwelcome it may sound to the man on the other side of the proposition, Colonel Jack Chinn, Kentuckian, is always prepared to make it good. Making good is another habit of his, evidenced by personal encounters in every big town from New York to San Francisco, from Lexington to Chicago.

Out of the native picturesqueness of Kentucky nothing more dramatic has come than this dark haired, dark eyed, rotund colonel, who says things and follows his words with a blow. A life of storm has been that of Jack Chinn. A big, corn fed lad, he swung into the saddle and followed Morgan through that series of night rides which made the Confederate leader famous. The lightning dash in the dark, the swift thrust, the yell, the flash and roar of a carbine,

et, and clasped in it was the bowie, which flashed and went up to the hilt in the sod as Jack's eyes closed in unconsciousness. The policeman committed suicide by jumping into a well when [illegible] doctors said Chinn would recover.

There are scars and scars all over the United States which can be attributed to Chinn's bowie and the front pocket movement, but no man ever said he got his wounds save from the front, and the man who is declaring in print that the governor of Kentucky is a coward is the man who will attempt to prove it when called on. Should there be a conflict at Frankfort, somewhere in the tale of it will flash the Chinn knife.—New York Journal.

## G. A. V. UNIFORMS.

**Poke Bonnets and Brown Suits For the Women—Army Blues For Men.**

God's American Volunteers will march out on their crusade of evangelizing America in very smart uniforms. The uniform of the women will be seal brown cashmere. The skirt will be perfectly plain, of such a length that it will just clear the ground. The length is important, for it would not only be difficult, but it would be most unsoldierly, for a corps of female Volunteers to march each with a tambourine in one hand and her dress skirt in the other. The waist of the uniform will be a tight fitting norfolk jacket, with three box plaits down the front and three down the back.

The headgear for the women will be a bonnet, not a hat. Mrs. Booth has clung tenaciously to the bonnet all along, but many of the women Volunteers have made objections, strong ones. Mrs. Booth has brought all the opponents of the bonnet around to her way of thinking. The three shapes from which the selection will be made are called the "Pilgrim," the "Evangeline" and the "coal scuttle." They are all coal scuttleish. As compared with the Salvation Army bonnets, they are shorter behind, and they do not cover the ears. The poke is also narrower. The style for spring and summer will be brown straw, trimmed with brown satin ribbon.

The men's uniform will be almost exactly like that of the United States army. The trousers will be light blue and the blouse dark blue. The blouses of the officers will have standing collars. The collars of the privates' blouses will be like the collars of ordinary coats. Upon the collars will be embroidered [illegible] letters "G. A. V." The hat has not [illegible] on.—New York Sun.

## [illegible]LIGHT.

Dr.

## ROENTGEN IS A BARON

### THE BAVARIAN SAVANT HONORED BY PRINCE REGENT LUDWIG.

**Recognized After Years of Toil—Decorated Also by Kaiser Wilhelm—Something of His Life—His Townsmen and Friends Surprised.**

In recognition of valuable services to his native country and to all the world, Prince Ludwig of Bavaria has created Professor Roentgen of Wurzburg a baron.

A little more than a month ago the name of Professor Roentgen was only known in a few exclusive scientific circles, mainly for some speculative papers on chemical subjects. Today it is popular throughout the civilized world.

And yet the world will never know much of the years of endless toil and patient research which preceded the phenomenal discovery which has brought fame and no doubt fortune to this Bavarian savant. The news that the professor had found a way of photographing the invisible struck the old world like a lightning flash, and America was also startled, notwithstanding her rapid strides in mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries.

Of the private life of the inventor of the X ray little is known, as the professor lives a secluded life, being present only at important social gatherings of his students. He might be called a book-

PROFESSOR ROENTGEN.

worm, and his townsmen and most intimate friends are most surprised at his sudden elevation and the distinctions shown him by royalty and scholars.

I learn from these that Baron Roentgen has always been a tireless experimenter, and finally (his enemies say by [illegible] chance) he learned one of the un- [illegible] lers of nature. He is ad- [illegible] countries, but

## THREE EYES AND A BONE ARMOR

**A Strange Monster Which Existed in Colorado Long Ago.**

Prof. O. C. Marsh has contributed to the National Museum at Washington the skull of a gigantic reptile that was dug up by him not long ago in Southern Colorado. Triceratops is the name given to the creature by its discoverer, who says that it was about twenty-five feet long, standing as high as a very big elephant. It was clad in an armor of massive plates of bone and from its forehead sprang two sharp, curved

A PREHISTORIC WONDER.

horns, each a yard in length. A third horn adorned the nose, which was further armed with a powerful cutting beak. The most remarkable point about the skull is a hole in its top, through which a huge eye looked out. The animal, in fact, had three eyes.

The size of the skull shows that the head of the beast was enormous, even for such a great body. In order to hold it up without getting tired the owner was provided with a special structure in the shape of a frill of solid bone, six feet in width, extending backward from the head. To this the tremendous muscles were attached. Truly, it must have been a formidable monster, though not dangerous unless attacked, inasmuch as it was sluggish and stupid. The brain was very small in proportion to the bulk of the animal. As for the third eye, no one can say what the special purpose of it was. There is a common green lizard in Maryland, three inches long, that has a similar eye in the top of its head; but it is blind. However, a corresponding organ is found in some turtles and in certain other reptiles, buried in the middle of the head, yet exhibiting all the most important elements of structure that go to make up an eye.

## AN OLD MAIL HORSE.

**His Twenty-fourth Birthday Celebrated at Greenville, O.**

"Old Daddy," the United States mail horse which has been in constant service at Greenville, Ohio, has celebrated his 24th birthday. The horse is still able for active duty and never once in his life has he been sick. Even now he

## A MIDNIGHT DREAM.

### BROTHER AND SISTER REUNITED IN A STRANGE MANNER.

**Meet After Half a Century—Stillwagner Prayed For Divine Help—His Sister's Residence Revealed to Him In a Vision. Story Is Vouched For.**

Jacob Stillwagner, an aged resident of Boydtown, a small village three miles east of Shamokin, Pa., has just returned from Stetsonville, Wis., and tells a remarkable story of how he and one of his long lost sisters were reunited through the medium of his prayers and dreams. He claims that he was born in Iowa 65 years ago, where he lived, together with his parents, a sister and two brothers, until he arrived at the age of 7 years, when both of his parents died suddenly, leaving the four small children without any means of support.

Kind neighbors provided for the little ones until permanent homes could be found for them, but within a year of their great bereavement they were scattered far apart and soon lost all trace of each other. Mr. Stillwagner says that his adopted parents drifted eastward, and just as he arrived at the age of manhood he located at Boydtown, where he has since resided.

He made frequent attempts to find some trace of his brothers and sister as the years passed by, but it was not until early last fall that he met with any success in this direction. Then while walking across the mountain from Boydtown to Shamokin he was seized with an overwhelming desire to find his long lost relatives, and kneeling on the fallen autumn leaves earnestly prayed God to direct his steps toward his brothers or sister, and allow them to be reunited before being called to their eternal home.

The desire to find his loved ones became the sole object of Stillwagner's remaining days, and about three weeks after his prayer in the forest he dreamed that he was at Stetsonville, Wis., where he found his sister, from whom he had heard no tidings for more than half a century. He distinctly saw the interior of her home and had her features and the external surroundings of her house indelibly stamped upon his brain.

When he related this dream to his friends, they laughed and tried to convince the old gentleman that it was merely the result of his continual thinking and talking on the subject that was absorbing all of his time and attention. He could not be discouraged, however, and resolved to investigate on the lines laid out in his dream.

The name of his sister, the most important clew, had not been revealed to him in his midnight vision, but he communicated with the postmaster of the little Wisconsin village, describing the house and inmates he had seen, and closed by asking whether such a habitation and family really existed there. Several weeks passed before he received a reply, but the anxiously looked for letter gave the history of the woman occupying the home he described, and convinced Stillwagner that it really was his [illegible]ster.

[illegible]o confident was he on this point that

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 10 ..... 1896


## SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, July 6, 1896.
10:30 a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Frank Fitzgerald presiding. Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. as a Board of Equalization.

1:30 p. m.

Board of Supervisors met at above stated time as a Board of Equalization. Present: Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

The Board having received from the Assessor the Assessment Roll for the year 1896, proceeded to examine the same.

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, July 6, 1896, at 8 o'clock a. m. as a Board of Equalization.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1896.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as a Board of Equalization, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, and Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded with the examination and equalization of the Assessment Roll for the year 1896.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. as a Board of Equalization.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board met at above stated time, all members present as before, Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Board continued with the examination of the Assessment Roll.

3 o'clock p. m.

Military Roll of 1896, submitted by P. A. Chalfant, County Assessor, was examined, corrected and approved.

On application of B. F. McClure, petitions of citizens of Inyo county, on file herein, asking that an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors be submitted to the voters of said Inyo county at the election to be held on November 3rd, 1896, was ordered returned to said B. F. McClure.

Board adjourned to meet Thursday, July 9, 1896, at 8 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1896,
8 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors met above stated time, pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Claims against county were examined and allowed on General Expense Fund

## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1442.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

### Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the origional East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70½ deg. W. 56 chs. 3-93-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. 81°. S. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S. 65 W. S. 73½ deg. W. 268 li ks distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence .10 chs to bed of canyon. S 76 deg W. 5.40 chs. 362.30 ft. ascending L about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high,) whence bears N. 80½ deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N 85½ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 80½ deg W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft deep. S. 81½ deg. W. 340 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

### Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and Last Chance S. E. cor. No. I I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. I South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E. 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Ver. 15 deg 10 min. E. on South boundary. S. 72½ deg. W. 9.45 chs. descending to bed of canyon N. E. x S. W. 10.93 chs. 721.4 10 ft ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 88½ deg E. 127 links distant bed of canyon and 184 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon 1095 chs. 722 7-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S E. cor. No. III U S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 67 deg. W. 170 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9½ deg. W. 40 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 300 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493.0 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. (mound 4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76½ deg. E. 10 70 chs. 706 2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 6½ deg. E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68½ deg. E. 5 20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11 34 chs. 748 4 10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 9½ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. [illegible] mound of stone claimed as the [illegible] built to mark the N[illegible] West Mine. Po[illegible] end of Eureka [illegible] min. W. [illegible] secs. 13 [illegible] bears [illegible] The [illegible]

## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 24 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1281 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 594.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 37 and 45 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 37 and 45 being as follows:

### Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2.

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 39° E. 537 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 30° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with drifts &c. at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 39° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S. R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.09 chs. 401 9-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline some 300 feet in depth. S. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 32¼° W. 460 links distant center of stable 12 x 18 building. Thence S. 68° degrees W. 13.52 chs. 879 1-10 ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marded Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

### Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) This I set for the North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N 36½° E 11 1-0 chs distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North-east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 39° W. 3.53 chs. 213.2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 13¾° E. 40 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 75½° W. 640 links distant a shaft. N 78¾° W. 770 links distant a shaft. S. 69° W 2.54 chs. 165.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2. x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 15.48 chs. 1021 7-10 ft. ascending L about 10° to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high,) whence bears S. 70° E. 134 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South-east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9¾° W. 3.89 chs. descending L about 20° to a wagon road. 4.36 chs. 287 8. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) 5.50 chs. to bed of canyon 7 21 chs to bed of canyon 9.01 chs 594 7- to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S W cor No IV U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4f. base, 2ft high.) whence bears N. 51¼° W. 1822 links distant a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka Quartz Mine Thence on North boundry N 69¾ I. 10 44 chs descending L about 10° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No 2 11 22 chs 749 5-10 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L C W B No V U S S and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) Thence N 39° E 4 15 chs to a wagon road and west side of wash 4 97 chs 328 02 ft to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T 19 S, R 40 E, T 19 S R 41 E [illegible] earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft [illegible] East side of wash [illegible] x [illegible]

# LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS. OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY,

## Showing the amount due January 1st, 1896.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE. | MERIDIAN. | TOWNSHIP. | RANGE. | SECTION. | NO. OF ACRES. | DESCRIPTION. | AMT. OF PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMT. OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Epperson, J. F. | 170 | June 18, 1877 | 7262 July 9, 1877 | M. D. | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 395 | May 4, 1882 | 9075 July 1, 1882 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 396 | May 4, 1882 | 9076 July 1, 1882 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S ½ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 397 | May 4, 1882 | 9077 July 1, 1882 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Derby, John | 406 | Sept. 13, 1882 | 9753 Nov. 10, 1882 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Williams, Benjamin | 407 | Sept. 13, 1882 | 9759 Nov. 10, 1882 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ of N W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Dell, Andrew | 446 | Dec. 13, 1887 | 10729 Dec. 13, 1887 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Gliddon, C. E. | 465 | Oct. 26, 1887 | 10725 Nov. 15, 1887 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Rixford, G. P. | 701 | Jan. 7, 1891 | 12486 March 26, 1891 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Keeler, James H. | 865 | July 2, 1894 | 13284 April 2, 1894 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of N E ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 982 | June 18, 1896 | 13316 Oct. 12, 1896 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S ½ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Bridge, W. H. | 982 | June 18, 1896 | 13317 Dec. 12, 1896 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of N W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Gibson, W. F. | 983 | June 18, 1896 | 13344 Nov. 24, 1896 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S ½ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ of N W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 1061 | Oct. 12, 1896 | 13315 Oct. 12, 1896 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S W ¼ of S W ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Everson, Alvira H | 1106 | Sept. 6, 1897 | 13343 Nov. 24, 1896 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N W ¼ of N W ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Bamber John | 1210 | April 15, 1898 | 13566 May 14, 1898 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S E ¼ of S E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Smith, W. K. | 1347 | Jan. 5, 1899 | 14492 March 15, 1899 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N E ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Clark, Cornelius | 1518 | Nov. 15, 1899 | 14967 Jan. 5, 1900 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S W ¼ of S W ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Thaw, Barbara | 1526 | Nov. 18, 1899 | 14979 Feb. 7, 1900 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N W ¼ of S W ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Weason, Abby C. | 1570 | April 2, 1900 | 15075 Sept. 28, 1900 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Lochens, Josephine | 1637 | Aug. 4, 1900 | 15076 Sept. 28, 1900 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Clark, Elvira C. | 1637 | Aug. 4, 1900 | 15077 Sept. 28, 1900 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Potter, Amether F. | 1661 | Oct. 12, 1900 | 15205 Oct. 12, 1900 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N E ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Malone, William | 1636 | Sept. 23, 1900 | 15206 Oct. 12, 1900 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S E ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| McGovern, Stephen W. | 1656 | Nov. 24, 1900 | 15155 Jan'y 2, 1901 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Wells, Maria L. | 1636 | Sept. 23, 1900 | 15208 Oct. 12, 1900 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Abbot, Frank P. | 1668 | Jan'y 8, 1901 | 15186 Feb'y 17, 1901 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S ½ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Rappen, R. A. | 1741 | May 10, 1901 | 15277 July 9, 1901 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N E ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Graham, Ross | 1762 | July 16, 1901 | 15269 June 24, 1901 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S E ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Graham, William | 1762 | July 16, 1901 | 15268 June 24, 1901 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N W ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| McKeown, Alexander D | 1758 | Sept. 20, 1901 | 15398 Nov. 24, 1901 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Rappen, R. A. | 1798 | Nov. 19, 1901 | 15403 Jan'y 15, 1902 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| O'Kane James H | 1867 | Dec. 5, 1901 | 15400 Jan'y 15, 1902 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Hannah, Mary E. | 1887 | May 29, 1902 | 15680 July 15, 1902 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Rector, Alonzo H | 1900 | July 15, 1902 | 15675 Sept. 15, 1902 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N E ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Wilson, Charles A | 1900 | July 15, 1902 | 15676 Sept. 15, 1902 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S E ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Taylor, Martin W. | 1938 | May 21, 1902 | 15867 July 1, 1902 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N ½ of N W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Duncan, Solomon | 1911 | May 21, 1902 | 15866 July 1, 1902 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Cooper, Frank J | 1964 | Dec. 16, 1902 | 15874 Feb'y 2, 1903 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S ½ of S W ¼ | 80 00 | 80 00 |
| Matthews, Lorenzo D | 1968 | Dec. 29, 1902 | 15875 Feb'y 2, 1903 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | N E ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Sanborn, Martha J. J. | 2004 | Sept. 2, 1903 | 15932 Nov. 4, 1903 | | 17 S | 36 E | 16 | 160 | S E ¼ of N E ¼ | 40 00 | 40 00 |


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS. - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention
Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.


## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming [illegible] of

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 10 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .69⅛ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅝ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14½c |

Hurrah! Free silver is assured.

Charles Collins is in from Darwin.

Supervisor Fitzgerald and wife are visiting town.

Supt. S. W. Austin has been visiting town this week.

Mrs. Mary Mulholland is visiting friends at Big Pine.

Mr. Dick Eldred and his daughter, Ora Eldred are in town.

S. G. Sneden, Esq., came down from Bishop on Monday's train.

Supervisor Stewart came up from Lone Pine last Monday morning.

Mr. F. C. Scott has been re-appointed

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Convention called to order 12:30 p. m. Roll of States demanded on Clayton's motion to substitute Daniels for Hill. Clayton's motion now being discussed pro and con. Each mention of Hill elicits cheers. New Jersey advocates choice of Hill.

Walters says if Hill is turned down, Eastern Democrats will fight you here and elsewhere. Cheers and hisses all over hall.

Thomas, of Colorado, advocating choice of Daniels. Thomas says Convention should carry out wishes of large majority of convention and select Daniels.

Walters, of Alabama, advocating choice of Daniels.

Tarpey, of California, advocating choice of Daniels.

Fellows, of New York, takes stand, advocates choice of Hill. Great cheering. Fellows' appeal not to violate precedents and trample on rights of majority being well received. Fellows makes a point as whether convention be willing to accept all rest of accommodation of majoity of National Committee and turn a Democrat like David B. Hill down.

Fellows reference to President Cleveland cheered.

Marsten, of Louisiana, advocates choice of Daniels. Marsten had to sit down on account of confusion. Chairman warns convention to keep quiet. Marsten resumes amid confusion. Marsten retires amid cheers.

Duncan, of Texas, advocates choice of Daniels.

Ladd, of Ill., advocates choice of Daniels. Ladd says if Hill made speech, would keep party explaining till election.

St. Clair, of W. Vir., advocates choice of Hill. His reference to free coinage of silver loudly cheered. St. Clair asks if silver men are afraid to have question discussed by men like Hill, then how will it be?

Clayton, of Alabama, advocating choice of Daniels. Clayton's reference to Hill's silver speech aroused cheers and laughter.

Call of States ordered on motion that name of Daniels be substituted for Hill.

Down and including Iowa in favor of motion 200, against 26. Kentucky vote challenged, roll of State ordered.

Official vote in favor of motion 556 against 349, not voting —.

Announcement of vote caused great cheering throughout hall.

Daniels being escorted to chair. Cheers and confusion.

Daniels receives great ovation. Delegates cheer Harrity for fairness and the [illegible] presided as Chairman of the [illegible] committee.

[illegible] Hill as a great

Committee asks for further time to consider the undivided credentials of Michigan delegates, but asks that Bryan delegates from Nebraska be seated.

Credential Committee report as to seated Bryan delegates of Nebraska declared carried. Much confusion.

Russell, of Mass., demands roll on report committee on seating Bryan, of Nebraska, delegation. Russell withdraws motion and report of committee stands. Bryan delegates taking seats amid cheers.

Time being filled in with music while delegates are conferring and fraternizing.

Tillman requested to address convention. Not yet responded to calls.

Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

Committee on credentials just reported. Report is as previously stated.

Minority now being presented protesting against action of majority on Michigan's great injustice. Confusion in the hall.

Brennan, of Wis., speaking in favor of action of minority.

John C. Rosby, of Mass., presents minority report favoring seating of gold delegates in disputed districts.

Brennan appeals to honesty of majority for fairness. Great applause.

Gov. McLaurin, of Miss., advocates action of majority, and Grady, of New York, favor minority.

McKnight, of Mich., favors majority.

Speaker referred to Stephenson as having been called to Washington by the great chief. Stephenson jumped from his chair, shook his fist, and said there was no truth in it. Confusion.

McKnight asked convention to sustain majority. Great excitement.

Judge Power, of Mich., asked convention to endorse majority.

McDonald, of Cal., favors minority.

One-third of delegates standing on seats cheering at 8:40 p. m. Vote result: Ayes, 368; Noes, 558, including Penn.

Silver men in lead.

Convention adjourned at 9:10 to meet 10 a. m. July 9.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Delegates coming slowly. Prominent men cheered as they appear. Committee on Platform have added an anti A. P. A. plank, and resolutions granting civil and religious liberties to every citizen.

Convention called to order.

It is claimed McLean, of Ohio, will receive sixty votes on first ballot. Platform is substantially the same as printed in morning papers and outlined in their bulletins yesterday.

A minority report, by Senator Hill, in which strong exceptions of silver coinage plank is taken, will contain strong endorsement of President Cleveland.

Senator Jones announces there will be one hour and twenty minutes given each side for debate.

Minority report advocating that all money be kept at par with gold loudly

MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
June 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBKSHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of Sections 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼ N W ¼ and S ½ of 21, the N E ¼ of 27.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

The S ½ of Section 13, the S ½ S W ¼ and S ½ S E of 15, the S ½ N E ¼ the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of 17, all of fractional 19, the N W ¼, N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼, the N E ¼ S E ¼, the N ½ S W ¼ and S W ¼ S W ¼ of Section 21, all of 23, 25, 27 and 29, fractional 31, the N ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ S E ¼ and W ½ of 33, all of 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 36.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 25, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 29, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, the W ½ N E ¼, the S W ¼ S E ¼ and W ½ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, fc'l 19, fc'l 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 23, all of 25, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional Sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.

### ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

a corporation,
[illegible] dettor.


## LEECE & WATTERSON,

### BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.

SUCCESSORS TO STERLING & LEECE.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—AND—

VEHICLES.

STOVES, RANGES and FITTINGS.

Get our prices—it will pay you.

We are sole agents for Bishop and district for

DEERING DEERING Mowers, Reapers, Binders.

ADRIANCE ADRIANCE Buckeye Mowers, Extras

HOLLINGSWORTH Tiger Rakes.

OLIVER Chilled Plows and Extras.

STUDEBAKER MANUFACTURING CO.

BLACKSMITHS', CARPENTERS', BUIDERS', MINERS', & & PROSPECTORS',

SUPPLIES.

☞ We carry the Largest Stock of Hardware, Agate and Tinware, Agricultural Implements and Painters' Supplies this side of Reno.

All kinds **work and repairs done in Tin, Copper and Sheet Metal** on short notice.

A call kindly solicited. All orders by mail shall receive prompt and careful attention.



## SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

## JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.


MISCELLANEOUS.


## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.



## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf



## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.



NORMAN HOUSE,

EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

### OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The hardy, strong, athletic man, after months of out-door life and sports, feels all the better, although he may have suffered, as many do, from serious sprains and bruises. If sports were stopped on that account we would have no more of the great base ball games, sports of field and turf, of oar and gun, of rod and racquet, but all sportsmen and athletes take sprains and bruises as an accompaniament with composure, because they know how easy and certain it is to use St. Jacobs Oil and get rid of permanently the worst forms of any such accidents. There may be some, indeed many, not quite up to date in being prepared for the season's enjoyment, and such should undoubtedly have a supply of this great remedy for pain.

Customer—I want a book on "Time and Eternity." New Clerk (unacquainted with titles)—Sorry, madam, but our terms are strictly cash.

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

**WHITE** Washing Tree Spraying Machines, from $3 to $60. Agents wanted for New Line of Telephones. Catalogue. 7 Spear St., San Francisco.

**Oakland Business College** and School of Shorthand, 8th & Broadway, Oakland, Cal. Send for the College Journal, Address O. J. Wills, Principal.

**BICYCLES** Sold on Installments, $20 balance eight months. I. J. Truman & Co, San Francisco.

**Liebold** Harness Co., 110 McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

**EVERYTHING** you want, almost at Smith's Cash Store, 414-418 Front St, San Francisco. "Home Circle" free

**Pacific Academy** Academy Sciences Bld'g, San Francisco, Commercial & English training. Teachers prepared for examination.

COLLECTIONS receive prompt attention, returns made immediately. Country collections a specialty, Bradshaw's Coll. Ag'y, 328 Montgomery St., S.F.

**HARNESS AND SADDLERY** BEST AND CHEAPEST. C. L. Haskell, 511 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAILEY, PORTER, BAILEY & CO., Miners and Assayers. Dealers in Mining Properties. Refer... Smelting & L'd Co. 405½ Montgomery St.


## SILVER MAY SPLIT PARTIES.

**Ex-Governor Campbell Believes the House Will Have to Elect the Next President.**

"I want international free coinage of silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1," said ex-Governor James E. Campbell of Ohio. "I consider single gold standard advocates as much wrong on one side as I believe single silver standard men on the other. I am opposed to our country going ahead alone and coining silver free. No one nation can do it and survive, but the United States, Germany and France could do so without England's co-operation. With an international agreement all troubles with the money question would vanish, and I expect to live to see such an arrangement effected."

The ex-governor was talking with several local politicians when he made this statement. The conversation then switched and Mr. Campbell said:

"Any good man who wants it can have the Democratic nomination for president this year."

"Do you want it?" was asked.

"I am not a candidate," was the reply.

"Would you accept it?"

"The possibility of having a chance to do so seems so remote that I don't think it worth considering, but just now I should refuse. Whitney and Matthews would make a splendid team if they would accept. New York and Indiana is a good old Democratic combination, and I don't know how we would feel if the two states were not both represented on the ticket.

"But I believe," he continued, "that the next president will be elected by the house of representatives. There will be a fight in both the national conventions between the extreme gold men and the extreme silver men. Both are cranks. The two parties as Democrats and Republicans have really no difference on the money question. The silver men will not be satisfied with the Republican platform, and they will bolt and lose the party enough states to throw the election of the president into the house."

"What sort of money planks will the national platform contain?"

"That I cannot say, but this is the day of straddles. The Republican party claims to favor a gold standard, yet none of the leaders will come out and declare for it in so many words. If McKinley has done it, I have not heard of it. Therefore a compromise plank with the Republicans will be a straddle."

"What about the Republican nomination for president?"

"Well, th... don't seem to have arrived at any understanding yet."

"How about McKinley?"

"Oh, nothing, only he'll find a great deal of green goods in his grip when he unpacks it in St. Louis."

## THE PARSEE EDISON.

**Says the X Rays Have Long Been Known to Eastern Scientists.**

The "Parsee Edison" is in New York. He was the first lecturer on the electrical light in India and is here to learn psychical powers and to show to the people the existence of spiritual powers. He says the X ray is a wonderful thing, as recently developed, but also claims that it is a back number, it b... lower manifestation of the a... on the psychical plane, and ... long been known to ... He admits ...

## PERSONAL Tidbits

James Gordon Bennett is entertaining royalty on the Mediterranean.

Queen Victoria has created an Order of Knighthood, called Royal Victorian.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, an ex-American, is the watchdog of the British treasury.

Catulle Mendes, the French poet, was recently hissed from the stage where he was to lecture.

William Black, the novel writer, is also a portrait painter, an enthusiastic botanist and an all-around sportsman.

Barney Barnato has purchased and donated ground for a park at Johannesburg, which is to be called after him.

Prince Bismarck is said to earn about $175,000 a year from the various industrial undertakings in which he is a participant.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer has retaken Mora Lodge, a beautiful place standing within acres of handsome grounds at Kensington, England.

The story is revived that the ex-king of Servia is hunting for a wealthy American heiress as a wife for his son, Alexander, the young king.

John A. Parshall, of Delhi, N. Y., has worked continuously at the case as a compositor on the Delaware Gazette for over forty-five years.

Andrew Carnegie will present a public library and a gymnasium and public bath to the town of Duquesne. The cost of the building will be $150,000.

Ex-Gov. McKinley intends to spend the summer at Seabright, N. J. It is understood that he will occupy the same cottage he did during his last visit there.

Emperor Menelik II. of Abyssinia, says an English newspaper correspondent, is a better man in many respects than some of the kings and emperors of Europe.

Secretary Lamont has leased a cottage at Seabright, N. J., for the summer, and Mrs. Lamont and her young daughters will be comfortably settled there before the advent of warm weather.

The burning of his beautiful home at Ellsworth, Me., was a great blow to Senator Hale. Fortunately, his library was saved. It is known as the best private collection of books in the State of Maine.

Hubert Vos, the Washington painter, has just finished a portrait of Secretary Olney which will be hung in the office of the Attorney General, and is now painting Senator Brice. The portrait of Mr. Olney is considered a masterpiece.

## BLIND BY DAY.

**But at Night This Little Girl Can Readily Distinguish Objects.**

One of the most remarkable children in the United States is 9-year-old Tillie Hardy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Tillie, al... she never spent a day in school, ... write and is a bright ac... calculator. Singu...


## A Frank Statement.

**Mrs. R. C. Peterson, of Fairhaven, Tells a Reporter of Her Recent Illness and Cure.**

*From the World-Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.*

Mrs. R. C. Peterson, of Fairhaven, Wash., who has been for a number of years a sufferer from nervous prostration, rheumatism and female weaknesses, and who has lately entirely recovered therefrom, was called upon a few days ago by a Herald representative whose attention had been called to her case. In answer to an inquiry, Mrs. Peterson said:

"Yes, I was a sufferer for many years from nervous attacks, rheumatism and other complaints. We, my husband and I, expended a large sum of money in visiting the celebrated doctors of Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, but my relief in all cases was only temporary, and we had nearly despaired of my ever recovering my health, when, one day a friend advised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying they had known of a case very similar to mine, where a wonderful cure had been effected by their use.

"Acting upon this advice, as a last remedy, my husband purchased a box of the Pink Pills more to please my friend than from any belief in the medicine. However, before the box was half gone I felt a decided change for the better and after using three boxes was entirely recovered, and felt as well and strong as I ever did.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have certainly been a wonderfully effective remedy for me, and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to any one who was affected as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.


## GRABBED BY A GORILLA.

**An American Traveler's Thrilling Experience on the East Coast of Africa.**

A Cincinnatian who has lately returned from a tour of east and South Africa told a reporter of a thrilling encoun... he had with a gorilla while in ... off country. Said he:

"The evening tra... renco Marq...

## HUNTING PERUVIAN GAME.

**An Englishman's Account of His Fine Sport In the Highlands.**

Hunting in the highlands of Peru is a very enjoyable if little known sport, according to an Englishman "who spent some days hunting from 15,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea on grassy plains or in valleys surrounded by high mountains." There is considerable small game—snipe, ducks, culi culi (a kind of grouse) and quivio (a kind of guinea fowl)—but the game a sportsman out for a day or two seeks is vicuna and alpaca. The vicuna is the wild llama and is a shy animal with great vitality, requiring neck or shoulder shots to kill. The alpaca is the mountain vicuna, living on the coarse and scanty forage of its home region. Its wool is a foot long, but so curly and fine that it fits to its body like a darky's hair. Both are related closely to the guanaco of the Patagonia deserts, which sometimes wanders into the uplands of Peru.

The Englishman carried a 44-40 American rifle and a 16 gauge shotgun for small game.

"Entering a large pampa," he writes, "we sighted a herd of vicuna. We tried to ride around them, but they made off, passing Ashmore at about 200 yards. Lying down, he opened fire, and a fine specimen rolled over. We cleaned it, loaded it on to a pack mule and rode on, soon striking another herd of seven, which at once made off, but my second shot at 140 yards dropped one dead. This we took, and soon after bagged two brace of culi-culi."

That night the hunters rolled up in their blankets on the mud floor of a hut. Hammocks strung from post to post would have been better. Next day, after a restful night, they "began to shoot the valley adjacent to Caraguiri." Some of the writer's bullets hit two vicuna at 130 yards, and some of the others hit the valley. The dead animals were loaded on the pack mules, and after going over the summit of an 18,000 foot mountain the hunters had the rare good fortune for that region of jumping seven guanaco, which ran too fast for the mules the men rode and struck a gait across the pampa discouraging to the hunters.

"But leaping from my mule," says the writer, "and sighting my rifle at 400 yards, I dropped a bullet ahead of them, and the bunch of dust scared them to a standstill. I then plumped the remaining nine bullets into the herd, and two fell dead."

A 38-55 rifle would have been better for such long range work, and a 40-82 still better, but no matter, the guanacos were killed. One was 45 inches high at the shoulder and weighed 140 pounds dressed. The other was 36 inches high and weighed 75 pounds dressed.

The total bag was two guanacos, seven vicuna, seven brace of culi-culi, one brace of quivio, five ducks, three snipes and no end of fun. The end of the hunt was to the tunes of a banjo and a piano. —New York Sun.

**Codfish Head.**

The head of fresh codfish ...


# ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN.

## Paine's Celery Compound, the Great Spring Remedy, Made Him Well.

A congressman is a public servant in the full sense of the word.

He is responsible to his constituents, to his party, to himself—the honorable office is full of hard, thankless work, and heavy responsibility.

Congressman William W. Grout is grateful to the friend who directed him to Paine's celery compound, when prolonged official work had well nigh exhausted his health and strength. His letter reads:

Committee on Expenditures the War Dept.
House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1896.

I found relief in Paine's celery compound for insomnia. Its action on the circulation and digestion was also beneficial.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT.

There is something wrong when one feels "tired all the time." It is contrary to every condition of good health.

There ought to be no necessity of drumming into the ears of tired men and women who feel they are broken in health, a... every day losing in weight and ... the urgent need of taki... compound ...

good digestion. A healthy blood supply is regulated by the nerves, and when these vital tissues become fatigued and badly nourished, the bad effect is seen in failing digestion, distressing, ringing sounds in the ears, dizzy spells, depression, neuralgia and lassitude. Spring days afford every one the opportunity for shaking off old weaknesses and persistent disorders.

Physicians of every school have been from the start urged to inquire into the formula of Paine's celery compound, that they might satisfy themselves of its wonderful power of making the sick well. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., as soon as he presented Paine's celery compound to his fellow physicians, was always anxious to have the invigorator tried in cases that had resisted the usual methods of treatment, that he might prove the truth of every claim made for his newly discovered formula for Paine's celery compound. The great remedy always gave relief, and in 90 cases out of 100 made people well.

Paine's celery compound cannot be judged by the standard of ... ordinary medicine

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor

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### YET LOVE CAN LAST.

Yet love can last, yet love can last,
The future be as was the past,
And faith and fondness never know
The chill of dwindling afterglow,
If to familiar hearth there cling
The virgin freshness of the spring
And April's music still be heard
In wooing voice and winning word.

If when autumnal shadows streak
The furrowed brow, the wrinkled cheek,
Devotion, deepening to the close,
Like fruit that ripens tenderer grows;
If, though the leaves of youth and hope,
Lie thick on life's declining slope,
The fond heart, faithful to the last,
Lingers in love drifts to the past;
If, with the gravely shortening days,
Faith trims the lamp, faith feeds the blaze,
And reverence, robed in wintry white,
Sheds fragrance like a summer night—
Then love can last!

—Alfred Austin.

## CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"Gossip—it's a confounded nuisance! That's what I call it! Why can't they let us alone? I am accustomed to any amount of gossip. People must have something to talk about, and I'm sure I'm delighted to be able to afford them any amusement, but when it comes to being smacked on the back and congratulated six times in one afternoon it's coming it a bit too strong. I don't mind for my own sake—a man can look after himself—but I'm thinking of you. I was in hopes that you had not heard."

"Not heard indeed! I had two letters this morning and three this afternoon, four wanting to know when the wedding was to be and the fifth from a girl asking to be bridesmaid. I am afraid to go out. People fly at me at every corner, shake my hands off and say how delighted they are, and how charming it is, and how they always knew it would come to this, and that we are made for one another—they never did know two people so exactly suited."

"Extraordinary! That's what they say to me. I never was so taken aback in my life. Of course we've always been good friends, but"—

"Certainly not."

"And I don't think"—

"Neither do I. It's absurd! Utter nonsense!"

"No, but really—let us have it out while we are about it. What can have given rise to such a ridiculous report? We have been a good deal together, of course, because we are in the same set and always seem to hit it off, and you are such a jolly good dancer and all that kind of thing—but I can't see what we have done to set people talking at this rate. Honestly, now—I am anxious to know—did you ever imagine—that is to say, did you think—I mean, have I ever"—

"You never have. No, Captain May, and I have never imagined! On the contrary, I don't mind admitting, now that we are upon the subject, that I have cherished a secret grudge against you because you have never given me an opportunity of refusing you. That sort of neglect rankles in a woman's mind, and now you see for yourself the awkward position in which it has placed me. When people ask if I am engaged to you, I am obliged to confess that I have never been asked. You ought to have thought of this and provided against it. It would have been so easy some night at a ball or in an interval at the theater—the whole thing might have been over in five minutes, and then I should have been able to say that I had refused you, and everything would have been happy and comfortable. I don't feel as if I could ever forgive you!"

"Sorry, indeed! You see I should have been most happy, only I could never feel quite sure that you really would re"—

"How odious you are! You need not have been afraid. There never was anything more certain since the beginning of the world. I wouldn't marry you to save my life. I would as soon think of falling in love with the man in the moon. We have always been friends, of course, but that counts for nothing. One may like a person very much and yet find it quite impossible to go any further. I could better love a worse man."

"Same with me. I think no end of you, but when Lewis came up and congratulated me the other day I was struck all of a heap. If he had said the same thing about a dozen other girls, I should have been less surprised, but it never occurred to me to look upon you in that light."

"Oh, indeed! I'm awfully obliged, I'm sure, but I don't think much of your taste. There are a dozen other men who wouldn't agree with you, that's one comfort. As I am so utterly repulsive in your eyes, I think I had better say 'Good afternoon' at once and relieve you of my presence."

"What nonsense you talk! I never said a word about your appearance that I know of. That's the worst of arguing with a woman—she flies off at a tangent, and there's no doing any good with her. I don't see why you should be offended. You seemed to think it just as impossible to fall in love with me."

"That's different—I mean I don't care what you think, but other people think—that's to say, I have always been told— Some people think I am very nice, if you don't. I think it's perfectly hateful of you to say such things. I should like to know, just as a matter of curiosity, what it is in me you object to so much?"

"You won't like it, you know, when you do hear. You'll be in a bigger rage than ever. Much better leave it alone. Well, if you will have it, I dislike the way you do your hair. Wait a moment; it means more than you think. It is not only ugly in itself, but it shows a fatal want of perception. Your beauty—if you will allow me to say so—is of a classic order, and if you adopted a more natural style of coiffure your appearance would really be—er—uncommonly fetching! 'Stead of that, you persist in following a hideous exaggeration [illegible] any st[illegible]der [illegible] but it has farreaching consequences. The moment we meet I notice it, don't you know, and feel annoyed. The whole time I am with you I am worrying about it. It sets up a chronic state of exasperation. Perhaps you don't understand the feeling"—

"Oh, yes, I do! Perfectly! I feel the same toward you because you will insist on wearing enormous stand up collars. I call that a want of perception, if you like. I wouldn't be personal for the world, but I have seen men with longer necks. When you want to speak to your neighbor, you have to twist your whole body. It makes me die with laughing to see you."

"Delighted to afford you so much amusement. Sorry I make myself so ridiculous! You are excessively polite, I'm sure."

"You were a great deal worse yourself. You said that I"—

"Nothing of the kind. You misunderstood me. I simply remarked"—

"Don't contradict! You said I was an ugly thing, and that it exasperated you only to see me. You did! It makes it worse to deny it. I can't think how you can look me in the face!"

"Why get excited? It's really not worth while, and you will make yourself so hot. It's not becoming to be hot. I was about to say when you so rudely interrupted me that you had misunderstood the meaning of my remarks. I simply observed"—

"I don't care a little bit what you observed. I am not going to talk to you any longer. I am going across the room to mamma. Good afternoon, Captain May. You needn't dance with me at Lady Bolton's this evening, as my hair annoys you so much."

"I shall ask Miss Cunliffe instead. She is a capital waltzer. Your mother is waiting for you at the door. Fourth and sixth, wasn't it, and the first extra? I must ask her at once, as she is so much engaged. Good afternoon, then, Miss Blanchard, if you will go, and, as the good little boys say, 'Thank you so much for a pleasant afternoon.'"

ON THE WAY HOME—HER SOLILOQUY.

"He never thought of such a thing. It never occurred to him to think of me in that light. Hateful creature! And why not, I should like to know? Doesn't he think I'm nice? * * * I never cared for him, but he has no business not to like me. What horrid taste! * * * And to talk of a dozen other girls! That means Lucie Charvie, I suppose, and Adeline Rowe. I have noticed that he dances with them. * * * I don't see why he should like them better than me. I'm the prettiest, and I can be awfully nice if I like. I have never been really nice to him—not my very nicest—or he wouldn't have talked as he did today. * * * I might try the effect this evening. I meant to be offended, but perhaps the other would have more effect. I believe I'll try it. No one can ever say that I am a flirt, but there are occasions when it is a girl's duty to teach a man a lesson, and he had no business to say that about my hair. * * * I wonder if he was right? He has awfully good taste, as a rule. I believe, after all, it would be rather becoming. * * * I'll get Elise to try tonight, and wear my new white dress, and the pearls, and I'll say to him the very first thing that I'm sorry and ask him to dance with me, all the same. Then, when he sees how nice I am, he will be vexed with himself for being so hasty. It will do him no end of good. I'd give worlds if he would only propose to me before the season is over. I'd refuse him, of course, but that wouldn't matter. It would be kind of me to take the trouble, because it is dreadful to see a man so conceited, and if it were not for that he would be quite charming. * * * I'll begin this evening. How exciting! Poor Captain May!"

HIS SOLILOQUY.

"She looked disgracefully pretty. Nothing like putting a girl in a good, stand up rage to see what she's made of. I never knew she had so much in her before. And she would just as soon think of falling in love with the man in the moon, would she? That's pretty tall. Hang it all! Why do they put things in a fellow's head? I was happy enough before, and now this has unsettled me altogether. * * * A man may not want to marry a girl, but that's no reason why she should be so precious indifferent. I always fancied that she had a decided weakness. * * * So she wants to laugh at me, does she? Little wretch! She is always up to some mischief. I wouldn't object if it was at some other fellow, for those dimples are uncommonly fetching. I believe she is right about the collars, all the same—thought so myself more than once. If another shape would suit me better, it seems rather absurd to stick to these. 'Man in the moon,' eh? Humph! Well, it doesn't do to be too awfully sure—it's a bad thing to get into the way of boasting. How would it be if I took her in hand and tried to work a cure? Do her all the good in the world to be brought down a peg or two and find her own level, and the process would not be unpleasant. Hi, cabby! Stop at the first decent hosier's you come to. I want to get out."

Extract from The Times of four months later:

"On the 26th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxbridge, assisted by the Rev. Noel Blanchard, the brother of the bride, Cyril Aubrey May, captain Royal Horse guards, second son of James Eaton May, Esq., of Brompton manor, Hants, to Phyllis Mary Olivia, only daughter of Major Blanchard of Barcombe, Co. Wicklow, and Floraire, Alpes-Maritimes."—Sketch.

### Chrysanthemum Salad.

In Japan the flowers of the chrysanthemum constitute a popular dish. During the months of November and December bunches of them, washed and carefully displayed, may be seen in the sto[illegible]lers in y[illegible] equal favor. So far [illegible]erstand that [illegible] for her assistants, [illegible] candidacy h[illegible] SAGAR, A[illegible] well cause [illegible]tters.—

## MAY BE 918 OF THEM.

### WHAT REPUBLICAN MANAGERS MUST FIGURE ON AT ST. LOUIS.

**Secretary Joseph Manley of the National Committee Corrects Some Misstatements as to the Size of the Convention—Utah to Have a State Delegation.**

One of the curious things about the campaign for delegates to the Republican national convention is the amount of misinformation which is floating around the country in regard to the representation at St. Louis, the total number of votes and the number necessary to a choice. Representatives of the different candidates have given out tables which are misleading, and the newspapers have differed widely in this regard. To settle the matter the secretary of the Republican national committee, Joseph Manley, was asked for the facts based on the proceedings of the committee and the official call.

"This call provides," he said, "that each congressional district shall have two delegates, elected in the usual manner. In addition to these each state is entitled to four delegates at large in its own right and two additional delegates for each congressman at large, if any. In other words, the states will be represented in the convention by twice as many delegates as they have senators and representatives. There are now 90 senators and 357 representatives, or a total of 447, in congress, so the states will have twice that number, or 894 delegates. In addition to these the call provides absolutely for the election of two delegates each from the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, the District of Columbia and the unorganized Indian Territory and Alaska. This is a total of 12, which makes the convention consist absolutely of 906 delegates.

"When the call was issued, Utah was still a territory and entitled to only two delegates, but since then it has become a state, and it may send six delegates to St. Louis, and they are so included in the figures given. When the roll is made up by the national committee, therefore, the convention should contain 906 delegates, of which 454 would be necessary to a choice. The national committee, however, recommended to the people of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma that they should elect four additional delegates, making the total for each territory six, the same as the smallest state, instead of two, as designated in the call. They were given the full six votes at Minneapolis, and probably there will be no objection to doing so again. There is no provision for extra delegates from the District of Columbia, Indian Territory and Alaska, which must remain content with two, as they have not even a territorial form of government.

"If the additional delegates from the three organized territories are admitted, as will probably be the case, the full convention will consist of 918 delegates, of whom 460 will be necessary to the choice of a candidate. To sum up, therefore, I will say that the convention, when it meets, will have authority under the call to swell its number at once to 918, and this will probably be done at once, although the convention must decide for itself, as the national committee has no further authority in the matter."

Among some of the Republican leaders a strong movement is on foot to cut off Alaska and Indian Territory from representation in future conventions. It is represented that they have but a small fraction of voters and should not be allowed to possess the political influence they now wield. Alaska is a great tract of barren country, for the most part devoid of population, and is not yet even deemed worthy of being organized into a territory. Its chances for statehood are remote, to say the least. Yet Alaska has a member of the national committee, and in all party questions it has as much of a voice as Illinois or New York.

There will be a sentiment cropping out in the convention to deprive Alaska and Indian territory of representation on the national committee, possibly leaving them their delegates in the convention, who are too few to amount to much, but whose strength is wonderfully compounded when transferred to the committee. There is similar opposition in the case of the District of Columbia, though it is not so strong. The Republicans of the District never have an election of any kind except to elect two delegates to the national convention, and one of those two goes on the national committee.

Though representing not a single vote at the election, Colonel Perry Carson, the giant colored man who now represents the district and who probably will again, has just as big a vote in the committee as Clarkson or Manley or ex-Governor Fifer. The representatives of the big states have long chafed over this state of affairs, and there is a formidable movement going on to limit the national committee, which is responsible for the conduct of the campaign, to states only, as they do the voting, leaving the territories to have their say only in the convention.—Chicago Tribune.

### Billy Brady's Offer to Frank Slavin.

The Australian yesterday received a long letter from Manager William A. Brady, inviting him to come out to the States and assuring him of a tidy bagful of dollars, as the principal cities are just now awaiting the advent of a man with Slavin's name, reputation and capabilities. Slavin, who is starring and sparring with Jem Mace at Glasgow this week, expressed himself to the effect that it seemed good business, worthy of consideration, and he entertained it seriously.—London Sporting Life.

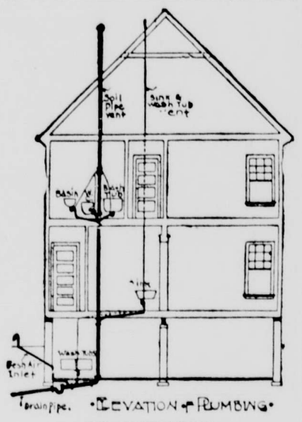
### Mrs. Booth Knows Women.

Mrs. Ballington Booth of the new American Salvation Army has devised a [illegible]tive uniform for her assistants,

## SANITARY PLUMBING.

**No Feature Should Receive More Attention from Architects.**

In the general regret of the passing of artisanship and fine handiwork to make room for cheaper and more pretentious machine work, there is little of this feeling towards plumbing. It is true that the old journeymen were splendid workmen and turned out jobs that are a pleasure to look at. But sanitary science was not understood until a few years ago, and not the most perfect workmanship can make up for a lack of traps that cannot be siphoned,



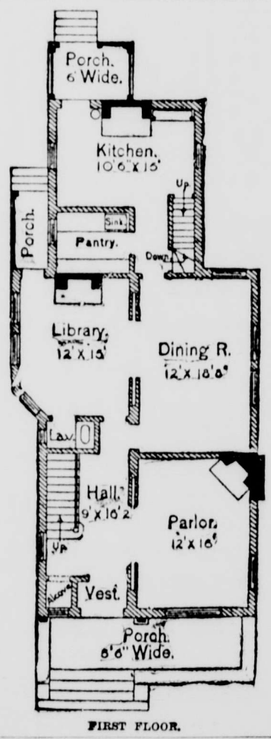

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

or a lack of adequate ventilation. Within the limit of ten years past, plumbing has made wonderful strides in advance.

In the "Modern Houses" no feature receives more attention from architects and house builders than the sanitary arrangement. So now, among the many practical and utilitarian details of interior construction tending to increase the comfort and convenient arrangement of houses none occupies a more important position than those relating to the fixtures, traps and pipes which introduce and distribute into our buildings a supply of pure water for household use, and afterwards remove from them the semi-fluid foul wastes, designated sewage.

When a man makes up his mind to build, almost his first temptation to cheapen his estimates comes when he gives out his plumbing contracts. It is one of the main items of expense, and he reasons that much of it will be out of sight and evidence, and he is strongly tempted to put the money on aesthetic adornment, rather than on a matter of pure utility. But if this reasoning prevails, the builder will never cease to reproach himself. It is to be taken for granted that no one would so lower the plumbing estimates as to provide a menace to health. But if light-weight and cheap materials are used troubles are never ending—cheap closets, hoppers and faucets are a constant abomination. Laymen do not seem to understand that lead pipe which is subject to constant changes of temperature will decay so that it may be broken almost like decayed leather. The thinner it is the quicker it goes out of all proportion. For this reason, to say nothing of bursting from sudden pressure, cheap lead pipe is the most expensive of all economies. The general adoption of iron instead of lead pipe is a most important improvement only excelled by what it naturally led to—exposed plumbing.

On the ground of sanitary safety, cleanliness, attractiveness and economy, in the long run there is no comparison between exposed plumbing and the old system, where everything was boxed in with wainscoting. It is true that the first cost is rather more, but this should deter no one from adopting it. Closets, washstands and bath tubs that are boxed in form a lurking place for filth and vermin that defy the most

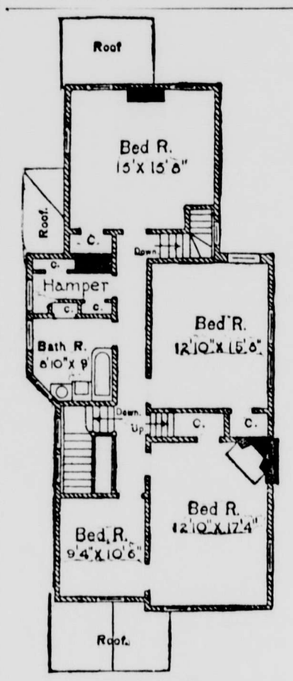



FIRST FLOOR.

thorough housekeepers. The inner surface of the wood, which is always damp and never exposed to fresh air, rots and decays slowly. Although no careful experiments have yet been made, and no statistics have been compiled, medical observers have recently determind that decaying wood is a prolific source of disease. Where the plumbing is exposed there is absolutely no chance for lurking disease germs. The initial cost is a small price to pay for this immunity. Boxed-in plumbing calls for constant renewal, but that that is exposed has practically as long life as the house that shelters it.

To secure a house immunity at all times from sewer gas, and to prevent any subsequent annoyances, have the system of fixtures, traps, supply and waste pipes well planned and arranged in accordance with the best rules. The constant grouping and concentrating of fixtures will materially reduce the cost of the work. Avoid a useless multiplication of plumbing fixtures in sleeping rooms. Plumbing fixtures, especially water closets, must always be located in well lighted and well ventilated apartments. In small cottages plan the bath room as nearly as possible over the kitchen, in order to reduce the amount of piping. Numerous and elaborate plumbing appliances are useless and expensive. The above design is an example of economical and concentrated sanitary plumbing.

The pipes are all exposed so as to be easily accessible in case of leakage. The wash bowls are porcelain with marble slabs, back and sides, and are located in lavatory and bath-room; galvanized iron sink and drain board set on iron legs in pantry; copper boiler in kitchen; two soapstone wash trays in laundry in cellar. The bath-room contains, besides the wash bowl before mentioned, an iron porcelain-lined bath-tub, with hot and cold water supply through combination bath cocks; also an all porcelain front outlet water-closet with tank, chain-pull, etc., complete. All fixtures are trapped and the exposed pipes in the bath-room, including traps, are nickel-plated. The soil pipe runs up through the roof for vent pipe above highest fixtures. There is a three-inch fresh air inlet on this line extending up to grade from the point just back of the trap to a point ten feet from house.




SECOND FLOOR.

Sink and wash tray traps are ventilated separately by two-inch iron pipe extending up above roof. All lead water-service pipes are AA lead pipe.

The above mentioned plumbing will cost about $350, and could be cheapened about $30 by omitting the nickel-plating of pipes in bath-room.

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### A Chinaman's Indignation.

There is a Chinese laundryman in San Francisco who was convinced that the patrolman who arrested him several nights ago should be committed to an insane asylum. Unmindful of the existence of a municipal ordinance prohibiting laundry work being done after 10 o'clock at night, Wong Sam was busily engaged at the ironing board when arrested. On the way to the station he was informed of the gravity of the offense, and cautioned against ever working at midnight in his laundry.

The desk sergeant was busy when Wong Sam was hustled into the police station. A South Side vagrant was being searched preparatory to being thrown into one of the cells.

"Washa matta him?" asked the laundryman, pointing to the prisoner.

"Vagrincy," replied the patrolman, tersely.

"Washa callee vaglancy?"

"He don't work."

"No workee?" remarked Wong Sam, inquiringly.

"That's it," said the patrolman.

"You p'leecemans heap clazy!" exclaimed Wong Sam, angrily. "One man 'lested no workee. Me heap workee get 'lested alle same. Too much damfoolee. Me tellee my lawyer, he finee you all same quick. You go clazy house, you see."—San Francisco Examiner.

### Noise Makes Him Nervous.

A Kansas City gripman who has run a cable car for three years changed his lodging place last week to a street which is traversed by a cable line, and he couldn't sleep for nearly a week on account of the noise.

### Different.

Mangled Party (slowly picking himself up from the foot of the stairway)—I thought you said the editor upstairs was one-armed?

Office Boy (who has waited to see the fun)—No, I didn't. I said he was unarmed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### World's Language and Religion.

The seventy-two races inhabiting the world communicate with each other in 3,004 different tongues, and confess to about 1,000 religions.

A woman is beginning to get old when she has trouble in finding a hat that is becoming to her.

As on his daily trip he went
The sun exclaimed, "I vow
There's no denying that I am
The champion scorcher now."
—Washington Star.

Teacher—"Tommy, are you chewing gum?" Tommy—"No, ma'am." Teacher—"What are you doing, then?" Tommy—"Swallerin' it."—Judge.

"Conductor!" "Yes, sir." "Wouldn't it be great if these car-heaters would stay as cool in summer as they always are in winter?"—Chicago Record.

Flipley—"I'm going to have a high old time this summer." Small—"Ah!" Flipley—"You bet! I'm going to the mountains."—Philadelphia North American.

"George!" "Yes, dear!" "Why don't you buy me one of those Havana wrappers that you were talking to Mr. Smyth about last night?"—Chicago Record.

The Inquisitive One—"Did you study your art here, or abroad?" The Poster Designer—"Art? I wouldn't dare study it. I might spoil my style."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I wish Prof. Langley would hurry and get his flying machine perfected." "Why?" "I want to visit some of my castles in the air."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Did you feel nervous and trembly when Bikeleigh proposed?" "No; I didn't dare to." "Didn't dare to?" "No; you see, we were riding a tandem at the time."—Truth.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "when er man asks yer foh advice, what he really wants is foh yer ter guess his opinion an' tell it ter 'im."—Washington Star.

First Night—"Was the new play a success?" Parquet—"Well, I don't know; but one outraged man in the audience called the author out."—Philadelphia North American.

He married her because her neck
With rapture wild did set him,
And yet there were some folks who said
She broke it for to get him.
—New York Herald.

"I'll be awful glad when I am old enough to do as I please," said Willy. "Oh, certainly," said his father. "And about as soon as you get to that age, you'll get married."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

McDermott—"Oi can't wurruk today." Gang Boss—"Why not?" McDermott—"Oi sphrained me ankle yisterday." Gang Boss—"Humph! That's a very lame excuse."—Philadelphia North American.

"Your dad has to work fur a livin'," said the boy on the coalhouse. "That ain't so!" replied the boy in the back yard adjoining. "All he has to do is to set on a bench and mend shoes."—Chicago Tribune.

Teddie Thoughtless—"I cawn't talk when I'm dawncing, don't y' know; I'm so short-winded." Miss Vanderwhack—"There! The music is beginning! This is your waltz, Teddie."—Kansas City Star.

He had just arrived in New York. "Can you direct me to a good hotel?" he inquired of a policeman. "Cert," was the reply. "Which do you want; something to drink or a place to sleep?"—Washington Star.

"I suppose you know all about the financial question?" said the intimate friend. "I don't say that I know all about it," replied the candidate. "But I know enough not to talk about it."—Washington Star.

Miss Buzbrey—How did you enjoy your trip to Europe, Mr. Googooly? Googooly—Splendidly, thank you. Miss Buzbrey—Oh, by the way, did your knowledge of French bother you any?—Roxbury Gazette.

"But what reason have you to think that Grateman knows anything about the coinage question?" "The best in the world. He has never tried to talk about it. If he didn't know anything about it he would be saying columns."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck. Mrs. Spriggins—Well, what of it? Mr. Spriggins (meekly)—Nothing, only the button must have been on.—Boston Traveler.

White—Oh, yes, my boy; my play went off splendidly. The shouts of "Author, author," at the end of the first act were simply deafening. Wright—What foolishness! They surely didn't expect all the authors of your piece to come out on the one little stage, did they?—Indianapolis Journal.

Wright—Thought you were out starring. Didn't I hear you say something last season about starting out and having the whole stage to yourself for once in your life? De Hamme—Well, I not only had the whole stage to myself, but at the last town I tackled I had the whole house for my own.—Indianapolis Journal.

"If your're a good boy,"—the parent began. But the young man interrupted: "Excuse me, but I know what you are going to say. I have a new proposition to offer. If you are real kind to me, I'll let you take me to the circus instead of Uncle Richard or Aunt Jane, or the gentleman who lives next door."—Washington Star.

## SMOKELESS POWDER.

**Its Advantages and Disadvantages For the Sportsman Described.**

According to a Sportsmen's Review writer, smokeless powder is confusingly varying. If the rifle is used on a warm day, it shoots with smokeless powder with flat trajectory and great penetration, but on a cold day it seems to be frozen stiff and shoots differently, taking a high trajectory and giving less penetration, and so the smokeless powder user would do well to take a thermometer along marked with the variation of inches in the trajectory. The smokeless powder would be worth the trouble, evidently, because "the bullet fired by 30 grains of the smokeless tore a third larger hole than the bullet fired by 75 grains of black powder." That means that a deer shot in the paunch with a 45 caliber bullet driven by smokeless would die in half the time that one shot with a black powder driven bullet would, because the shock is so much greater with the swifter smokeless ball, which literally flies to pieces.

Another thing about the smokeless powder is not inconsiderable.

"It was as good a hold as ever I made," the experimenter writes, "and the antelope wilted in his tracks. The band bunched up and ran in a semicircle at about the same distance (125 yards) from me, and I got in two more smokeless shots, and then by mistake one of black powder. I knew the latter immediately, for on firing it the 200 animals disappeared in a cloud of smoke that only dissipated as the tail end of the lot bobbed over the hill crest. I had killed every one that I shot at." With all smokeless powder shells, he would have got two more shots anyhow.

In the woods more so than on the plains the smoke of a gun is distressing, especially when the game is on the hustling jump. More than one man has jumped sideways after each shot to get another because of the smoke. A boy using a 45-70 rifle at a deer on an Adirondack runway jumped down a 10 foot bank, striking in waist deep water, that he might get another shot at the deer. The last shot killed the deer as it landed on a rock ready for a leap into thick brush. It was a still day, with no wind, and the five shots fired left a cloud of smoke in the air for 15 minutes after.

### Origin of Barber Poles.

An English gentleman of letters has recently evolved from the musty pages of history some new and exceedingly interesting data regarding the origin of the gaudy barber pole. Its first beginnings, this gentleman says, were in the days of the barber surgeons. In early times, the tradition goes, both medicine and surgery were in the hands of barbers, as indeed they continued to be for many centuries afterward. The old theory was that the men of the razor were the worthiest to handle the lancet, and even in the middle ages the lancet was the one great instrument of medicine, as blood letting was one of the chief practices of the time.

In the days of old, during the operation of bleeding the patient used to grasp a stick which the barber surgeon kept ready for use that the pain might be lessened, in just the same way as in the days before chloroform was invented people undergoing a severe operation frequently chewed lead bullets. Around this stick was twined a supply of bandages for tying up the arm of the patient. When not in use, the pole was hung at the door as a sign. In the course of time a painted staff was displayed instead of the one actually used during the operations.

### What He Would Do.

She (bidding him good night as the clock strikes 12)—I hate to have you go, Fred.

He—It won't be for long, darling.

She—Yes, I know, but it is so dark.

He—I'm not afraid of the dark, darling.

She—I know you are not. In fact, you seem to prefer it when you call on me.

He—Well, don't you also?

She—Of course I do; but, Fred, there are so many footpads on the street at night that I'm afraid something might happen to you.

He—Oh, I'm not afraid.

She—Have you a pistol?

He—No, not even a cane.

She—Suppose a bad man should stop you while on your way home, what would you do?

He (bravely)—What would I do? Well, I'll tell you what I would do, darling; I would run.—San Francisco Wave.

### Rifle Practice at Night.

A luminous foresight for use in a bad light with guns of various kinds has been patented in England by Mr. Winans. A tiny incandescent lamp, supplied with a current from a simple form of battery concealed in the stock, is mounted within a shield at the muzzle of the gun, and a faint ray of light, calculated to indicate the position of its source, is exposed in the direction of the shooter's eye, and this is sufficient to enable him to obtain the required alignment with the back sight and with the target, be it animate or otherwise. The special application of the sight is for game shooting at night and for service purposes—such, for instance, as the illumination of a machine gun used against torpedo attacks during the night.—Army and Navy Journal.

### Equal to the Occasion.

The famous motto "noblesse oblige" had a striking exemplification when the Grand Duchess Sergius was presented at the court of St. Petersburg. As that Russian great lady was receiving the imperial kiss from the czarina the string which confined her priceless pearl necklace broke and the pearls rolled down her dress, rattling on the floor like hail. Without looking to the right or left and without noticing the loss of her matchless pearls, the grand duchess retired courtesying from the room. An ordinary woman would have been rattled.—Exchange.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 17 ..... 1896


## SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1896,
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, and Frank Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claim of W. E. Smith allowed at last meeting in the sum of $16.55 reconsidered and allowed in the sum of $26.45.

Claim of L. M. Newman, inspecting orchards in the sum of $50, allowed in the sum of $30.

Claim of E. Robinson, services as Horticultural Commissioner, allowed in the sum of $25.

Claims were allowed on Hospital Fund as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Anthony, sup. indigent | $ 16 30 |
| H. Levy, conveying patient to Hospital $3.25, allowed | 2 75 |
| Dr. I. J. Woodin, Co. Physician | 100 36 |
| S. Rhine, Hospital supplies | 12 00 |
| G. S. Albright, making coffin | 10 00 |
| D. O. Is, expense of conveying indigent to county hospital | 4 00 |
| Robert Harry, making coffin | 5 00 |

Claim of W. E. Smith heretofore allowed in the sum of $154. 31, reconsidered and allowed in the sum of $149.31.

Ordered, that a monthly allowance of $5 per month be paid monthly to Mrs. Emilie Tinchant for three months, and Auditor directed to draw warrant on Hospital Fund for said amount.

Ordered, that a monthly allowance of $20 per month be paid to O. I. Mairs for the support of A. J. Gould for three months, and Auditor directed to draw his warrant monthly on Hospital Fund in favor of O. I. Mairs for said amount.

Statement of fines collected in Justice Harvey's Court, 4th Township, examined and approved and balance of $2 paid to County Treasurer.

Auditor directed to cancel duplicate assessment of Mark Hand on Assessment Roll of 1895, in the fraction on the west side of Owens River, S ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 14, T 13, R 35, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ Sec. 13, T 14, R 35, S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec. 18, T 14, R 36.

Petition of tax-payers of Lincoln and vicinity, on file herein, praying for the laying out of a new road over the land of Felix Cardinal, Wm. McLaren, T. R. Hutchinson and others, ordered returned for want of bond as required by Section 2653 of Political Code.

Petition and communication of the citizens of Taboose and vicinity praying for the laying out of a new road and the building of a bridge across Owens river at Tibbett's station, ordered returned for want of bond, as required by Section 2683 of the Political Code, and for more definite description of the proposed route.

Statement of fines collected and disbursed by J. E. Dunlap, Justice in 1st Township, were examined, approved, and balance of $14 25 ordered to be paid to County Treasurer.

Resignation of J. S. Taylor, Constable of 4th Township, accepted and office declared vacant.

Petition of the citizens of Lone Pine praying for the appointment of R. S. Carrasco to the office of constable of 4th Township considered, accepted and ordered that R. S. Carrasco be, and he is hereby appointed to the office of Constable in and for 4th Township, and Clerk directed to issue certificate accordingly.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board met at above stated time all members present as before.

Petition of citizens of Taboose and vicinity praying for the establishment of an election precinct granted. To comprise the following territory: Beginning at the post where the Township lines between Townships 10 and 11 intersect the western boundary of Inyo county; thence, running east on said Township line to the east boundary line of Inyo county; thence, south along the eastern boundary line of Inyo county to the point where the Township lines between 11 and 12 intersect the said eastern boundary line; thence, west on said Township lines between 11 and 12 to the western boundary line of said Inyo county; thence, north along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

Report of Viewers in Road District No. 3, concerning a proposed new road near the lands of L. A. Anger, J. A. Partridge and others laid over until next regular meeting.

Petition of citizens of Road District No. 2, laid over from last meeting, praying for a new road over lands of Cary, Taylor and others adjoining, laid over until next regular meeting.

Monthly reports of County Treasurer and quarterly reports of County Treasurer and Auditor were examined, accepted and approved for the term ending June 30, 1896.

Board adjourned to meet Saturday, July 11, 1896, at 8 o'clock a. m., as a Board of Equalization.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, July 11, 1896.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met above stated time as a Board of Equalization pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Assessment Roll for the year 1896 accepted.

Board adjourned as a Board of Equalization and immediately reconvened as a Board of Supervisors.

Claim of Mrs. Lewis for Hospital contract allowed on the Hospital Fund in the sum of $659.86.

Petition of the citizens and electors of of judicial township No. 1, on file herein, praying for the appointment of J. H. Shannon to the office of Justice of the Peace being under consideration, petition granted, and ordered that J. H. Shannon be, and he is hereby appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace in and to the First Township, R. O'Neal resigned, and Clerk directed to issue certificate accordingly.

Ordered, that the sum of $1500 be transferred from the Salary Fund as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| To General Expense Fund | $600 |
| " Hospital Fund | 900 |

Ordered, that the sum of $67.50 be transferred from General Road Fund to Road Dist. No. 5 Fund.

Reports of Road Commissioners on file were examined and approved as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Com. | Frank Shaw | Road Dist. | No. | 1. |
| " | A. C. Freeman | " " | " | 2. |
| " | J. R. Eldred | " " | " | 3. |
| " | J. J. Stewart | " " | " | 4. |
| " | Frank Fitzgerall | " " | " | 5. |

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and allowed as follows:

Frank Shaw on Road Dist. No 1, $111 66, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| D. R. McLaren | $ 8 00 |
| W. C. Bulpitt | 20 00 |
| John Clarke | 7 68 |
| Leece & Watterson | 5 48 |
| N. J. Cooley | 16 00 |
| Geo. Huckaby | 37 50 |
| Frank Shaw | 17 00 |

A. C. Freeman on Bridge Fund, $26.40, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Leece & Watterson | $22 40 |
| Murdock McIver | 4 00 |

On Road Dist. No. 2 Fund, $134.17, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John B. Clarke | $51 65 |
| Leece & Watterson | 17 52 |
| Henry Gerken | 15 00 |
| Murdock McIver | 5 00 |
| A. C. Freeman | 45 00 |

J. R. Eldred on Bridge Fund $56, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| D. W. Pitman | $28 00 |
| J. D. Mairs | 28 00 |

On Road Dist. No. 3 Fund $306, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Seely | $74 00 |
| James Jones | 9 00 |
| L. A. Anger | 17 00 |
| D. W. Pitman | 25 00 |
| J. R. Eldred | 60 00 |
| L. Wood | 1 00 |
| A. P. Smith | 48 00 |
| L. E. Smith | 28 00 |
| C. J. Schalten | 8 00 |
| Alexander Clark | 36 00 |

J. J. Stewart Road Dist. No. 4 Fund $57, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Skinner | $10 00 |
| Abe Diaz | 4 00 |
| John R. Turner | 4 00 |
| E. H. Edwards | 3 00 |
| J. J. Stewart | 36 00 |

Frank Fitzgerald Road Dist. No. 5 Fund, $116, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. P. Meacham | $27 50 |
| John McSweeney | 67 50 |
| Frank Fitzgerald | 21 00 |

The following claims for mileage and per diem for the members of the Board of Supervisors were presented and approved by the District Attorney, and warrants therefore ordered to be drawn on Salary Fund as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Shaw | $44 40 |
| A. C. Freeman | 42 00 |
| J. R. Eldred | 39 30 |
| J. J. Stewart | 34 80 |
| Frank Fitzgerald | 50 40 |

Whereupon the Board adjourned for the term.

## Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, }
Inyo County, Cal. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 6th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the state of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty-five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 5, 1896, when such registration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Notary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Fish Springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION,
Dated May 22, 1896. County Clerk.


A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND ....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., }
June 24 1896. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1240 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver, and lead, with surface ground 594.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and state of California, and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lode Number 57 and 45 in Township 19 south, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lode Nos. 57 and 45 being as follows:

### Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2.

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 49° E. 537 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 50° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 450 ft. in depth with drifts &c. at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 39° W. 5.57 chs. 367.32 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S. R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.09 chs. 400.9-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline some 300 feet in depth. S. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 32½° W. 460 links distant center of stable 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68° degrees W. 13.32 chs. 879.1 10ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marded Last Chance L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

### Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) This I set for the North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N. 56½° E 14.19 chs distant in a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 36° W. 3.33 chs. 219.2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 15½ E. 40 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 75½° W. 649 links distant a shaft. N 73½° W. 770 links distant a shaft. S. 60° W. 2.51 chs 165.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft high.) 15.48 chs. 1021.7-10 ft. ascending 1 about 40° to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. E. cor. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 75° E. 164 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 3.9 chs. descending 1 about 25° to a wagon road. 4.36 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 5.56 chs. to bed of canyon. 7.31 chs to bed of canyon. 9.01 chs 594.7- to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor No 1 V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft. base, 2ft high.) whence bears N. 31½° W. 1822 links distant a white marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundry N. 69½° E. 19.44 chs descending 1 about 10° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. 11.22 chs 740.5-10 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W. B. No 1 U. S. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) Thence N. 30° E 4.15 chs. to a wagon road and west side of wash. 4.97 chs. 328.02 ft to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S. R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 6.15 chs to East side of wash. 8.75 chs 577.5-10 ft to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. IV. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the Northwest corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) whence bears N. 17½° W. 860 links distant the ¼ sec. corner between sec. 13, T. 19 S., R 40 E. and sec. 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. B. & M. Thence S. 9½° E. 5.63 chs 371.6 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 59° E. 537 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No 2. S. 30° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 450 ft deep with drifts &c. at bottom. 9.26 chs to wagon road. 11.70 chs 772.2 to place of beginning

Containing 16.8 acres

### Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with Lode Line No 2 Eureka Quartz Mine.

Thence Variation 15° 10 E. N. 30° W. 5.57 chs 367.6 ft to a point, thence N. 60° W. 12.18 chs. 803.6 ft to a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone

### Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1/4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S., R 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R 41 E M. D. M.

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. N. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) Thence Var. 15° 10' E. N. 17½° W. 8.00 chs. 522.0 ft. to a mound of stone on ¼ section between Sections 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 25th |
| " | February 22d |
| " | March 28th |
| " | April 25th |
| " | May 23d |
| " | June 20th |
| " | July 18th |
| " | August 22d |
| " | September 19th |
| " | October 17th |
| " | November 14th |
| " | December 19th |

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.


# LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASERS. OF SCHOOL LANDS IN INYO COUNTY,

## Showing the amount due January 1st, 1896.

| NAME OF PURCHASER. | NO. | DATE OF APPROVAL. | NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE. | MERID-IAN. | TOWN-SHIP. | RANGE. | SEC. | NO. OF ACRES. | DESCRIPTION. | AMOUNT PRINCIPAL PAID. | AMOUNT PRINCIPAL UNPAID. | AMOUNT OF INTEREST UNPAID JULY 1, 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Epperson, J. F. | 170 | June 18, 1894 | 1877 July 11 1894 | | | | | | | $30 00 | $90 00 | $16 25 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 307 | May 14 1895 | 2075 July 15 1895 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 307 | May 14 1895 | 2076 July 15 1895 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Keeler, J. M. | 307 | May 14 1895 | 2077 July 15 1895 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Dolby, John | 406 | Sept 12 1895 | 2501 Nov. 10 1895 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Williams, Benjamin | 407 | Sept 12 1895 | 2502 Nov. 10 1895 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Bell, Andrew | 446 | Dec 18, 1895 | 2629 Dec 18 1895 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Gliddon, C. F. | 365 | Oct. 29, 1895 | 2405 Nov. 29 1895 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Bickford, G. P. | 742 | Feby 17 1896 | 2966 March 16 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Bickford, G. P. | 743 | Feby 17 1896 | 2967 March 16 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Fowler, J. M. | 245 | July 2 1894 | 1884 Nov. 15 1894 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Keeler, W. H. | 932 | Aug 30 1895 | 2575 Nov. 10 1895 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Gibson, W. F. | 932 | Aug 30 1895 | 2576 Nov. 10 1895 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Emerson, Alvira H. | 1190 | April 8 1896 | 3084 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Bamber, John | 1210 | March 31 1896 | 3085 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| O'Leary, Cornelius | 1247 | July 1 1896 | 3086 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Thaxe, Barbara | 1318 | Nov 15 1896 | 3087 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Jackson, Josephine | 1319 | Nov 15 1896 | 3088 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Wesson, Abby C. | 1320 | Nov 15 1896 | 3089 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Clark, Evira C. | 1370 | April 2 1896 | 3090 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Peters, Walter F. | 1403 | Aug 12 1896 | 3091 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| McGorran, Bernard | 1454 | Sept 1 1896 | 3092 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| McGorran, Stephen W. | 1455 | Sept 1 1896 | 3093 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Wells, Maria I. | 1626 | Nov. 24 1896 | 3094 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Abbot, Frank P. | 1696 | March 9 1896 | 3095 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Sargent, E. A. | 1712 | July 1 1896 | 3096 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Graham, Rosa | 1725 | July 15 1896 | 3097 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Dargan, William | 1726 | July 15 1896 | 3098 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| McEvoy, Alexander D | 1727 | Sept 1 1896 | 3099 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Sargent, R. A. | 1728 | Nov. 16 1896 | 3100 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Freeman, Mary E. | 1729 | Nov. 16 1896 | 3101 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Dunlap, Sarah H. | 1730 | Nov. 16 1896 | 3102 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| D. Keene Smith | 1804 | July 1 1896 | 3103 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Watson, Charles A | 1805 | July 1 1896 | 3104 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Stanton, Sarah E | 1806 | May 15 1896 | 3105 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Tress, Martin W | 1811 | May 25 1896 | 3106 May 8 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Duncan, Solomon | 1854 | Dec 31 1896 | 3107 June 1 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Cooper, Frank J. | 1855 | Dec 31 1896 | 3108 June 1 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Mattlesa, Lorenzo D. | 1861 | Feby 6, 1896 | 3109 June 1 1896 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |
| Sanborn, Martha J. | 2004 | Sept. 2, 1896 | 1262 Nov. 4, 1893 | | | | | | | 30 00 | 90 00 | 10 00 |

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CALIF., }
May 22, 1896. }

THE SAID DELINQUENT PURCHASERS of School Lands, above-named, and each of them, are hereby notified that if the several amounts due as above stated in said Delinquent List are not paid within FIFTY DAYS from the date of this notice, I will commence suit to foreclose the several interests of each of said purchasers in the lands above described.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of Inyo Co., Calif.


MISCELLANEOUS

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and ready to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24 tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:30 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Giffin | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 106 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:30 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

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### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. P. M. RENO |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:35 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:16 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:20 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:40 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

###

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 17.....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .69½ |
| Antimony | 9 |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14½ |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Bland, Mrs. Lilly — Julien, Geo. W. 3
Bell, Joseph — Naylor, Geo.
Summerville, Phillip

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

Be sure you get registered.

A. F. Mairs and J. C. Miller are rusticating in Onion valley.

Registration will close on Saturday the 8th day of August, 1896.

Geo. T. Rives arrived from San Francisco on Wednesday's train.

Charles Parsons and W. Smith were down from Bishop on Monday last.

Mrs. Mary Mulholland returned on Wednesday from her visit at Big Pine.

Miss Isabella Watterson, of Bishop, is on a visit to the Misses Bell at Camp Independence.

P. W. Bennett, Esq., returned on Tuesday last from a visit to Los Angeles and Bakersfield.

Henry La Selle, better known as Modock, died suddenly at Bishop on Tuesday last.

Mr. Morrison, of Los Angeles, is taking a look at Inyo county and figuring upon its future possibilities.

Mrs. A. O. Collins came down on Wednesday's train and is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. B. Rhine.

Mr. Houard will have charge of the Independence Hotel during Mr. Levy's absence at Casa Diablo Springs.

Don't forget the Fair meeting to be held to-morrow evening, at half past seven, in the Pavilion. All are cordially invited to be present.

Only three more weeks in which to register. Either interview Mr. Hession or call upon one of his numerous deputies for that purpose.

Mrs. Wm. Richards and son, of Keeler who have been on a visit to relatives and friends at Red Bluff, returned home on Wednesday last.

Dr. Bicknell, formerly of Camp Independence, now one of the leading physicians of Los Angeles, is visiting the Kern river fishing grounds.

Wm. Miller, Agent for the Mojave and Keeler stage line and knight of the reins for this end of the route, was a visitor at Independence on Thursday.

Carl Walter returned to his home from Keeler on Tuesday morning last, where he had been for the past three months perfecting himself in telegraphy.

The many friends of Miss Minnie Miller, of Lone Pine, who has been so seriously ill for some time past, will be pleased to learn that she is improving.

Miss Etta Naylor returned from Keeler the early part of the week. Miss Naylor had been acting as agent for the Railroad Company during Mr. Richards vacation.

Messrs. Smith, Chancellor, Anderson, Tuft and Lyons, business men of Los Angeles, and Salisbury from Ventura, are enjoying mountain life in the Kern river country.

A new voting precinct was granted by the Board of Supervisors at their last meeting, to be known as Taboose, said precinct boundaries are the same as that of school district of like name.

Paul Houard came in from the Keynot mine a few days ago. He reports Hand & Stanburrough as having quite a lot of gold producing ore on the dump which they will start crushing in a few days.

Among the campers in the vicinity of Mt. Whitney are Messrs. Laberge, Pobst, Laskey and Johnson, and Mrs. Harvey and daughter, Miss Johnson, of Lone Pine, and Miss Frankie Shannon, of Bishop.

Mr. C. Walter, of Camp Independence, has so far this year shipped 35 boxes of peaches besides furnishing parties in and about Independence with the delicious fruit. His early peaches are about all [illegible] resigning any short order [illegible] opposition to his candidacy [illegible]

Quite a number of people from the lower country are seeking rest and recreation in the health-producing climate of the high Sierras of Inyo. The Kern river and Mt. Whitney section cannot be excelled in the grandeur of its scenery and fishing grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Mulholland and daughter, Mrs. P. H. Mack and son, Mrs. T. Webb, Miss Stella Hart and Charles Mulholland Jr., left last Tuesday morning for their summer outing in Onion valley. All the ladies of the party wore bloomers, which, to our mind, is a most sensible and comfortable costume for an outing trip in the mountains.

A pleasant surprise party was given Miss Jennie and Clifford Baxter on Tuesday evening last. About 15 couple of our young people marched to the Baxter residence and took possession of the premises. Dancing was the order of the evening and was indulged in until the small hours of the morning. At 12 o'clock an ample supper was served, to which all voiced words of praise.

A few days ago we asked a young lady how a certain party was dressed at a social given a few days before. Her answer rather shocked us (for we are a very modest young man) when she replied, "She wore her sweetest smile." We didn't say much—we were afraid to, as we are bashful, but we are determined to attend the next social if the wardrobe is as diaphanous as that described above.

### Corner Stone.

At Big Pine, August 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m., there will be corner stone laying for the M. E. Church now in course of construction. A splendid dinner will be served by the good ladies immediately after the ceremony. Everybody in the valley cordially invited to be present.

### Good Returns.

John Basto brought into Independence a few days ago over 63 ounces of gold bullion, valued at nearly $1200, the result of a clean up from the crushing of 12 tons of ore. Mr. Basto is working the Uncle Abe mine, in the Alabama Hills, about 12 miles south of this. The Uncle Abe was a bullion producer years ago when thousands of dollars were taken out. There are several other mines in the same vicinity from which valuable ore is being taken.

### Misrepresented.

Lone Pine, Inyo county, boasts of having five apricots that escaped last spring's frost, and all the people about the place are anxiously waiting for these to get ripe, they being the only fruit left in that section.—*Bodie Miner.*

The *Miner* has been misinformed as regards our fruit crop. While the late frosts and cold weather destroyed a vast quantity of fruit, yet, there still remain quite a lot of apples, pears, peaches, and a splendid crop of grapes, enough, in fact, to save us from a total failure. Brother McCarty come down from your ice-covered and pneumonia producing burg and bask in the land of sunshine and plenty.

### From Aberdeen.

Aberdeen is to have a voting precinct.

Mr. W. B. Moore and family are visiting friends in Bishop.

When Aberdeen petitioned for a bridge the reply was, "Hush, baby, papa cannot afford it this year, wait till you are a little older and we'll see what can be done."

Mrs. May Jones is visiting friends in Bishop.

Messrs. S. Tapman, Ira Calloway and Frank Fuller have gone to Fish Lake valley, Mono county.

AURORA.

### The Fair.

After having had a talk with the various business men of this place we have no hesitancy in stating that a Fair will be held at Independence the coming Fall. All of them are in favor of it, and will no doubt contribute liberally for purses for races, and for anything that will tend to make a successful Fair. It is true that our fruit display will not equal that of former years, but we will have enough to show that our District cannot be excelled by any District in the State for size and quality of its fruits. Our display of cereals and vegetables will reach the high standard of former years. A meeting of citizens and the public generally will be held in the Pavilion to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, to devise ways and means, and appoint committees to take the business in charge and bring it to a successful issue. Upon the success of our efforts will greatly depend all working together, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, laying all petty jealousies aside, for the common benefit of all. If we do this, our Fair will be a great success.

### Kind Words for Judge Arnot

The following from the El Dorado *Republican* shows the high esteem in which the Judge is held in that county:

"As acting Judge of this county during the sickness, absence or disqualification of our own elected officers, he has occupied the bench in Placerville for perhaps six years during a period of seventeen, and is almost as well known here as our own residents. His manner, methods and decisions on the bench have been characterized by ability, fairness, dignity, urbanity and a sincere effort to maintain the really high character of the judicial office, which is too frequently disgraced by the petty animosities of small men who are unable to free their official acts from the domination of their personal bias or prejudice. We feel quite sure that if the voting population of El Dorado county could be immediately transported in a body to Inyo, they would elect Judge Arnot almost unanimously. As it is the Judge's character has the elements of merited popularity, and it is likely that the people of Inyo will regard him with equal favor. So far we understand that [illegible]

### Mountain Spring Canyon.

Mr. A. V. Davidson returned on Thursday morning from Salt Wells valley, where he had been to attend the Assignee's Sale of the borax plant, which he purchased. Mr. Davidson, accompanied by Mr. D. Holland, returned by way of Mountain Spring canyon and Darwin. While coming through the canyon they stopped at the residence of Mr. Wolbrecht and were right royally treated. They also visited the mines in that section and were greatly surprised at the vast quantity of ore, and the size of the ledges in the mines where the work of exploitation had been systematically pursued. Mr. Prewett is developing his valuable mining property, and will soon have completed and in working order a 4-stamp mill, which will be run by a gasoline engine. In his mine the ledge is 20 feet from wall to wall, and the ore is such that it will pay a handsome profit above the expense of working. There is plenty of water in the canyon for domestic use. Mr. Davidson predicts that Mountain Spring canyon will in the near future be the leading gold mining camp of Inyo.

## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the Southwest Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70¾ deg. W. .56 chs. 3.93 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. S. 8½ S. 24 deg. 2. x 16 f. S. 63 W. S. 73½ deg. W. 268 links distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence .10 chs. to bed of canyon. S. 75 deg. W. 5.40 chs. 362.30 ft. ascending L about 25 deg. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 80 deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N. 85½ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 81½ deg. W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft deep. S. 81½ deg. W. 340 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 86 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base 2 ft high) whence bears N. 9½ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock md No 2 at South end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18 27 chs. and ¼ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 Tps. 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 36 deg. 23 min. 54 sec. E. 22.80 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 9½ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3.47 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.61 chs. 301.26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II and S. W. L. L. No. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.08 chs. to wagon road. 8.97 chs. 592.0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17.785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17.785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Court House, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, and for hearing the application of I. J. Woodin, for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration with the will annexed thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

[illegible] LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
June 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of Sections 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, fr'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼ N W ¼ and S ½ of 21, the N E ¼ of 27.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

The S ½ of Section 13, the S ½ S W ¼ and S ½ S E of 15, the S ½ N E ¼ the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of 17, all of fractional 19, the N W ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼, the N E ¼ S E ¼, the N ½ S W ¼ and S W ¼ S W ¼ of Section 21, all of 23, 25, 27 and 29, fractional 31, the N ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ S E ¼ and W ½ of 35, all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 36.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 29, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 29, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, the W ½ N E ¼, the S W ¼ S E ¼ and W ½ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, fr'l 19, fr'l 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, fr'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 23, all of 25, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional Sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

P. REDDY, J. C. CAMPBELL and W. H. METSON, Copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of REDDY, CAMPBELL & METSON, Plaintiffs, vs. JAMES HINES, Defendant. — Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of June 1896, in the above entitled action wherein P. Reddy, J. C. Campbell & W. H. Metson, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, the above named plaintiffs, obtained a judgment and decree against James Hines, defendant, on the 15th day of June 1896, which said decree was on the 17th day of June, 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 591; I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: The south east one-quarter of the north-west one quarter, the north one-half of the south west one quarter, the south east one-quarter of the south-west one-quarter the north west one-quarter of the south-east one quarter and the south one-half of the south east one quarter of Section twenty-three (23), and the north-east one-quarter of the north west one-quarter and the north one-half of the north-east one quarter of Section twenty six [26], all in Township eleven [11] South, Range thirty-four [34] East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; together with all water, water rights and water ditches appurtenant thereto, and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiffs' judgment with interest thereon and costs to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Dated, Independence, July 1st, 1896.

### To the People of Inyo County.

YIELDING TO THE IMPORTUNITIES OF my hosts of Inyo County friends expressed in petitions, letters and personally, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, at the approaching election in November.

The office being a non-partisan one, and as those who have so cordially invited me to seek the office represent all political parties, it would be pleasing to me to be the candidate of the people irrespective of party.

Respectfully,
N. D. ARNOT.

June 24, 1896.


LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1896 tf.

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

## TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

## LEECE & WATTERSON,

## BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.

SUCCESSORS TO STERLING & LEECE.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—AND—

## VEHICLES.

STOVES, RANGES and FITTINGS.

Get our prices—it will pay you.

We are sole agents for Bishop and district for

DEERING Mowers, Reapers, Binders.

ADRIANCE Buckeye Mowers, Extras

HOLLINGSWORTH Tiger Rakes,

OLIVER Chilled Plows and Extras.

STUDEBAKER MANUFACTURING CO.

BLACKSMITHS', CARPENTERS', BUILDERS', MINERS' & PROSPECTORS'

## SUPPLIES.

☞ We carry the Largest Stock of Hardware, Agate and Tinware, Agricultural Implements and Painters' Supplies this side of Reno.

All kinds **work and repairs done in Tin, Copper and Sheet Metal** on short notice.

A call kindly solicited. All orders by mail shall receive prompt and careful attention.

## SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

## JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

### MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

A. E. WEBSTER, L. D. REID,

## MINER'S MARKET

## MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

## BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

☞ LOWEST PRICES. ☜

REID & WEBSTER.

### MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | $5.00 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

## REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

## Mojave To Keeler.

## FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

## Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

**Beef,**
**Mutton,**
**Pork,**
**Sausage.**

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvement to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is full

**Equal to the Best**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

## NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

——x——

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

——x——

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.


## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A. J. CHURCH, Plaintiff, vs. JAMES HEROD and O. I. MAIRS, Defendants. — Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 26th day of June, 1896, in the above entitled action wherein A. J. Church, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against James Herod and O. I. Mairs, defendants, on the 18th day of June, 1896, which said decree was on the 19th day of June, 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 599. I am commanded to sell the land and premises situated, lying and being in the county of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The East half of the North-west quarter, the North east quarter of Section 3, West half of the North-west quarter, South-east quarter of the North-west quarter, and the South-west quarter of Section 2; the North half of the North west quarter of Section 11, all in Township 10 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. Also, an equal undivided one-sixth of that certain ditch or canal, known as the Blake and Miller ditch, situate in Inyo county, California, and the same interest in and to the water right thereunto belonging, which said water right or location was made by J. C. Miller, Elias H. Blake and Robert Blake, on October 15th, 1885, and recorded October 23rd, 1885, in Book E of Land, Water and Mining Claims, at page 177, records of said Inyo county, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

Dated; Independence, June 25th, 1896.

## For Judge.

PAUL W. BENNETT hereby announces that he will be a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Inyo, at the election to be held on Nov. 3, 1896; subject to the decision of the Inyo County Republican Convention.

Independence, June 1st, 1896.

**HOITT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,**
BURLINGAME, Cal.

"This excellent institution closes its fifth year accredited at both of our universities. Ex-State Superintendent Hoitt is well known in educational matters. The mention of his name as master of the school is a guarantee to all who know him; that none but first-class teachers are employed and that the school under his management ranks among the first of its kind. Nowhere are boys better cared for.'—*San Francisco Call.*

**Boys' Lies.**

It has remained for an English judge to officially and legally establish the ruling that lying is not wrong, at least it is not sufficiently immoral to justify an employer in dismissing a servant. An east end shopkeeper discharged his errand boy, who sued him for a week's wages in lieu of notice. The man justified himself by saying that he found that the boy told lies.

"Nonsense!" remarked Judge Bacon, "All boys tell lies, more or less. It is a habit that is not confined to them."

"But it is wicked," pleaded the shopkeeper.

"Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs," replied the judge.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use.
Only One for a Dose.
Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

Rowell's Fire of Life
An unfailing Cure for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO AND ACUTE NERVOUS DISEASES.
For sale by all Druggists. $1 per Bottle.
Burnett & Co., 327 Montgomery St., S. F., Cal

Mother of Amateur Photographer—What an idiotic guy you've made your papa look! Amateur Photographer—Yes, mamma dear. But isn't it like him?

## AUSTRIA'S BARBERS.

**They Must Be Apprenticed Three Years and Pass Examination.**

The Austrians take no chances with their barbers. They must be good, and the Barbers and Wigmakers' union of Vienna sees to it that they are. Provision is also made in their code for women barbers who desire to carry on the business of their husbands in case of the latters' death or illness.

But in order to do this the wife must have been enrolled in the union as an apprentice for three years. Apprentices, by the rules of the union, must appear in Vienna in the presence of judges of the union and show their skill before they are allowed to open shops of their own.

A properly certified barber must have a knowledge of and pass an examination in shaving, hair cutting, hair curling and wigmaking, and during the period before the issuance of a certificate the poor and others who are frugal serve as subjects for experiment.

At the examination the young men have their razors dulled by four strokes in a pine plank, and they must then sharpen them. A subject is assigned to each, who must be tonsorially perfect, in the opinion of the judges, when the apprentice has released him.

After this a certificate is issued and the apprentice serves two years as a journeyman before he may open a shop as an employer. The average age of apprentices when they begin to learn their trade is 13 years.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

**Abigail.**

The term "abigail," as applied to ladies' maids, originated from the Christian name of Mrs. Masham, better known as Abigail Masham, at first a waiting maid upon Queen Anne and at last the intriguing favorite who supplanted the Duchess of Marlborough in the good graces of that sovereign.

**Not Inconsistent.**

"What do you think? Young Daubyrr is going to marry the rich old Roksee girl. And he used to talk so much about being forever wedded to art."

"Well, she's mostly art."—Indianapolis Journal.

OFFICE OF,
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.
DURHAM, N. C.

To ALL Merchants Who Retail TOBACCO.

Dear Sir:

You are entitled to receive FREE from your wholesale dealer, WHITE STAR SOAP with all the

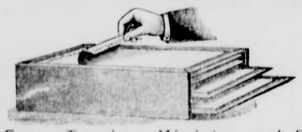
Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco you buy. One bar of soap Free with each pound, whether 16 oz., 8 oz., 4 oz., or 2 oz., packages.

We have notified every wholesale dealer in the United States that we will supply them with soap to give you FREE. Order a good supply of GENUINE DURHAM at once, and insist on getting your soap. One bar of Soap FREE with each pound you buy. Soap is offered for a limited time, so order to-day. Yours very truly,

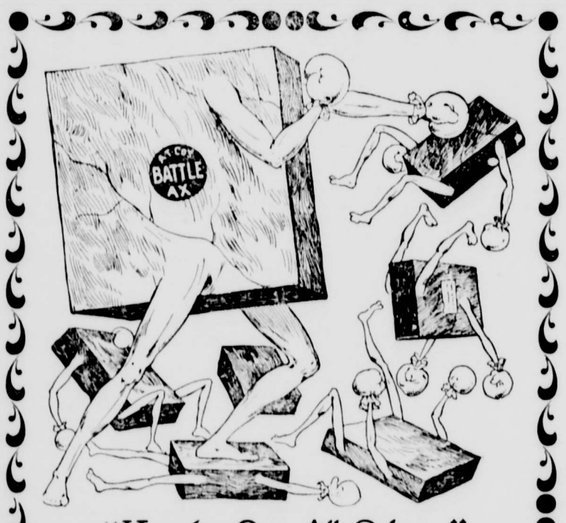
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.

If you have any difficulty in procuring your soap, cut out this notice and send it with your order to your wholesale dealer.

The Lawton Simplex Printer.



PRICE, $3 to $10.
150,000 IN USE.
Simple, cheap, effective—will make 100 copies from pen-written original, or 75 copies from typewriting. No Washing Required.
*Every Teacher, Minister and Business Man Should have One.*
Send for circulars; look out for imitations. Make sure you get the Lawton Printer.
We desire an energetic representative in this town to place our full line. If you are that person and desire a clean business that will pay, write us at once.
LAWTON & CO., W. D. McARTHUR, Mgr., 210 California St., San Francisco, Cal.




"Knocks Out All Others."

BattleAx PLUG
A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CTS.

The Large Piece and High Grade of "Battle Ax" has injured the sale of other brands of higher prices and smaller pieces. Don't allow the dealer to impose on you by saying they are "just as good" as "Battle Ax," for he is anxious to work off his unsalable stock.

# EVERY ONE CAN SING

## INGENIOUS THEORY ABOUT THE TRAINING OF VOICES.

**Singing Is Just as Natural as Talking, but the Voice Must Be Cultivated According to Inflexible Rules—Practice Should Begin at the Top of the Voice.**

In fairy days when the fox wished to make his voice sweet he went to the miller and asked for chalk. This he ate with such satisfactory results that his next call was made without any of the unlucky effects generally produced by his naturally harsh voice. It is very evident from all that one hears and reads nowadays that this end of the century is expecting to be told of some royal road to voice improvement. Why should not such a road be found? In these days of Roentgen rays and consumption cures why should not the art of music advance tremendously?

The human voice is used for two purposes—by every one to speak with, by many to sing with. That many wish to sing but find themselves unable to do so is unhappily true. That all these could learn to sing is also true, though this is not without question in many minds.

Much has been written lately in criticism of the disagreeable qualities of the speaking voice, especially the harshness of the voices of American women. Little has been suggested, however, to remedy the defects. As for the singing voice, it has lately been stated that "of all branches of musical study the most discouraging perhaps is the cultivation of the voice."

Here is something which interests thousands of persons, and when we include in our subject the improvement of the speaking voice it is one which should interest millions. People are scarce who really care nothing about music. They are scarcer still who do not carry a musical instrument about with them wherever they go. The singer is at no trouble or expense to procure an instrument upon which to perform. All he needs to do is to open his mouth and it is ready. Moreover, this instrument, rightly treated, needs far less practice than any piano or violin, and there is a method of right treatment which can be described to "out of the way students." This method consists of just two things—relax the throat, begin all practice at the top of the voice.

In order to gain a relaxed throat simply try to stretch the throat open, as in yawning, and to sing as low down in the throat as possible. Never imagine that any tones proceed from or go to the top of the head, but think that they all start from a point low in the throat, and must come directly out of the mouth, toward the front teeth. A contracted throat produces a rough, rasping or nasal voice. An open, relaxed throat produces a round, smooth, clear voice.

The second injunction—begin all practice at the top of the voice—is most important. More harm has been done by the training of voices upward than the world has yet any idea, and it is marvelous that we have not learned this fact before the end of the nineteenth century. Scales should never be sung upward by beginners, because this tends to emphasize instead of to bridge over any breaks that the voice may have. By always training the voice downward the difficulties with regard to breaks and registers are overcome without any theorizing and experimenting on the part of the student. An exercise which can be practiced with immense benefit by every student is to begin at the highest tone that the singer can take easily and sing each successive tone downward to the syllable "ha" low down in the throat as possible, using a great deal of breath for each syllable and taking fresh breath for each one.

Besides the question how best to improve the singing voice, persons are seeking answers to two other questions—how can we improve our speaking voices and can we all learn to sing?

The speaking voice can be made pleasant and agreeable in the same way that the singing voice is improved. It is most emphatically true that many persons speak habitually in tones that are unnecessarily shrill and rasping. This is caused by throat contraction, which squeezes the tone and renders it rough. To relax the throat by stretching it open as in yawning and to speak low in the throat allows the tone to be smooth, round and clear. A very unwise injunction is often given in this connection—viz, "Do not speak in such a high key." The very opposite of this should be inculcated. Voices are never shrill because they are high; they only sound shrilly because the throat is apt to be contracted more on high tones. This weakens the high tones and the effort to speak loudly causes forcing of the voice. If people would relax the throat and then strengthen the high tones by their free and proper use, they would soon notice a vast improvement in tone quality.

"Can every one learn to sing?" Unquestionably, yes. Every one who can speak can also learn to sing, if he will take a little trouble, for the very same instrument, the larynx, furnishes the voice for both speech and song. The only difference between the speaking voice and the singing voice is that the former uses the lower and medium tones and the latter uses chiefly the higher and medium tones. If a person thinks he cannot sing, let him, in the first place, be satisfied to begin at the beginning, instead of at the end. Let him not be discouraged because he cannot at once sing a whole tune correctly, but let him believe that, if, as must be the case, he can form any single tone or two tones correctly, he can improve upon this ability, just as any one who can add two and two can also add three and three, and then four and four. The main thing to understand is that inability to sing is not generally caused, as is so often supposed, by want of voice or want of ear, but simply by lack of flexibility of voice—that is, weakness of the muscles which tighten and relax the vocal cords.—New York Herald.

There is this difference between a wise man and a fool. The wise man expects future things but does not depend upon them and in the meantime enjoys the present, remembering the past with delight, but the life of the fool is wholly carried on to the future.—Epicurus.

"To catch a weasel asleep" is indicative of the extreme vigilance of these animals, who are disturbed and made wide awake by any sound, however slight.

## RIDING A WHEEL OF GOLD.

**Lillian Russell Now Has a Bicycle to Match Her Hair.**

About a year ago an Eastern wheel manufacturer presented Lillian Russell, the comic opera beauty, with a bicycle which was lavishly plated with gold. This machine has now given place to one made by a Western firm. The new wheel is much more expensive than the one discarded, the cost being put at $1,400. Every part of the wheel which could be plated has three layers of gold, and the value of the bullion used in the plating process was $800. In general appearance it is not unlike other wheels of the '96 models. There are, however, two exceptions, both of which emanated from suggestions made by the diva when she was in the West recently with her company. One is in the saddle, which is somewhat smaller than the average lady's saddle, and has concealed in the rear a set of springs. Again, the handle bars are nearer the rider than ordinarily. This is accomplished by having the bar which runs from the drop a trifle shorter and inclined toward the rider at a greater angle. Another feature of the machine is the total absence of guards of any kind. Every part of the wheel has Miss Russell's name engraved on it. This even extends to the delicate spokes, each of which is emblazoned with the owner's name on the triple plating of gold. The rims are, of course, devoid of plating. They are made of curly maple and polished to brilliancy. The cyclometer was included in the plating, as was also the lamp, which, by-the-by, is lighted with electricity from a small but strong storage battery.

Miss Russell, while riding her golden bicycle near Central Park, New York

LILLIAN RUSSELL ON HER WHEEL.

collided with an unknown cyclist and was thrown to the pavement. Her costly wheel was smashed and her ankle was hurt. Riders in the vicinity of the place where the accident occurred witnessed a blur of bicycle fragments, hosiery and fluttering lace. Then they rushed to the singer's assistance. The golden wheel was as if it were a game of jackstraws in which the trick was to pick out the back bone.

## AN EARLESS BOY.

**Also He Has a Fish Mouth and No Chin—Freak for Museums.**

A freak of nature in the shape of a 16-year-old boy without ears has been discovered at East Brady, a little town on the Allegheny River. The lad is Frank Collins. Until recently he was an inmate of the Duncanville poorhouse. For several years museum managers have been after him, but the poor authorities refuse to allow him to

HE HATH NO EARS TO HEAR.

be exhibited. As he is now over 16 they think he will not be ill-treated and have decided to "rent" him until he is of age.

In addition to having no ears, he has a fish mouth and is deaf and dumb. The sides of his head are smooth except where the lobe of the ear should be. At this spot there is a slight growth that projects above the side of the head. His forehead is low. The top of the head slopes until it reaches the back of the cranium. He has little or no chin and his mouth projects to such an extent that it has the appearance of the mouth of a fish. His head is covered with a sparse growth of thin hair. The remainder of the lad's body is perfect. His hands and feet are very small.

**A Boy's Compliment.**

It was at a Narragansett hotel, where Mrs. Yznaga, the mother of the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Lister-Kaye, was spending the summer. There was the usual crowd of children in the house, who were all gathered in their own particular parlor one rainy day playing a game the dramatis personæ of which included a queen.

"So the queen went and stayed at a boarding house," said one child, continuing her majesty's adventures. Another, with a more definite idea of the habits of royalty, expostulated. "Queens don't go to boarding houses," she said.

"Mrs. Yznaga's here and she's a queen!" retorted a little boy triumphantly. And he really thought it.—Exchange.

**When Economy Economizes.**

"Will it pay?" should be the first question asked when looking over the old clothes with a view to making over. Time should be considered first, and if it can be put to a better use then let the garment go and buy a new one. If time will permit, then consider whether the garment will look well enough when completed to be satisfactory. Will it have a shabby, made over look, and, if so, will a quantity of new material remove that objection? Then consider the expense of the new goods, make a few figures if necessary, and, once deciding that it is a paying investment, rip, cleanse and make, with a hearty faith in the good results.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## MIND YOUR EYE.

**What You Should Avoid if You Desire to Preserve Your Sight.**

As nature has endowed each one of us with only one pair of eyes and will not duplicate them when injured, the following half score of "don'ts" should not only be indelibly impressed on our memories, but be religiously remembered:

Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, professor of ophthalmology in Trinity Medical College, Toronto, says: "Myopia being essentially a condition due to abuse of the eye, one is constantly obliged to say don't to patients. It occurs to me that it might be useful to put these prohibitory rules in aphoristic form:

"1. Don't read in railway trains or in vehicles in motion. 2. Don't read lying down or in a constrained position. 3. Don't read by firelight, moonlight or twilight. 4. Don't read by flickering gaslight or candlelight. 5. Don't read books printed on thin paper. 6. Don't read books which have no space between the lines. 7. Don't read for more than fifty minutes without stopping, whether the eyes are tired or not. 8. Don't hold the reading close to the eyes. 9. Don't study at night, but in the morning when you are fresh. 10. Don't select your own glasses at the outset.

"It would almost seem as though some of these rules were too obvious to require mention, but practical experience shows that most people abuse their eyes just in the way stated.

"In short, anything which tends to increase the quantity of blood in the organ favors the increase of the defect, leading in extreme cases to detachment of the retina and blindness."—Canadian Lancet.

**Kerosene's Many Uses.**

Kerosene oil is in a house for many purposes besides burning in lamps. It is said it will take iron rust and fruit stains from almost any kind of goods without injuring the fabric. Wash the stained part in kerosene as you would in water. The spots must be washed in the kerosene before they have been put into soap and water, or it will do no good. In washing windows or mirrors, if two or three teaspoonfuls of kerosene be put into the water the work will be done more quickly and with better results.

**Its Cheapness Proved.**

The argument from experiment or observation, known as a posteriori, is illustrated by the Chicago Inter Ocean:

Mrs. Nuwed—I am certain that beautiful vase the Carters gave us when we were married must be very inexpensive.

Mr. Nuwed—What makes you think so?

Mrs. Nuwed—Bridget has dusted it four times, and it's not even cracked."

**Invulnerable.**

The girl confronted him without faltering. In her defiance she was magnificent.

"Do your worst," she cried. "I am not a new woman. I am neither married nor engaged. I do nothing to conceal my age. I never bathe in the surf. I do not shop. I haven't the remotest idea if I can cook or not."

With a snort of baffled rage the humorist fled.—Detroit Tribune.

**An Odd Antediluvian.**

Teacher—Noah sailed 40 days and 40 nights.

Dick Hicks—And did it all without a yachting cap.—Minneapolis Tribune.

WHEN THE SUMMER BREEZE

Blows through the trees, most of us who can sets off for a country jaunt. Fewer cross the Atlantic. Whether it is business or pleasure calls one from home, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best accompaniment of a voyage or an outing. Yachtsmen, sea captains, commercial travelers and emigrants concur in this opinion. The Bitters is unrivalled for bilious, malarial, dyspeptic or liver disorder.

At an official ball: "Sir, allow me to shake hands with you, just by way of showing that I know somebody here." "With pleasure, sir, as I am precisely in the same boat as yourself.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

MORPHINE HABIT.

DR. J. C. ANTHONY, 68 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal., will Furnish Home Treatment of "SOTERIA" at $5 to the first 100 who apply. All correspondence strictly confidential. "SOTERIA" has never failed to cure the habit.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

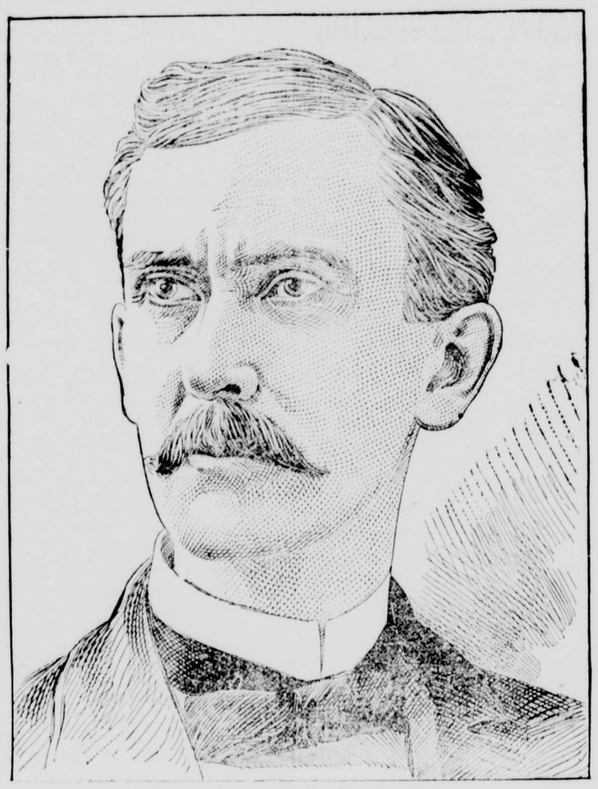
Try Germea for Breakfast.

Pure
Blood is essential to health. Now is the time to purify and enrich the blood, and thus give vigor and vitality, by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.
Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

BEFORE I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease I had spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to
HOT SPRINGS
Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted and decided to try S.S.S. The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover at once, and after I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S.S.S. when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed.
WM. S. LO[illegible]
Shreveport[illegible]
Our Book on the [illegible] Address.

# MAJOR W. W. ROBBINS.

## Framer of the Indiana Military Bill Made Well by Paine's Celery Compound.



Major Robbins of the 2nd Indiana State guards, aide on Gen. McKee's staff and president of camp Gray, has been for two years one of the most influential members of the Indiana legislature and the author of the famous Indiana Military Law of 1889.

Major Robbins was a very sick man up to the time of taking Paine's celery compound.

In proof of what that remarkable remedy can do to make a sick person strong and well, Major Robbins' letter from Indianapolis best tells its own straightforward story.

"I was troubled with a torpid liver, constipation and the accompanying sallow complexion, while my entire nervous system was entirely deranged, and I was greatly reduced in flesh. While in this condition I was taken down with a very severe attack of the grip, and was, for a long time, confined to the house and my bed.

"I resorted to various medicines and tonics, and under their temporary influence made several attempts to resume my business of traveling about in the interests of A. Steffen, cigar manufacturer of this city; but relapse succeeded relapse, and I not only was obliged to abandon my business, but growing gradually worse, became apprehensive of the ultimate result.

"At this juncture, my mother-in-law, who had used your remedy with gratifying results, prevailed upon me to commence taking Paine's celery compound, and it gives me great pleasure to state that I at once began to feel its beneficial effects.

"My appetite, which had failed me, returned, my constipation ceased, and very soon my liver became normal in its action. Following this my sleeplessness and headaches ceased, and I began to gain flesh. The insidious hold on me that the grip had hitherto had was relaxed, and I felt invigorated and strengthened, so I could resume my vocation, and feel free from the languid, enervated feeling that had so long possessed me.

"My friends were pleasantly surprised with the change in my condition, and I was only too happy to recommend Paine's celery compound to such of my acquaintances as were suffering from any of the complaints which so complicated my case. Therefore, I again say I feel impelled by a deep sense of gratitude to express how much I have been helped, for I now feel and look like a new man."

Physicians who rely on Paine's celery compound—as thousands of the most wide-awake members of the profession are doing, especially now that nearly every one feels the need of a genuine spring remedy—physicians know very well what that languor and that tired feeling means. They know that debility today often results in nervous prostration tomorrow, unless the tired system is quickly invigorated.

That is why all over the country today Paine's celery compound is being taken by the advice of skilled pysicians. It is the one remedy that physicians can conscientiously call a genuine spring remedy. Try it.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JULY 24. 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## THE LAST APPEARANCE OF MOLIERE.

[It is recorded of Moliere that on the night of his death he insisted on going to the theater, as usual, despite the entreaties of his friends, to play the "Malade Imaginarie" in order that the workmen might not lose their wages.]

Did you who sat that night to see
The wizard's hand complete its task
Guess at the face of Tragedy
Which lurked behind the comic mask?
Did you, whose plaudits wild and loud
Mixed fate and laughter in a breath,
Behold the actor as he bowed,
Crown'd with the cypress wreath of death?

Across the footlights of the years
That latest scene shines fresh and bright.
Only the lamps are blurred with tears,
Only the laughter falls tonight—
And, lo! before our startled eyes
Two centuries dwindle to a span,
And other silent plaudits rise
Not for the genius, but the man.

Actor, there gleams above thy tomb
No censer which the church can swing;
No incense, with its dim perfume,
Haunts thy dark rest with dreams of spring.
But surely blessings more divine
Upon that last appearance fell
And, with the latest bravos thine,
Mingled the angels' "It is well."

And, all unwitting, we today
Tread in thy footsteps, Moliere.
We laugh and wonder at the play
Or strut behind the footlights' glare.
The shouts of laughter grow more sparse,
The lamps burn dim, the players flee,
And Death takes up our petty farce
And sobers it to tragedy.

—Nellie K. Blissett in Temple Bar.

## WANTED.

"An ugly case," remarked Jim to me confidentially; "a very ugly case indeed!"

The unconscious patient, borne into our surgery upon a stretcher, was frightfully injured. That was evident at a glance.

He was a passenger by a ship just arrived from the Cape, and while preparing to come ashore a heavy box, swung aloft by the vessel's crane, had slipped and fallen on him.

Jim Clifford and I were partners in an east end practice, close to the docks.

His blood soaked clothing bore no marks which could lead to his identification.

No limbs were broken, but the neck and shoulder were fearfully lacerated, and one side of the face was dreadfully mangled. It was not until late the following evening that he seemed to recover his senses, and then of course he was too weak to converse.

Jim was strongly in favor of his removal, as soon as practicable, to the nearest hospital. The sick man must have overheard our conversation, for he signed feebly to my colleague to stoop down.

"Not to the hospital, for heaven's sake!" whispered the poor fellow. "Anywhere but there. Stay here—no friends—soon be better!" he gasped painfully.

Neither of us had the heart to remove our patient against his will, though his stay involved one of us being constantly in the house and the services of a male attendant as well.

Days and weeks slipped by, and, though our patient hovered between life and death more than once, he continued to stay with us and to engross more or less of our attention.

The singular thing was that apparently the patient was without relatives or friends in this country—did not know a soul in London. So he told us, bit by bit, adding that his name was Octave Henry, and that he had been in South Africa for many years. A couple of rude sea chests, sent up from the ship, contained all his belongings.

"I'll tell you what it is," said Jim in his own emphatic way as we sat together in our snuggery one night, "I'll tell you what it is, Fraser, our friend up stairs will slip through our fingers after all if we don't look out. There's brain mischief setting in from some splintered bone, and unless we can do something to remove the brain pressure—well, goodby to his chance of life!"

Our patient willingly gave his consent to the operation, and the whole affair was arranged and carried out within a week.

Recovery from the operation of trepanning is always tardy. In the case of the man Henry, with his already shattered physique, it was more than usually protracted.

One morning I remember well. Clifford and I were by the bedside. The patient, for the time being, had revived sufficiently to show himself conscious of our presence and feebly to sign his wants.

But there was something about the appearance of his eyes that morning which struck me as being unusual, a curious, preoccupied look. When Jim and I had left him to the care of his attendant, I remarked upon this symptom.

"You noticed it, then?" answered Jim moodily. "I thought you would. Ah, but that is only one aspect of the case, not the most serious either!"

Here he broke off abruptly. I waited, without speaking, till he began once more:

"Did you ever study the subject of sense transference?"

I confessed that I had not done so to any great extent.

"It begins to occur to me," continued Jim, "that that is what we have to deal with in the case—nothing more or less. However it has happened, one thing is very plain to me—that the sense of hearing in this case is not absolutely destroyed, but, as I may put it, diverted into the optic region—grafted, as it were, into the sense of sight."

"But is such a thing possible?" I exclaimed anxiously.

"Yes, theoretically it is," returned my partner gravely, "but practically no example of it has yet occurred in the case—that is, of a human being. I can only guess that in the present instance purely accidental causes have led up to it. But the fact remains that, as I have just said, the man now sees—actually sees, remember—that which, in ordinary circumstances, he would have heard."

My colleague's diagnosis proved to be true, as we soon found. Little by little, as consciousness returned, it became painfully evident that the patient's senses had become what I may call, for want of a better word, entangled.

With what startling vividness such sensations thus took bodily shape before him we could only surmise from his excited manner. Sensitive to an extraordinary degree to every breath, every whisper around him, his staring eyeballs too plainly showed how the faculty of vision was exalted, in his case, to a preternatural extent.

"Please, sir," said a maidservant at the door; "please, sir, Dr. Clifford wants you up stairs at once."

Clifford and the attendant were holding down the patient by main force upon the bed. He was struggling to rise, and the expression of his face was one of terror. His eyes seemed as if starting from their sockets.

"Something has induced a violent paroxysm," whispered Jim. "He can't last long if it continues."

The sick man sank back on his pillows. His lips moved. By stooping over him I could catch some of his words.

"They are coming—coming now," he gasped, "ever so far away, but I can see them! Something moves before them—something dark! I can't make it out! Something about to break! Will it save poor Octave? Will it"—

"Visibly worse," said Clifford aside to me, "and the pulse abnormally high. If this goes on, he will be in a high fever before long."

It was a breathless summer evening, but the sky was overcast with murky clouds, foreboding a tempest. The room already grew dark with the shadow of its coming.

Suddenly there was a loud knocking at the front door. Presently I heard voices in conversation, then heavy footsteps began to ascend the stairs.

At that instant a rose colored flash gleamed through the darkness of the room, a terrific peal of thunder followed, its echoes crashing and rolling as if the building were about to fall upon our heads. The sick man sprang convulsively to an almost upright position in his bed, then fell backward—dead!

The door opened. There was a pause, and two plainly dressed men slipped quietly into the room.

"Dr. Clifford, I presume?" inquired the foremost politely.

Jim nodded assent wonderingly.

"I have a very painful duty to perform in respect of your patient here," continued the speaker fumbling a paper as he spoke; "a very painful duty indeed. But the fact is, I hold a warrant for his apprehension under the name of Henry—Octave Henry—on a charge of"—

"My patient," interposed Jim very quietly, "has just obeyed another summons. The man died while you were coming up stairs."

From the explanations which ensued it seemed that our late patient had long been "wanted" by the police on no less a charge than that of murder. Doubtless his unwillingness to be removed to a hospital arose from his persuasion that he was safer from detection in a private dwelling.

Guilty or not guilty of the crime he was accused of, it was long before Jim and I ceased to speak of him. Nor, in turn, had he forgotten us. We were handsomely remembered in the will he had executed before the operation. But we will never again undertake the care of a resident patient.—Answers.

### Old English Inns.

A feature essentially English is the cheery inn that overlooks the common. From that upper latticed window the jolly innkeeper of yore would watch the solitary horseman of romance crossing the heath and perhaps hint his opinion of the traveler to the "gentlemen of the road"—the Claude Duvals—who found it convenient to keep on good terms with mine host. But those days are gone, and now we can take our ease at our inn, with its deep bay windows on either side of the entrance, its swinging signpost, its horse trough, pump and outdoor settle. Enter and you will find that the bay window forms a delightful sunny recess with a seat all round. In one instance a branch of a vine from the adjoining greenhouse had been trained into this recess, and round the window bunches of grapes were hanging, some beginning to purple in the warm August sun. The fireplace is often a great, old fashioned one, with seats on either side of the "ingleneuk," right under the chimney, while framed over one of these fireplaces I found the following verse from Sir Matthew Hale:

A Sabbath well spent
Brings a week of content
And health for the toils of the morrow,
But a Sabbath profaned,
Whate'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

—Temple Bar.

### Dr. Nansen's Pedigree.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's name being now mentioned all over the world, his pedigree has been the subject of recent research. The result is that the earliest of the forbears of the Norwegian navigator of whom there is authentic knowledge was Ewert Nansen, a merchant at Flensburg, in Sleswick-Holstein, who died in 1613. So it is stated in the "Genealogia Nanseniana," which is contained in an important collective work by Christopher Giessing (Copenhagen, 1781). Ewert Nansen's son Hans went with his uncle on a merchant ship to Russia, became afterward interpreter of the Russian language at the court of the king of Denmark and later on a special Danish envoy to the czar. Subsequently, as chairman of the Icelandic Trade society, he made many voyages to Iceland and Russia and wrote in Danish a "Compendium Cosmoraphicum Danicum," which had many editions (1633-46). All the other Nansens are traced from these ancestors, one of the first of whom thus showed already a bent for traveling and for writing on his travels. A clear case of hereditary character, going back to two centuries and a half! Only it is to be hoped that Ibsen will leave the subject alone and not write a drama called "The Man From the Sea."—Pall Mall Gazette.

## GREAT YEAR IN SPORT

### AMERICAN ATHLETES AFTER EVERYTHING IN SIGHT ABROAD.

**Representatives of Many Sports Hope to Earn Glory Across the Seas—Yale Will Be Seen at Henley—The Niagara Will Again Race For Glory and Prizes.**

The present year will be a remarkable one in the history of athletic sports because of the number of athletes and sportsmen who will seek honor on the other side of the water. There has never been a year when Americans have seemed to have such an excellent chance of covering themselves with glory. Collectively, the men of sports who propose to invade Europe with brawn and brains would make quite a respectable army. They go to seek fame at the race course, in the prize ring, on the bicycle path, on the athletic field, on the river and on the open seas.

International competition received a boom last year from the visit of the Cornell crew to England and the London and Cambridge athletes to New York. The Cornell boys failed to get much glory, but the New Yorkers just wiped the earth with the Britishers in the athletic games of all sorts, and this more than evened things up. America is represented by many world's champions. She has no peer at any kind of a game, and there is no reason to fear that the athletes who will cross the water this year will not properly represent her.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the invasion will be seen on the turf. Americans will be represented by home bred horses in nearly every event of importance on the English race courses. Montauk, the crack 3-year-old, owned by Mr. Richard Croker, is a prominent candidate for the English Derby. Rey el Santa Anita, winner of the American Derby in 1893; Sir Excess and Rey del Carreres, all well known and high class performers in this country, will also represent Mr. Croker. The racing colors of August Belmont, Pierre Lorillard, Duke & Wishard and Charles Littlefield will also be seen on the English turf. Ramapo, winner of the Suburban in 1894, is in Duke & Wishard's string.

Among the pugilistic stars who will visit England are Kid Lavigne, acknowledged champion lightweight of America; Bob Fitzsimmons, champion middleweight of the world; Steve O'Donnell, Johnny Lavack and many other clever ones. Kid Lavigne meets Dick Burge, who is regarded in England as invincible. Steve O'Donnell is billed to fight Owen Sullivan.

The defeat of Cornell last year has made American colleges keen to avenge the unfortunate Ithacans. Yale is regarded as the peer of all the others in rowing and will send a crew to Henley, and Americans will root hard to see the famous blue sculled to victory.

Many prominent professional bicycle riders, including John S. Johnson, Ray McDonald and George Banker, will tour through England, France and Germany in search of glory and prizes.

Teams from the Boston Athletic association and Princeton college are represented in the great Olympian games at Athens.

On the blue water America will be represented principally by the yacht Niagara, owned by Howard Gould. Niagara won many races last year, and there are still victories in store for her.

American trotters will be seen in France and Germany, large consignments of rare bred stock having been shipped during the winter. In short, there will be American competition in all branches of sport in Europe this year, and with an even break and no favors Uncle Sam's athletes will more than hold their own. John Bull had better lay in a good stock of excuses. He may need them before the sporting season ends in England.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Higher Education at Carey's Run.

The programme for an evening entertainment at the close of a term of school at Carey's Run, O., included a four round sparring match between John Mershon and James Lavender, the latter from a rival school district. Both men were present in full fighting costume, but Hiram Jordan, school director, interfered. The entertainment was consequently limited to declamations, readings and singing. Jordan was the only man present who objected to this unusual combination of science with literature and art, and he narrowly escaped mobbing. He had promised not to interfere.—Chicago Tribune.

### Needle In Him Forty-two Years.

Dr. Sharp, the Ohio state prison physician, recently removed from the body of James Morris, a federal prisoner, from Newark, O., a needle which he swallowed when he was a boy, 11 years old, 42 years ago.

Morris says the needle has pained him at different times and in different parts of his body all his life, and it was at one time in his right knee.

### An Experiment In High License.

Boston is about to make an experiment in high liquor license. Sixty hotels will be called on to pay $2,000 each instead of $1,500, as formerly, and the tax of retail dealers will be $1,000 each. These are said to be the highest licenses yet required in this country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Big Men of Lilliput.

Admiral Dot, the well known dwarf, who has exhibited himself all over the world, now runs a hotel at White Plains, N. Y. Major Atom, also in the same category, is the admiral's night clerk. They are the smallest bonifaces in the country, but they do a big business for all that.

### And There Are Lots of Them.

A Hoboken man asks a divorce on the ground of witchcraft. If witchcraft is to be a ground for divorce, every bewitching woman will lose her husband.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## ANTHONY HOPE ENGAGED.

**His Fiancee Evelyn Millard, Who Plays In His "Prisoner of Zenda."**

A dispatch from London states that Anthony Hope (Hawkins), the author, is engaged to Evelyn Millard, the young English actress who is at present playing the Princess Flavia in Mr. Hope's play, "The Prisoner of Zenda," at the St. James theater. The report was confirmed in New York by friends of the novelist. Miss Millard is described as an extremely pretty and accomplished actress. She made her debut three years ago in George Alexander's revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" in the title role. Since that time Miss Millard has had important roles in Mr. Alexander's productions. When he secured the English rights for "The Prisoner of Zenda," Edward Rose and Mr. Hope superintended the dramatization of it. At Mr. Hope's request Miss Millard was selected to take the leading role. She made a hit, and Mr. Hope fell in love with her.

ANTHONY HOPE.

Anthony Hope Hawkins is the son of the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, rector of St. Bride's, London. His uncle is Sir Henry Hawkins, famous as the "hanging judge." The author is 35 years old. He is a lawyer by profession.—New York Sun.

## BRAVE MAN, BRAVE DEED.

**One of Custer's Fighting Soldiers Given a Medal by Congress.**

Theodore W. Goldin, clerk of the circuit court of Janesville, Wis., has been presented with a bronze medal inscribed: "The Congress to Private Theodore W. Goldin of Troop G, Seventh United States Cavalry, For Most Distinguished Gallantry at the Little Big Horn River, Montana, July 26, 1876." General J. B. Doe, assistant secretary of war, presented the medal in the name of the president of the United States.

Colonel Goldin was a private in General Custer's fighting Seventh. When General Reno's command was besieged by 300 Indians, the wounded soldiers suffered under the blazing sun from a terrible thirst. Private Goldin, then a raw recruit, volunteered with three others to go down the bluff with a big camp kettle for water. All four came back, but the camp kettle, which they dragged between them, was pierced with bullets. Had it not been for canteens slung about their shoulders they would have brought back no water.

Long ago the other three men were decorated by congress. Colonel Goldin's modesty prevented the details of his achievement from being known, but his comrades were not content to let him remain in the background.

## WOULD ABOLISH CONGRESS.

**New York Business Men Say It Hinders the Return of Prosperity.**

There is a movement proposed among the business men of New York to abolish congress. They insist that the country will never recover its prosperity until jingo agitation ceases and the tariff is let alone. They say that every session of congress injures the country to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, which is directly due to attempts to make political capital in debate and legislation.

In the last congress it was the tariff, a prolonged agitation which unsettled commercial and industrial affairs and made it impossible for people to do business. This time it was first the Armenian question, then Venezuela and then Cuba, which has destroyed confidence to such an extent that everybody who has money locks it up in a safety vault, and those who haven't any are unable to earn it.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

### Terrors of the Situation.

The McKinley boom has encountered its first serious danger. The campaign poets have taken it up.—Buffalo Express.

## SPORT UP TO DATE.

A cablegram from Athens says 250 foreign athletes are entered for the Olympian games.

Kansas City is to have a 30 day turf meeting beginning May 23, with an announced total distribution of $35,000 in added money.

Albert Schock has gone to London, where he will compete in the six day bicycle race to be held there next month.

The Indianapolis Driving club has decided to give a running meeting the last of May, with $10,000 in stakes and purses. The trotting and pacing meeting will be given Aug. 17-22, and $40,000 has been voted for purses.

President Elliott of the League of American Wheelmen announces that by a unanimous vote of the executive committee of the L. A. W. it is decided to reduce the sanction fee for open race meets from $10 to $5, and $2 for each additional day. This fee was raised from $2 by the national assembly. The fee of $25 for national circuit race meets remains the same.

Here is the way Frank McKee now talks of his star baseball actor: "Anson was such a frappe that every time he entered the theater the steam pipes perspired ice water. He is such a chill that he could put on a linen duster and a golf hat and discover the north pole."

A rumor comes from New York that many of the leading bicycle manufacturers have combined aganst racing teams and agreed not to support any this season. But there are a few racing teams already signed.

## A BATH IN FINLAND.

### AN IMPORTANT AFFAIR THAT TAKES PLACE ONCE A MONTH.

**In a Public Bathhouse an Old Woman Turns on the Steam, and the Whole Village Population Is Cleaned—Then Comes a Siesta In the Cold Air.**

If you lived in as cold and uncomfortable a country as Finland, it is highly probable that you would never take a bath. Therefore you will appreciate this remarkable story, which proves the great virtue and bravery of the Finns. There are Finns no doubt who bathe every day; but, like the most of the real heroes of this world, they live and die in obscurity, unhonored and unsung.

There are, on the other hand, no Finns who do not take at least one bath a month. And this is a pretty high average when you consider that for all France the average is one bath a year for every Frenchman, and in Germany the average is seven-tenths of a bath a year for every German, and in England the average is one-half a bath a year for every Englishman. These are thin and poor averages when compared with the Finnish average of 12 baths a year a person.

But it is not the number of baths that is so interesting as the Finlander's method of taking those baths. Of course, even in such centers of civilization as Keitele, the people have long ceased to be quaint. But take a village like Trasborg, which is tucked away in an obscure corner of the banks of Ulea Trask, and you find the ancient and honorable Finnish bathing custom in full force.

On the banks of the lake about a quarter of a mile from the huddle of huts called Trasborg you will see a small log house with no windows and apparently with no door. All around the outside of this queer hut runs a bench, the back of which is the wall of the hut and the seat a single board supported by uprights.

There is no chimney. There is a box like a sentry shelter at a little distance from the hut, and it is from this box that an underground passage leads to the interior of the cabin.

On a certain day you will see a huge fire blazing near this cabin, and after it has been going for several hours you will observe that the old woman who has been watching the fire will reach into it with a huge pair of tongs and lift out a bowlder. The bowlder is red-hot.

She will drag this into the box and so through the underground passage. She will lay it finally in the center of the earthen floor of the cabin, and so she will go on, dragging redhot bowlders out of the fire and piling them up in a mound in the center of the cabin floor. When she has brought the last bowlder, she has a large mound, and the cabin is beginning to warm up.

In a corner of the cabin stands a huge barrel of water. She dips a bucket into the barrel and throws the water on the mound of rocks. Steam bursts from it. When she has thrown on half a dozen buckets, the cabin is choked with steam.

The joyous bathers begin to arrive. While the old woman has been making the steam the villagers have been getting ready. In every family there has been a grand disrobing.

And now from every hut burst the inhabitants, clad only in the simple, tight fitting and innocent garments with which nature has provided all her children. The weather is cold, bitter cold. But the hardy Finnish men, women and children are not disturbed.

They leap over the frozen ground, shouting with laughter and going at full speed to keep their blood circulating. The Finns are far from lovely to look upon, even when swathed in their winter garments of fur. In a state of nature they would never attract offers from painters or sculptors seeking models.

But they are so frank and so cheerful and so happy that one does not mind their squat bodies, their rolls of fat, their coarse and greasy skins. So they go bounding to the common bathhouse of the village, running races, tripping one another, jostling one another aside. All are in the merriest possible mood.

There is quite a scramble at the door of the sentry box, as so many arrive at the same time. But gradually they disappear until the whole village population is lying or sitting about on the shelves that line the interior walls of the cabin. The mothers have brought the babies. Not a soul is left in the village huts. It is a deserted village.

There are lively times in the bathhouse, as you may imagine. The women are all on one side, the men on the other, and forms can just be dimly made out by the dim tallow dip that sheds a faint, smoky light. The place is full of steam, and the temperature is away up toward blood heat. Hour after hour the ingenuous Finns lounge or sleep or gossip. They stay until they are thoroughly boiled out and the room begins to get chilly.

Then they sit outside the house on the bench. They do not mind the freezing air. They lounge about as if it were summer time, smoking, drinking, feeling clean and light hearted.

They do not destroy this pleasure by indulging too often. Once a month is often enough. Thirty days of quiet and then one day of the full, round joy of perfect cleanliness is just about right for keeping the balance adjusted.—Boston Post.

### Surprises of Travel.

A noble English lady who was over here several years ago and who was entertained by a number of prominent New Yorkers said one day to a countrywoman of ours:

"Everything here was such a surprise to me! Why, there are some houses where I have been in New York that are really very handsome."

"Yes," returned the other, "there are several that are fairly comfortable." And nobody even smiled.

## ILLUMINATED FACES.

**A Novel Lamp Shade on Which Are Pasted Photographs.**

The very latest thing in lamp shades becomes a picture frame as well. Colored photographs make the best effect, and those of platinum or sepia finish make the second choice. If unmounted, they are easier to handle. But nothing is necessary beyond the cardboard foundation and a sufficient number of faces to make a goodly showing.

Stagestruck young women select cards of their favorite actor in different characters, and so get illuminated views. Less enthusiastic girls are content with faces of their feminine friends.

In either case the process is the same. The shade proper of cardboard is first made upon a wired frame. That done, ovals of correct size and in sufficient number are cut, the pictures are laid in place and pasted over the back with thin muslin to hold them firm. As a finish a twisted ribbon with bows is painted about each frame and round the edges, or if the maker has sufficient skill a jeweled band is made to take its place.—New York Journal.

### Black Nightgowns Are the Latest.

New York women are wearing black tulle nightgowns. The material is black tulle and is so made up as to show the soft, graceful folds that are possible only to such a delicate and diaphanous fabric.

A deep rolling collar which forms a V at the neck is edged by a frill of rich black lace and is already recognized by clever women as a most becoming arrangement for a plump white throat. Folds of tulle sweep across the front of the gown, while the material is brought up at the left side beneath the collar and caught by a wide bow of cream white gauze ribbon. From this the tulle falls straight to the bottom in folds that cling closely to the figure, the bottom itself being untrimmed.

The sleeves are put in very full, but fall only to the elbow, where they are caught in and joined to a deep fall of lace. The last touch of color is supplied by the monogram of the wearer, elaborately wrought in cream colored silk at the left of the front.

This particular ornament is considered altogether indispensable by the devotees to this latest specimen of the most choice and exclusive lingerie. Extraordinary and unusual as they may seem, black nightgowns promise soon to become the reigning fad among fashionable dames.—Chicago Tribune.

### A Sermon on Hat Trimming.

Some time ago a London clergyman, in the course of a sermon, thus addressed the women in the congregation: "Some of you, my friends, followers of the gentle Christ, come to worship wearing great plumes or 'ospreys' in your hats and bonnets. Do you realize that this aigret plume only grows on the bird at the time of nesting, and that to obtain one such feather involves the cruel death not only of the beautiful white mother heron, but of the whole nestful of its nearly fledged offspring? What a price to pay for the pleasure of an aigret plume! What a travesty of religion to be able to come into church decked with an aigret feather and sing in the words of the Benedicite, 'Oh, all ye fowls of the air, bless ye the Lord, praise him and magnify him forever!'"

### A Mothers' Club.

An illustration of how a good work must extend itself and its influence is given by a "Round Robin" mothers' club of over 40 members in St. Paul. Their work is thorough and earnest; they read at home on lines mapped out by the Philadelphia center and hold most interesting weekly meetings. Now they have gone a step farther and are forming mothers' clubs throughout the city, and next year plan a school alliance which will bring mothers and teachers together. A more important movement than this last is not often undertaken by a club, although it is the natural result of thorough work and well directed enthusiasm.—St. Paul Correspondent.

### The Latest In Hairdressing.

The latest device in hairdressing is to make use of a coil of jute or curled hair, in other days called a "rat." This coil is much the shape of a very large cruller, and it is pinned exactly in the center of the head, one's own hair being first drawn through the opening in the center of the ring. When adjusted, the hair is twisted around this ring, and gives the effect of a very large coil of hair. In case the wearer's hair is not luxuriant, the cruller shaped piece is first lightly covered with hair the exact shade of these meager tresses.—New York Post.

### Cocoanut Pudding.

Mix 3 ounces of fine cake or bread crumbs with 2 ounces of butter, 2 ounces of caster sugar and 3 ounces of desiccated cocoanut, previously soaked in boiling milk. Add the yolks and whites—beaten separately—of 2 fresh eggs and half a pint of boiling milk with a pinch of salt. Pour into a buttered pie dish, place an edge of pastry round and bake in gentle oven until firmly set.

## FROM BOTTOM TO TOP

### EDWARD HINES, ONCE OFFICE BOY, NOW LUMBER KING.

**In 1878 He Dusted the Desks—In 1896 He Owns His Old Employer's Business. A Story of Hard Work and Thrift by a Chicago Boy.**

Office boy in 1878, millionaire in 1896. That is the record of Edward Hines. By a deal just carried through, involving over $500,000, Mr. Hines absorbed the business in which he began as an office boy 18 years ago. He now controls the largest lumber company in the world.

It includes planing mills, steam barges, blocks of docks and yards along the south branch of the Chicago river in the vicinity of Blue Island avenue.

All the schooling Edward Hines got was in the Chicago grammar schools. When he felt he had got a pretty fair hold on the three R's, he looked around for a job. He found one as office boy for the S. K. Martin Lumber company, one of the greatest firms in the business.

"Eddie," as they called him, kept his eyes open from the start. He made up his mind he was going to master the principle of buying what some man wants to sell and selling to the man that wants to buy. He also made it a rule to save a certain part of his pay, and he stuck to it.

He soon secured a thorough grasp of the lumber business, and his service became invaluable to the company. He was promoted successively to be clerk, bookkeeper, foreman, superintendent and finally general manager, the highest position in the gift of the company. Meanwhile he had practiced the precepts of "Poor Richard," and his savings amounted to a snug sum.

When he became manager, he tried to buy stock in the copmany. The firm's policy was against giving employees any interest, but because Hines was such a capable young man they made an exception and sold him a few shares. This was shortsighted on their part. The few shares did not make him feel as if he were a partner, and he wanted to be working for his own business.

The most surprised man in Chicago was S. K. Martin when he woke up one morning and learned that Mr. Hines had resigned and organized a rival company. Not only that, but Mr. Hines took with him several other important employees of the old company. They combined their capital, secured credit and the Edward Hines Lumber company at once launched into business.

It was a success from the beginning. The new company secured docks and yards under the shadow of the old company's plant. A keen rivalry sprang up, but on Aug. 19, 1894, the S. K. Martin company lost $500,000 by fire, and the Hines company forged ahead. The struggle continued until recently, when in consideration of a sum reported to be over $500,000 the Martin company was absorbed by the Hines company.

There is now no Martin company. It is all Hines. In 1895 the concern shipped 150,193,307 feet of lumber, which breaks all records for shipments by single firms. The office boy who attended to business is now the greatest lumber dealer in the world.—New York World.

## CONCERTS BY WIRE.

**Fifty Distant Cities Hear a Phonograph Performance.**

A novel concert, in the nature of an experiment, was given at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the other night. A phonograph was placed close to a telephone, the latter being connected with 50 or more cities within a radius of 400 miles.

The phonograph was then set to work. It turned out songs, recitations and band music for an hour.

The sounds were plainly transmitted to all cities on the circuit, embracing Pittsburg, Boston, Buffalo, New York and other points.

It is asserted that the sounds were more distinct as they came through the wires than when heard directly in front of the phonograph.

### Montreal's Ex-Exhibition.

The mayor of Montreal has issued a card to the public in which he says that the projected British Empire exposition, a private enterprise, which was never sanctioned by the city or government, has been abandoned.

The project of holding an international exhibition in 1897 is now under consideration. Meanwhile the public is warned against making any arrangements for the Montreal international exhibition this year, which will certainly not be held.

### The Difference Between Them.

Mrs. Lease is said to use cosmetics. But painting the face is not so bad as painting the town, a custom of some of our politicians of the masculine sex.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Gold Galore.

From smelter returns for the first quarter of the year The Rocky Mountain News predicts a gold production of $30,000,000 for Colorado in 1896.

### Spring Song.

When the ash tree buds, and the maples
And the osier wands are red,
And the fairy sunlight dapples
Dales where the leaves are spread,
The pools are full of spring water,
And winter's dead.

When the bloodroot blows in the tangle,
And the lithe brooks run,
And the violets gleam and spangle
The glades in the golden sun,
The showers are bright as the sunlight.
April has won.

When the color is free in the grasses,
And the martins whip the mere,
And the Maryland yellow throat passes
With his whistle quick and clear,
The willow is full of catkins.
May is here.

Then cut a reed by the river,
Make a song beneath the lime
And blow with your lips a-quiver
While your sweetheart carols the rhyme
The glamour of love, the lyric of life,
The springtime, the springtime!

—Duncan Campbell Scott in Truth.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 24 ..... 1896

The adjournment of the Democratic Convention marks an epoch in our history. Grave responsibilities rested on the shoulders of the bimetallic delegates who entered that convention, and great possibilities of success or failure hung upon their action. Upon their patriotism and wisdom, their ability to discern the responsibilities that devolved upon them and subordinate party ties and prejudice to the general weal, rested not alone the future of the Democratic party, but in a large measure the salvation of our country.

The producing classes looked with hope to the Democratic Convention to give them leadership, to name the candidate who would unite all bimetallists, who would point out the road to victory and the path to the disenthralment of our industrial classes from the grievious burdens that grind them down. More than ordinary responsibilities weighed upon those bimetallists who controlled the Chicago Convention. The duty of uniting bimetallists of all parties devolved upon them. They were called upon to speak, not alone for those bimetallic Democrats who chose them as their representatives, but for bimetallists of all parties. The responsibility of marshaling the producing classes against the money cliques, of naming a candidate who would be satisfactory not to Democrats alone but to Populists and bimetallic Republicans as well, fell to their lot, and upon their ability to discern such a man and their courage to choose him rested the prospects of uniting the bimetallic forces and of success.

Great were the possibilities of success that opened before the bimetallic Democrats who controlled the Chicago Convention; even greater were the chances of mistake and failure. To nominate a man from a purely partisan standpoint was to court defeat. Confronted with a bolt of the gold Democrats, it was and is evident that, unless bimetallists of all parties could be united on the nominee of the convention, the success of such nominee at the polls would be impossible; that the silver Democrats by themselves were and are in a hopeless minority, just as are the Populists and bimetallic Republicans; and that the only hope of victory lay, as it now lies, in uniting all bimetallists. It was this task of choosing a candidate acceptable to all bimetallists that lay before the Democratic convention, and upon the ability of the delegates to that convention to fulfill it satisfactorily rested the possibility of success.

To say that the bimetallists in the Chicago Convention took full advantages of the possibilities that lay before them, to say that they took such action as will insure the union of bimetallists of all parties on the platform there adopted, and in support of the nominee there named, would be idle. It is to be regretted that those who drafted the platform did not rise above partisanship. The financial planks deploring the evils of the appreciating gold standard and pledging the party to the restoration of silver to its time honored place as full legal tender money side by side with gold, are clear cut and unequivocal as are the planks condemning the issue and sale of bonds for gold, demanding that the sovereign power over all issues of paper money shall be vested in the government and denouncing the surrender of this power to the banks, but the references to the protective system are distinctly partisan in spirit, and anything but conciliatory to those bimetallists who believe in protection, and without whose aid Democratic success is impossible.

In short the platform does not rise to the occasion. A crisis confronts our producing classes, and it cannot be met with success unless all true Americans will put patriotism before partisanship. The money cliques arrayed in defense of the appreciating gold standard that is sapping the vitality of our people, are bold, aggressive and united. They are leaving no stone unturned to saddle the appreciating gold standard on our people and their efforts will be crowned with success unless bimetallists of all parties can be brought to stand shoulder to shoulder and cast their votes for a common candidate representing the interests of our producing classes and standing for financial independence as opposed to Major McKinley and the money cliques, financial bondage and subserviency to the dictation of the creditor classes of Great Britian. For bimetallists to divide against themselves is to play into the hands of the money cliques who are striving, through the agency of an appreciating dollar, to enslave our people.

It is therefore a misfortune that a partisan spirit should pervade the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention and the convention that sought to unite all bimetallists under the Democratic banner and to marshal the forces of the producing classes against the money cliques, showed little wisdom in bringing into the platform and in a partisan spirit denunciations of the protective system to which all protectionists must take exception. We believe bimetallism and protection to be inseparable, just as we believe gold-monometallism to mean free trade, and there are thousands of bimetallists, hitherto Republicans and now protestionists who hold this belief in accord with us.

We repeat that the declarations in the Democratic platform anent the tariff are not conducive to the support of the candidate standing on that platform by protectionists. But for protectionists who see that under gold monometallism protection can be but a mere sham, who recognize the folly of building up a tariff barrier with one hand with a view to checking imports while holding to silver using peoples a bounty, in the shape of a premium on gold, which will enable them to ride over such tariff duties, who perceive the inutility of tariff duties to bring renewed prosperity to our manufacturers so long as our farming classes, their customers, are impoverished, who see that the home market must be made worth having before its preservation to our manufacturers can bring them prosperity and who see that prosperity to our agricultural classes will only come with better prices and that under the appreciating gold standard prices must continue to fall; for protectionists who see all this there is only one thing to do and that is to do what they can to restore bimetallism by giving their votes for the Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska.—*The American.*

# COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

P. REDDY, J. C. CAMPBELL and W. H. METSON, Copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of REDDY, CAMPBELL & METSON, Plaintiffs,
vs.
JAMES HINES, Defendant.
} Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of June, 1896, in the above entitled action wherein P. Reddy, J. C. Campbell & W. H. Metson, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against James Hines, defendant, on the 15th day of June 1896, which said decree was on the 17th day of June, 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No 1 of said Court at page 591; I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit: The south east one-quarter of the north-west one quarter, the north one-half of the south west one-quarter, the south east one-quarter of the south-west one-quarter, the north-west one-quarter of the south-east one quarter and the south one-half of the south east one quarter of Section twenty three (23), and the north-east one-quarter of the north west one-quarter and the north one-half of the north east one quarter of Section twenty six [26], all in Township eleven [11] South, Range thirty-four [34] East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; together with all water, water rights and water ditches appurtenant thereto, and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiffs' judgment with interest thereon and costs to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

E. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Dated, Independence, July 1st, 1896.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
June 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIRESHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of sections 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, fc'l 33, 35 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼, N W ¼ and S ½ of 21, the N E ¼ of 27.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

The S ½ of Section 13, the S ½ S W ¼ and S ½ S E of 15, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of 17, all of fractional 19, the N W ¼, N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼, the N E ¼, S E ¼, the N ½ S W ¼ and S W ¼ S W ¼ of Section 21, all of 23, 25, 27 and 29, fractional 31, the N ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ S E ¼ and W ½ of 33, all of 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 36.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 25, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 29, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, the W ½ N E ¼, the S W ¼ S E ¼ and W ½ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, fc'l 19, fc'l 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 23, all of 25, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional Sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.


EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 25, 1896 tf.


# Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENDE, CAL.,
June 24 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1281 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 394.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and State of California, and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 37 and 45 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 37 and 45 being as follows:

**Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 59° E. 537 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 30° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with drifts &c. at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 39° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S. R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline some 300 feet in depth. S. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 19 x 12 building. S. 32½° W. 469 links distant center of stable 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68° degrees W. 13.32 chs. 879.1-10ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marded Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

**Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) This I set for the North east corner of The Last Chance Mine No 2; whence bears N. 56½° E. 111.0 chs. distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 59° W. 3.32 chs. 213.2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 15½° E. 40 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 75½° W. 60 links distant a shaft, N 78¼ W. 770 links distant a shaft. S. 60° W. 2.51 chs. 165.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2. x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft high.) 15.48 chs. 1021.7-10 ft. ascending 1 about 10° to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 70° E. 184 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 3.29 chs. descending 1 about 20° to a wagon road. 4.26 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 5.50 chs. to bed of canyon. 7.21 chs. to bed of canyon. 9.01 chs. 594.7- to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South-west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears N. 51½° W. 1.22 links distant a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundry N 65½ E. 10.41 chs descending 1. about 10° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. 11.22 chs 740.5-10 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W. B. No V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) Thence N. 39° E 4.15 chs. to a wagon road and west side of wash. 4.97 chs. 328.02 ft to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S. R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 6.15 chs to East side of wash. 8.75 chs. 577.5-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the Northwest corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N 17½° W. 860 links distant the ¼ sec. corner between sec. 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E. and sec. 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E. M. D. B. & M. Thence S. 9½ E. 5.63 chs. 371.6 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 39° E. 537 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No 2. S. 30° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. deep with drifts &c at bottom. 9.36 chs. to wagon road. 11.70 chs. 772.2 to place of beginning.

Containing 19.88 acres.

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with Iode Line No 2. Eureka Quartz Mine.**

Thence Variation 15° 10' E. N. 39° W. 5.57 chs. 367.6 ft. to a point, thence N. 60° W. 13.18 chs. 869.6 ft to a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone.

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S., R 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R 41 E M. D. M.**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft base, 2ft high.) Thence Var. 15° 10' E. N. 17½° W. 8.06 chs. 532.0 ft. to a mound of stone on ¼ section between Section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.


MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.


# Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the Southwest Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70½ deg. W. .56 chs. 3.93 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. 8 ft. S. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S. 6 W. S. 73½ deg. W. 268 links distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence .10 chs. to bed of canyon. S. 76 deg. W. 5.49 chs. 362.30 ft. ascending L about 25 deg. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 89½ deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N. 85½ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 8½ deg W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft. deep. S. 8½ deg. W. 340 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base & 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

**Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and Last Chance S. E. cor. No. I I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. 1 South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E. 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Var. 15 deg. 10 min. E. on South boundary S. 72½ deg. W. 9.45 chs. descending to bed of canyon N. E. & S. W. 10.93 chs 721.4-10 ft. ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 88½ deg. E. 127 links distant bed of canyon and 184 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon. 10.95 chs. 722.7-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 67 deg. W. 170 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E. corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9½ deg. W. 40 chs to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 300 ft. to to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base & 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493.6 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. (mound 4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76½ deg. E. 10.70 chs. 706.2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. R. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 67½ deg. E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68½ deg. E. 5.20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.34 chs. 748.4 10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base 2 ft high.) whence bears N. 9½ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock and No. 2 at South end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18.27 chs. and ¼ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 Tps. 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 36 deg. 23 m.n. 54 sec. E. 22.89 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 9½ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3.47 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.61 chs. 304.26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II and S. W. L. L. N. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.08 chs. to wagon road. 8.97 chs. 592.0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17.785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17.785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROBATE OF WILL

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Court House, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, and for hearing the application of I. J. Woodin, for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration with the will annexed thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner.
Dated June 27th, A. D. 1896


BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


MISCELLANEOUS

# Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 10th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 9, 1896, when such registeration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registeration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Noterary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registeration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Fish Springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

Dated May 22, 1896.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Men's furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS
THE NUCLEUS

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS. - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 12:25 p m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:20 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's t

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 24.....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coron .....I. J. WOODIN.
Surve (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist..... .FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz.....$ | .68¾ |
| Antimony..... | 8½ |
| Borax, refined, in car lots..... | 6½ |
| Pig lead..... | 4.00 |
| Copper..... | .17 |
| Tin..... | 14½c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Bridge, Mrs. T. W. — Bland, Mrs. Lilly
Arcularius, Wm. — Holland, Mrs. D.
Gish, A. E. — Munroe, Geo. H. (3)
Peiler, Dr. A. J. — Scovil, T. B.
Vepar, Ricardo — Walter, C. L. (2)
Biderd, Frank

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

STERLING—At Bishop, July 18, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sterling, twins—son and daughter.

Are you registered? If not, why not?

Fred Holbert came down from Alvord on Wednesday's train.

Miss Wonacott, of Bishop, is visiting friends in Independence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Corklin were down from Aberdeen on Wednesday.

Mrs. T. Webb and Mrs. P. H. Mack returned from Onion valley yesterday.

Mrs. J. R. Moffett left Wednesday afternoon on a visit to friends in Lone Pine.

Bert Rhine returned on Thursday morning from a short business trip to San Francisco.

Walter Ober, of Big Pine, who has been dangerously ill for some time past, is slowly convalescing.

Miss Emma Chalfant, of Bishop, is visiting her friend Miss Lena Thomsen, of Fort Independence.

Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens came down from Bishop on Wednesday, and is visiting friends in this locality.

It is reported that Mr. Joseph Shelly, of Bishop, and Mrs. Emma O'Neal, of Napa, formerly of Bishop, were united in marriage at Napa City, July 15, 1896.

J. Sub Johnson, Tax-Collector of Tulare county, A. M. Squires, a newspaper man, and J. A. Stewart passed through Independence Tuesday on their way to Mt. Whitney.

It commenced raining here Wednesday morning, with showers throughout the day and evening. Enough rain fell to settle the dust and brighten things up generally.

Miss Edna Shepherd, of Los Angeles, arrived on Saturday last on a visit to relatives in this section. At present she is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn, of Independence.

Miss Isabella Watterson, who had been visiting with friends in Independence and vicinity for a few days during the past week, returned to her home at Bishop on Tuesday last.

J. S. McQueen, D. D. S., came down from Bishop last Friday and has rooms in the Norman House. He will remain but a short time longer, and those having work in his line should call on him as soon as possible.

A garden in town yields potato vines which measure fifty-two inches in hight, with potatoes about the size of beans. The owner calls them McKinley spuds—the vines afford high protection and no nutriment at the bottom.

When I have lots of gold in my possession, said a Pomona man the other day, I am a gold bug; when I have lots of silver, I am a silver man; when I have a stack of paper money, I am a paper man, but when I haven't a darned cent, I am a Populist.

Away up on Symmes' Creek, the other day, a gentleman found a long, funnel-shaped fishnet, set to entrap trout. He promptly burned the contrivance and would have liked to incinerate the makers thereof as well. A local organization, devoted to the energetic protection of game of all kinds, is badly needed.

A petition asking for the re establishment of the Western Union Telegraph office at Rhine's store is being circulated, and generally signed by our people. The petition will be forwarded to Supt. Jaynes forthwith, and we may confidently expect to again have direct telegraphic communication with the outside world in the very near future.

### Newsy Items from the Lake Side Resorts.

Rain commenced to fall in Keeler Wednesday morning at about 7 o'clock and it rained hard all day. About half an inch fell, which laid the dust and made every thing look fresh and spring like again.

Miss Edna Matlack, of Independence, is visiting with Mrs. J. J. Morton of Keeler for a while.

There was a fire at the pumping station about five miles from Cerro Gordo some time Tuesday and the pump house and three water tanks were burned. This fire will probably cause the temporary shutting down of the Cerro Gordo mines for at least thirty days or more, until the water tanks can be rebuilt, as the water supply at Cerro Gordo is now short. Mr. W. J. Jenkins, the foreman for Mr. Boland, brought the news down and informed Mr. Boland by telegraphing to San Francisco.

Robt. Lockett has gone to work for P. Clinton at Cerro Gordo.

Jeff Riggs and family have moved from Keeler to Lone Pine and will remain at Boland's ranch for a few months.

Mrs. Aaron Reynolds went to Georges Creek Tuesday afternoon for a few months visit with relatives and friends during the hot weather.

John Knupple, of Cerro Gordo, shipped about seventeen tons of silver ore from his mine to Selby & Co., about ten days ago.

Mining matters are quieter than ever in this section as there seems to be no work being done to speak of and no ore for shipment.

Frank Fitzgerald went out to his mine at Modock Tuesday and took some miners with him. He will soon be shipping ore again.

Mrs. F. Fitzgerald returned to Lone Pine Tuesday to visit relatives there.

R. Penaluna has gone to Modock to work for Mr. Fitzgerald.

R. C. Long, who formerly worked in Keeler and also drove stage for Miller, is at present foreman of a mine in Randsburg district and writes that the camp is a good one and lively one too.

Arthur Noyes is working at Shepherd's hotel for awhile as he is tired of lead mining.

Sam Thomas has turned out his eight or ten animals on pasture at Georges Creek till the ore hauling picks up a little.

Yours, hastily,
BRYAN.

### Of Interest to Miners.

The United States Supreme Court has made a decision in the case of Haws vs. Victoria Copper Mining Co., reversing all the precedents of older decisions and the customary practice of miners in locating mining claims. It has held that a valid mining location may be made without marking the boundaries on the ground or even of posting a notice on the ground located. The practical effect of this adds additional uncertainty to the mining titles based on location only. Under it old locations supposed to be invalid by reason of not being marked on the ground can be revived, to the injury of locators who have in good faith definitely marked their claims. Despite the decision, it is preferable that locators should carefully mark their claims out on the ground so that they can be readily traced and identified as the boundaries of a mining location. Also, the notice should preferably be posted on the ground and maintained there. This course will certainly be a protection against any subsequent locator, though, under the decision referred to, it would not avail against a prior locator who did not mark his claim boundaries or post any notice on the claim. Another point on which the decision bears is the location of two or more claims on the same lode by the same locator. This is inferentially validated. Also, two or more adjoining placer locations may be made by the same locator—in fact, there is no limit to the amount of territory one locator can tie up without incurring any expense except the minor one of recording, from January 1st of one year to the 31st of December of the following year. Is Senator Stewart going to live forever?
—*Min. and Sci. Press.*

### Register.

Have you registered? Only two more weeks remain in which to complete the roll and over 500 voters must get registered within that time if a full vote is to be had this year. Every citizen should understand that he cannot vote if his name is not on the Great Register, and he cannot register this year, and be entitled to vote, unless he does so on or before Saturday, August 8th. It matters not whether an elector moves next week or not. He should register right away. With his name on the roll he is all right, he can get a transfer from one precinct to another (within the county) upon making affidavit, up to within twenty-seven days before the election. But after Aug. 8th the books will close and there will be no way for him to have a voice in the election of public officers if he has neglected to place it there. Less than 625 names have so far been received for enrollment by Mr. Hession, our County Clerk, and it is feared that quite a number of Inyo's voters will be disfranchised if they do not make haste in consulting the Clerk or his deputies. Mr. Hession appointed deputies throughout the county so as to make it convenient as possible for voters. If any of them get left, they have only themselves to blame as every means for their accommodation had been provided.

The following is the law in regard to transfers for voters: "Any elector who has registered and thereafter moved his residence to another precinct in the same county, thirty days before an election, may have his registration transferred to such other precinct upon his application verified by oath setting forth the change of residence and containing the other facts required for original registration."

Next week we will let our readers know what the people have done and what they intend doing for this year's Fair.

### Letter From South Africa.

MAFEKING, S. AFRICA,
May 20, 1896.

SIR:—Perhaps it would interest some of your readers in the mining camps of the Inyos and of Goler to hear of the fate of a couple of their brethren here on the Dark Continent. The men to whom I refer are Palmer and Johnson, who were among the very first killed by the Matabeli in the present war. Palmer had been a mining engineer and Johnson I had formerly known as a railroad man at San Bernardino. Both had been mining last year in Arizona.

About the beginning of January they started from Los Angeles on their long "trek" of fourteen thousand miles. Almost from the start ill-luck attended them and pursued them with strange persistency. While coming up the "solent" to Southhampton the German steamer "Spree," on which they were, ran ashore on the Isle of Wight and remained there five days. Next they sailed from Southhampton, on the twenty-first of December, on the crack Union liner the "Scot." Happening to be a passenger on this boat myself I immediately recognized Johnson, and we had some long "yarning" about the old Coast and old times.

However, bad times were in store for us just now and the next four days we had an experience of a storm in the Bay of Biscay, that nobody on board would be anxious to repeat. On Christmas day, in the midst of storm, thunder and lightning, we half steamed, half drifted into Vigo Bay, with the twin screws of the "Scot" in an unworkable condition. Hardly had the ship her anchor down when the body of a young lady, who had died during the storm, was sent ashore to be buried in the vine clad hills of Spain.

After a week at Vigo I managed to get away on the first steamer that called in. There were not enough vacant berths for all and lots were drawn to decide who were to go. Here I said *adios* to both the Californians, neither of whom I was to see again.

Two months later, here in Mafeking, I heard the news of the first massacre in Matabeleland and that Palmer and Johnson were among the victims. The Inspector of mounted police here tells me that when Palmer was starting on the stage coach for Buluwayo he remarked: "Well, I've got so far with two shipwrecks and I guess I don't want another on this trip."

Just six weeks later he and his "pard" were lying dead and mutilated on the banks of the Lowe Gwelo—assagaied by their own Matabele boys.

Yours, &c., &c.
GEORGE H. BAILEY.

### From Aberdeen.

Mrs. J. W. Calloway and little daughter, who have been visiting friends in Oregon for the last two months, returned to Aberdeen on Monday's train.

Mr. A. A. Neil has received a consignment of bacon from the East. Producers and consumers are making a great mistake, or this would not be. There is no reason why all the bacon consumed in Owen's valley should not be produced here, and the money paid out for eastern bacon and on freight, kept at home and expended in home improvements.

Mrs. May Jones returned from Bishop last Friday.

AURORA.

### To the People of Inyo County.

YIELDING TO THE IMPORTUNITIES OF my hosts of Inyo County friends expressed in petitions, letters and personally, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, at the approaching election in November.

The office being a non-partisan one, and as those who have so cordially invited me to seek the office represent all political parties, it would be pleasing to me to be the candidate of the people irrespective of party.

Respectfully,
N. D. ARNOT.

June 24, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

[Official.]

## Auditor's Report.

Qqarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quanter ending June 30, 1896.

June 30. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between March 31, 1896 and June 30, 1896:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total warrants drawn | | $9,888 57 |
| General Exp. Fund | 1,223 62 | |
| Salary Fund | 3,510 84 | |
| School Fund | 3,746 23 | |
| Hospital Fund | 506 85 | |
| Bridge Fund | 52 05 | |
| Road Dist. No. 1 | 156 50 | |
| Road Dist. No. 2 | 257 78 | |
| Road Dist. No. 3 | —— — | |
| Road Dist. No. 4 | 270 00 | |
| Road Dist. No. 5 | 154 00 | |
| | $9,888 57 | $9,888 57 |

June 30. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo Countys' total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| County Bonds | | 62,000 00 |
| Old Indebtedness | | 990 00 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County' total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| Cash in Treasury | | 12,248 71 |
| Remaining indebtedness | | 50,741 84 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.
D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved July 10, 1896.
FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Official.)

## Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1896. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Apr. 1896. Cash on hand .....$ | 9,577 83 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector.. | 837 99 |
| P A Chalfant, Assessor..... | 427 01 |
| Thos Hughes, on redemption .. | 22 50 |
| B M Leete, " " .... | 11 57 |
| John Eldred, " " .... | 23 46 |
| R W Blake " " .... | 14 54 |
| E H Blake, " " .... | 14 54 |
| A. M Given, Tax-Collector fees | 25 00 |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees..... | 52 20 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees.... | 33 10 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees..... | 69 25 |
| A V Davidson, fine Just Court. | 10 00 |
| E H Edwards, Int on State Land | 11 20 |
| E H Edwards, Int on State Ld. | 32 00 |
| | 11,167 19 |
| May A. M. Given, Tax-Collector.. | 8,361 38 |
| A. M. Given, Sheep License .... | 757 50 |
| P. A. Chalfant, Assessor..... | 481 49 |
| W H Graham, on redemption.... | 4 22 |
| Geo Huckaby, on redemption... | 24 42 |
| W G Dixon, on redemption .... | 1 52 |
| Alena Mills, on redemption..... | 15 88 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees..... | 46 00 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees... | 79 30 |
| A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees. | 39 00 |
| A M Given, Sheriff fees..... | 12 70 |
| P A Chalfant error..... | 40 |
| J R Turner, Int State Land..... | 342 40 |
| C & G Ry Co. 2d installment tax | 1,449 05 |
| State Treasurer ..... | 1,000 00 |
| " " Commissions.. | 11 34 |
| " " Refund Tax ... | 3 77 |
| | 21,788 86 |
| June A. M. Given, Tax-Collector.. | 1,016 00 |
| A M Given, Sheep License..... | 1,582 50 |
| P A Chalfant, Assessor ..... | 768 50 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees | 52 00 |
| A M Given, Sheriff fees ..... | 15 00 |
| D J Hession, Clerk fees..... | 25 75 |
| D. J Hession, Recorder fees.... | 66 00 |
| John F Summers, on redemption | 23 50 |
| Mrs C Delaney Int State Land.. | 8 00 |
| Wm Stewardson int State Land. | 22 40 |
| Jacob Hodge Int State Land.... | 45 62 |
| | 27,414 13 |

DISBURSEMENTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apr. Salary..... | 1,310 88 | |
| Bridge ..... | 52 05 | |
| General Expense..... | 890 87 | |
| Hospital..... | 496 85 | |
| Sunday Road Districts..... | 708 28 | |
| Round Valley School..... | 7 50 | |
| Warm Spring School ..... | 10 00 | |
| Bishop School..... | 342 00 | |
| Irving School ..... | 110 00 | |
| Riverside School..... | 158 00 | |
| Union School ..... | 170 00 | |
| Fish Spring School ..... | 47 70 | |
| Lone Pine School ..... | 74 75 | |
| Milton School ..... | 163 75 | |
| Independence School..... | 128 35 | |
| Tabouse School ..... | 78 42 | |
| Station School..... | 75 00 | |
| Union School Library..... | 3 70 | |
| | | 4,918 85 |
| May State General ..... | 3,325 35 | |
| Big Pine Bond ..... | 65 00 | |
| Union Bond ..... | 337 50 | |
| Bishop Bond ..... | 924 00 | |
| Salary ..... | 1,060 98 | |
| Hospital..... | 30 00 | |
| General Expense ..... | 34 05 | |
| Lone Pine School ..... | 106 25 | |
| Milton School..... | 5 58 | |
| Station School..... | 45 00 | |
| Valley School..... | 16 00 | |
| Irving School ..... | 110 00 | |
| Independence School..... | 61 59 | |
| Union School..... | 163 00 | |
| Round Valley School..... | 50 | |
| Tabouse School..... | 60 00 | |
| Warm Springs School..... | 322 00 | |
| Big Pine School..... | 51 00 | |
| Bishop School..... | 150 00 | |
| Big Pine Special..... | 56 00 | |
| Station School Library..... | 50 85 | |
| | | 12,531 50 |
| June, General Expense..... | 298 70 | |
| Salary Fund..... | 1,099 98 | |
| Hospital Fund ..... | 30 00 | |
| Independence School..... | 23 84 | |
| Milton School ..... | 38 15 | |
| Big Pine School..... | 230 30 | |
| Tabouse School ..... | 57 00 | |
| Irving School ..... | 110 00 | |
| Valley School..... | 9 65 | |
| Station School..... | 16 25 | |
| Lone Pine School..... | 49 47 | |
| Bishop School ..... | 179 35 | |
| Round Valley School ..... | 33 85 | |
| Riverside School..... | 175 06 | |
| Warm Springs School..... | 3 75 | |
| Union School ..... | 124 65 | |
| Bishop Library..... | 51 52 | |
| Round Valley Library..... | 19 80 | |
| Riverside Library..... | 25 85 | |
| Big Pine Library ..... | 2 15 | |
| Milton Library..... | 54 90 | |
| | | 15,165 42 |
| Cash ..... | | 12,248 71 |
| | | 27,414 13 |

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the Salary Fund ..... | $ 2934 28 | |
| General Expense ..... | 1612 69 | |
| Hospital ..... | 246 24 | |
| Bond ..... | 1041 02 | |
| Bishop School special ..... | 5 13 | |
| Unapportioned County ..... | 196 20 | |
| State General ..... | 569 26 | |
| State School ..... | | 1269 00 |
| General Road ..... | 221 32 | |
| Road District No. 1 ..... | 126 22 | |
| Road District No. 2 ..... | 219 64 | |
| Road District No. 3 ..... | 126 66 | |
| Road District No. 4 ..... | 65 55 | |
| Road District No. 5 ..... | 68 24 | |
| Road Poll Tax ..... | 362 30 | |
| Bridge ..... | 79 68 | |
| Institute ..... | 23 00 | |
| Teachers' Library ..... | 15 74 | |
| Property Tax ..... | 997 95 | |
| County School ..... | 28 73 | |
| To the school Districts: | | |
| Riverside ..... | 65 25 | |
| Round Valley ..... | 48 44 | |
| Irving ..... | 146 86 | |
| Bishop ..... | 134 40 | |
| Station ..... | 96 74 | |
| Warm Springs ..... | 159 37 | |
| Big Pine ..... | 16 57 | |
| Milton ..... | 96 83 | |
| Independence ..... | 113 41 | |
| Fish Springs ..... | 47 04 | |
| Union ..... | 50 47 | |
| Lone Pine ..... | 458 36 | |
| Liberty ..... | 01 | |
| Valley ..... | 21 | |
| Tabouse ..... | 2 58 | |
| To the various School district Libraries: | | |
| Milton ..... | 2 12 | |
| Round Valley ..... | 1 69 | |
| Irving ..... | 52 32 | |
| Bishop ..... | 118 65 | |
| Station ..... | 7 49 | |
| Warm Springs ..... | 25 91 | |
| Big Pine ..... | 59 35 | |
| Independence ..... | 20 21 | |
| Union ..... | 24 45 | |
| Riverside ..... | 71 | |
| Lone Pine ..... | 20 95 | |
| Fish Springs ..... | 5 72 | |
| Liberty ..... | 1 25 | |
| Tabouse ..... | 16 25 | |
| Valley ..... | 1 25 | |
| To the various School District building Funds: | | |
| Independence ..... | 3 00 | |
| Fish Spring ..... | 19 84 | |
| Independence Bond ..... | 60 53 | |
| Bishop Bond (old) ..... | 71 02 | |
| Union Bond ..... | 28 96 | |
| Bishop Bond (new) ..... | 95 21 | |
| Big Pine Bond ..... | 33 34 | |
| Fish Springs Bond ..... | 24 70 | |
| Lone Pine Bond ..... | 1,461 30 | |
| | 13,517 71 | |
| Cash on hand ..... | | 12,248 71 |
| | | 13,517 71 |

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed July 6, 1896.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Approved July 10, 1896.
FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.


## LEECE & WATTERSON,

### BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.

SUCCESSORS TO STERLING & LEECE.

THE STUDEBAKER IS THE BEST.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—AND—

VEHICLES.

STOVES, RANGES and FITTINGS.

Get our prices—it will pay you.

We are sole agents for Bishop and district for

DEERING MOWERS Mowers, Reapers, Binders.

ADRIANCE ADRIANCE Buckeye Mowers, Extras

HOLLINGSWORTH Tiger Rakes,

OLIVER Chill'd Plows and Extras.

STUDEBAKER MANUFACTURING CO.

BLACKSMITHS', CARPENTERS', BUIDERS', MINERS', & & PROSPECTORS',

SUPPLIES.

☞ We carry the Largest Stock of Hardware, Agate and Tinware, Agricultural Implements and Painters' Supplies this side of Reno.

All kinds **work and repairs done in Tin, Copper and Sheet Metal** on short notice. A call kindly solicited. All orders by mail shall receive prompt and careful attention.

## SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

## JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

A. E. WEBSTER, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

☞LOWEST PRICES.☜

REID & WEBSTER.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and $1.50 |
| Board, per week | $5.00 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

☞Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

**HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS**

Will commence its sixth year August 4th. It is a first-class Home School and prepares boys for admission to any University, or Technical School, or for active business. Full information and catalogue can be had by addressing

IRA G. HOITT, Ph. D.,
BURLINGAME, CAL.

**A Great Claimant Destitute.**

Mrs. J. H. Peralta-Reavis, the claimant to a fortune of $300,000,000, is lying sick unto death at Denver after a serious fight with inflammatory rheumatism that prostrated her for six weeks. She is absolutely without resources, and is taking in washing for a living. Even at this her existence is precarious, owing to the failure of health. Until recently she lived at the Gilpin, a fashionable flat, but had to leave on account of her funds running low on account of the failure of remittances to arrive from her brother in Kentucky.

**For the Whist Championship.**

At a meeting of the American Whist league held a few days ago it was decided to hold the annual tournament at the Oriental hotel, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., June 22 to 27 inclusive. The league is made up of several state associations, and its membership includes nearly 400 clubs. Each club is allowed to enter a team of four men, and the winners will receive a silver trophy valued at $500, the same to be emblematic of the whist championship of this country.

**RESPONSIVE BOTH TO HARSH AND SWEET SOUNDS.**

The nerves are often painfully acute. When this is the case, the best thing to be done is to seek the tonic and tranquillizing assistance of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a superb nervine. No less beneficial is it for dyspeptic, bilious, malarial, rheumatic, bowel and kidney complaints. Use with persistent regularity. A wineglassful before retiring confers sleep.

"Is Jackson Parke a careful man?" "Is he? Well, I should say so. Do you know he won't carry home a sausage from the butcher shop without first getting it tagged.

**HOW'S THIS!**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

**MORPHINE HABIT.**

DR. J. C. ANTHONY, 68 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal., will Furnish Home Treatment of "SOTERIA" at $5 to the first 100 who apply. All correspondence strictly confidential. "SOTERIA" has never failed to cure the habit.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865. J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ills.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

**Gladness Comes**

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

**BICYCLES** Sold on Installments, $20 balance eight months. I. J. Truman & Co, San Francisco.

**Liebold Harness Co.,** 110 McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

**EVERYTHING** you want, almost at **Smith's Cash Store,** 414-418 Front St, San Francisco. "Home Circle" free

**Pacific Academy** Academy Sciences Bld'g, San Francisco, Commercial & English training. Teachers prepared for examination.

**HARNESS AND SADDLERY** BEST AND CHEAPEST. C. L. Haskell, 511 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAILEY, PORTER, BAILEY & CO., Miners and Assayers, Dealers in Mining Properties. Refer Selby Smelting & L'd Co. 415½ Montgomery St., S. F.

**WHITE Washing Tree Spraying Machines** from $3 to $50. Agents wanted for New Line o Telephones. Catalogue, 7 Spear St., San Francisco

**Oakland Business College** OAKLAND, CAL. Send for the College Journal.

**THE WONDER** NOVELTIES in Millinery. Large Stock—Low Prices, 1026 Market St., San Francisco.

**Attend Stiehl's** The best and most economical BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

**AGENTS WANTED** ELDRIDGE AND BELVIDERE BICYCLES, Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co., San Francisco. Send for Catalogue.

**HOTEL FAIRMOUNT,** BEN F. TRUE, Prop. Family Hotel. **Newly Furnished.** S. F. $1.50 per day. Special Rates, month or week

**Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal.** Send for Circular and Specimens.

**McCUNE CYCLES.** For Strength, Durability & Speed. Send for catalogue. Armes & Dallam, Coast Agts. 232 Front St., S. F.

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**AGENTS WANTED, Ladies or Gentlemen** in every town, for one of the best selling articles made. Used by every man, woman and child. **Fredricks Sanitary Tooth Brush and Tongue Cleaning Attachment.** Endorsed by all the leading physicians and dentists. Send 15c. for sample. Retails for 25c and 50c. WILL & FINK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

# ALL PARIS IS EXCITED

## A YOUNG WOMAN WARNS HUMANITY OF COMING DISASTERS.

**She Claims to Be an Intermediary of the Angel Gabriel—No One Doubts She Is Sincere—Religious Circles Excited Over the Matter.**

An enormous sensation is being caused in Paris by the seances given by a young woman of 25, named Henriette Condon, in the Rue de Parades. She claims to be a direct intermediary of the Archangel Gabriel, who has been specially selected to warn humanity of coming disasters to Europe.

The girl asserts that a vision of the archangel appeared to her in August last as she was sitting quietly on a sofa at home, and since then she has been under the influence of the archangel. It was only recently, however, that she gained full knowledge of the power that was being exercised over her.

This strange case has become public, and now fashionable Paris jostles on the staircase and in the anteroom in order to obtain the ten minutes' conversation which the girl accords to each person who is furnished with a letter of introduction.

There is no question that her motives are above suspicion, her parents being eminently respectable. No money or gifts of any sort are asked for or accepted. The utmost that can be said in her disfavor is that she is probably a neurotic.

While Zola, mindful of Lourdes, hesitates to compare with Bernadette Soubirons, Dr. Guinon of L'Ecole de la Salpetriere declares she is either mad or in a state of somnambulism, probably the latter.

Meantime the visionary exercises a powerful influence on all consulting her, as people do in hundreds from 10 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night.

Women are particularly impressed, and extraordinary scenes of emotion take place as the visitors leave the house.

People above suspicion affirm that the young woman knows their life secrets, which they have scarcely breathed to a living soul, but her prophecies respecting future troubles in Europe are somewhat vague.

The woman repeats in much the same words to each person a sort of singsong version of the coming holocaust that is to fall on France and England.

It is impossible to look into her large, piercing blue eyes and not feel that she is speaking with the utmost sincerity.

Whatever her condition may be, there is a great deal of diversity of opinion in Paris respecting it.

The journals publish column reports about her, and a controversy rages in religious circles. The archbishop of Paris is unable to decide what to do.

Some persons assert she is possessed of a demon, others that she is an earthly saint. Those around her believe implicitly in her declarations.

It is impossible to predict the outcome of the affair.—Paris Cor. New York Journal.

# HE PHOTOGRAPHS COLORS.

**The Process Perfected by a Citizen of Chicago.**

James W. McDonough of Chicago has perfected a process by which natural colors are photographed.

The evidences are actual photographs of landscapes, men, women and paintings, taken with an ordinary camera, developed and printed by every day processes, but differing from ordinary photographs in that the colors as well as the lines, lights and shades are present.

The principal additions to the present outfits are a specially ruled screen, which is placed directly before the sensitive plate in the camera, and a specially ruled paper on which the colored photograph is printed. The dry or wet plates must be made orthochromatic—that is, free from the usual photographic fault of exaggerating the depths of green, yellow and red and the brightness of blue and violet.—New York World.

**For Easy Writing on Trains.**

The rolling stock of German state railroads has been provided with an appliance which will enable passengers on board a train to write without difficulty and regardless of the motion of the train. The new appliance consists of a board suspended from the ceiling of the car by strong but elastic cords, which will prevent the vibration of the moving train from interfering with the writer. At the present time only the first class compartments of through trains are furnished with this appliance, and a small charge is made by the conductor for its use.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Ingersoll's Gift to Peoria.**

Colonel Robert E. Ingersoll intends to present the city of Peoria, Ills., with a wholesome drinking fountain, and the same will be erected during the coming summer. It will be very handsome in design and placed in position upon the courthouse square. Colonel Ingersoll commenced his professional career in Peoria and left the city about 20 years ago.

**Million Acres Open to Settlers.**

The president has issued a proclamation opening the Red Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota to settlement. The date selected is May 1. The White Earth reservation will be opened by a proclamation to be issued later, though it was originally planned to issue the proclamations simultaneously. The two comprise about 1,000,000 acres and form a portion of the old Chippewa lands.

**Lone Star Optimism.**

Well, the sun is out again, and the peach blossoms are yet able to blush a little when he kisses them. So, until it is definitely known that the cold weather has played the mischief with the fruit crop, we will risk a faint but hopeful "Grand old Texas."—Galveston News.

**Won-derful,** exclaimed a druggist, how the people sticks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They all want

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

**Hood's Pills** cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

# STORIES OF THE DAY.

**A Great Rabbit Drive Recently Held Near Fresno, Cal.**

The great rabbit drive which was so elaborately planned was carried into successful execution near Fresno recently, with the result that thousands of rabbits met their fate from the merciless clubs of farmers and townspeople. Estimates as to the number killed vary, ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. It was impossible to count them, and the best estimate is no better than a guess. But the slaughter surpassed anything of the kind ever seen there before.

Ten thousand people took part—footmen, horsemen, wheelmen and vehicles of all sorts. When the line was formed ready for advance, it was in a huge crescent, one horn near McMullan station and the other near Caruthers, on the west side of the railroad. The line of people was 24 miles long. It was after 10 o'clock when W. F. Rowell signaled a general advance, and the line moved forward across orchards, fields, vineyards, and finally emerged on the open plains. The best of order was maintained. The marshals galloped along the line giving instructions. Toward noon the north and south wings began to fold inward to the center, and when within three miles of the corral the line of men had contracted till it was less than three miles long.

All this time the rabbits had been driven forward, constantly increasing in numbers. At first they had not shown much concern, but when they began to be crowded they grew excited. Several coyotes were started. Some were shot and others died later. Some whelps were caught alive. Many rattlesnakes were killed. When the rabbits had been driven into a comparatively small space, they covered the ground and soon grew excited and tried to escape by rushing through the lines. Then the slaughter began. A solid line of men dropped on their knees and clubbed the rabbits.

From this point to the corral men advanced on their knees, leaving the ground heaped with the dead behind them. Fully 10,000 were thus killed, and the others were forced into the corral, where they rushed to and fro, frantic with fear. They trampled and smothered one another to death by thousands. A coyote that entered the corral was actually trampled to death by the rabbits. Fifteen minutes with clubs finished the work.

Many good judges place the total killed at 30,000. Farmers hauled wagon loads away to feed hogs. The best of order prevailed. Only one person refused to obey orders. He was beaten and driven off the grounds by the crowd. The drive was the best managed, the largest and most satisfactory ever held in the county.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**How Speaker Reed Counted a Quorum.**

It is not known to 5 out of 100 statesmen in congress how Speaker Reed came to count a quorum in the Fifty-first congress. It is known to still less that the only man in the speaker's confidence on the subject was Joe Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations in the present congress.

Mr. Reed conceived his purpose to count a quorum as the only alternative of maintaining his authority in the house and the position of the Republicans at a very early stage of the session. His only confidant was Cannon. He and the speaker were closeted on the proposition for several days. Everything was considered and every chance was carefully weighed. Reed knew that he was taking a desperate responsibility, and that nothing was sure as to what the position of the Republicans would be. The fact that without consulting his party associates he determined upon his first conceived purpose is an illustration of his fearlessness. Cannon, after a long session, approved the programme and promised to stand by the speaker, but kept his counsel. It was to be a surprise alike to the Republicans and the Democrats. There was to be no council of war of the leaders, with prospects of friction and division, but a coup d'etat pure and simple. If it succeeded, it would prove a great thing in parliamentary history; if it failed, everything was lost. In short, the plan was to risk everything on the hazard of a die.

What occurred when the speaker counted a quorum in the contested election case then pending is known to every reader. The Republicans were panic stricken. They thought Reed had gone daft. In the supreme moment of the uproar and confusion which ensued Representative Anderson of Kansas, a Republican member, rushed up to the speaker's desk and in the greatest excitement said:

"Reed, what in heaven's name are you doing?"

Reed smiled coldly and told him he was counting those as present who refused to vote. Anderson was dumfounded for a moment. Then he said:

"It's the riskiest piece of business I ever saw; but, if you have made up your mind to do it, by the gods I'll stand by you!"

In discussing the matter with a friend afterward the speaker said that the words of Anderson convinced him that the Republicans would support him in his position. He was right. There was a quick rally among his party associates, and in a short time the political lines were tautly drawn on the question of sustaining the speaker, and he won.—Washington Post.

**His Heart Hums.**

Edward Lewis, who says he is a Polish Hebrew and a Russian ex-convict, arrived in Wabash, Ind., recently. Lewis is is afflicted with hypertrophy of the heart. He was examined by Dr. Lorin Smith, who says that his heart is twice its normal size, and instead of the regular beat, as in a healthy cardiac organ, there is a singing systaltic murmur.

When Lewis' chest is bared, the movement of the heart can be distinctly seen. He has been in this condition for about two years. The disease is the result of exposure while being driven from Poland to Siberia with a number of others like a drove of cattle.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

**Miss Gould Buys a Rare Palm.**

Miss Helen M. Gould has recently added to her magnificent collection of rare palms a species of that plant called the Ravenala madagarvien. This palm is a little over 32 feet in height and nearly three times as many years old. The price paid for it, rumor says, was about $35,000.

**Disappointing His Readers.**

Last week the long suffering public heralded with joy our retirement from the journalistic field, but alas! their exuberance was short lived.—Vermillion Freeman.

# SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON.

**New Commander of British Forces in Matabeleland.**

Sir Frederick Carrington, the newly appointed commander of the British forces in Matabeleland, is well known in South Africa for his various services to the British government during the past twenty years. In 1877 he formed a troop which was called "Carrington's

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON.

horse," and which still bears his name. This troop is now in South Africa. Carrington himself has been absent from that country for the past few years. Of late he has been doing duty as commander of the infantry brigade at Gibraltar. Sir Frederick is the son of a country gentleman. He was born in Gloucestershire in 1844 and entered the army at the age of 20. His first regiment was the South Wales Borderers, and he became the instructor of musketry to the regiment. In 1875 he crossed over to South Africa and organized a corps of mounted infantry for the diamond fields. He saw some active service in the Kaffir war of 1877 in the Transkei region, and again in the Sekukuni campaign in the Transvaal in 1879. He was a member of Sir Charles Warren's Bechuanaland expedition in 1884 and 1885. In the former year he was made colonel, and given rank of major general in 1893. He was made military adviser to the Governor of Cape Colony, but was recalled to Europe.

**"Manda"—a Mule.**

The author of "How Marcus Ward Saved Oregon" tells a pretty story of a vicious mule that "suffered a change of heart." 'Manda, as the mule was named, was the off-leader in a team of six animals, and was as beautiful as a picture. She would pull and stand, and hold the wagon, as obediently as possible, but by nature she was wild and vicious, and an inveterate kicker. She allowed herself to be shod, seeming to understand that this was a necessity, but except on such occasions no one ventured within range of her heels save at his peril. One night, during a stampede, 'Manda was struck by a flying picket pin, and received a deep cut in the hind leg.

The wound was so severe, and the flies became so annoying, that we decided to leave the suffering animal behind. The leg swelled, and she did not attempt to put the foot to the ground.

It was my duty that morning to bring on the loose stock, and see that nothing of value was overlooked in camp. I was ready to start, when I went up to the mule that had come with us all the long journey of three thousand miles, and had been a faithful servant. I began petting her and expressing my regret that we must leave her for the Indians and the wolves.

Never before had the famous six-mule team gone out without 'Manda prancing off as leader. She rubbed me with her nose and laid it on my shoulder, and seemed to beg as eloquently as a dumb beast could, "Don't leave me behind," and with it all there was a kindly look in her eye that I had never seen there before.

I stood stroking her head for some time, then I patted her neck and walked a little back, but constantly on guard. It was then that the mule turned and looked at me, and at the same time held up the wounded leg.

Cautiously then I ventured to take hold of the wounded leg. I rubbed it and fondled it without her showing any symptoms of resentment. I got out instruments, sewed the wound up, sewed bandages tightly about the leg, made a capital dressing, and we started, leading 'Manda. She soon began to bear her weight upon the wounded limb, and had no difficulty in keeping up with the train.

When the bandages became misplaced any one of us could stop in the road and without assistance readjust them, the mule standing patiently the while. She finished the journey with us, and no handsomer animal ever journeyed across the plains. She was never known to kick afterward, and 'Manda's "change of heart" became a stock expression.

# MISS GARRETT'S HEALTH.

**Rumors as to Her Condition Flatly Contradicted.**

Miss Mary Garrett, who, until recently, was considered the richest woman in America, and who, notwithstanding her losses incident to the receivership of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, still possesses a vast fortune, has left Baltimore for a visit to Bryn Mawr college, near Philadelphia. A letter from her states that she is confined to her bed with tonsilitis.

Miss Garrett closed her magnificent town house, corner of Cathedral and Monument streets, Baltimore, some months ago, and since then, with half a dozen male and female attendants, has been living at the Mount Vernon hotel, two doors above her residence. She left there, taking a number of trunks, leaving no word as to where she was going or where she could be found. On the night of the crisis in Baltimore and Ohio affairs, when the thunderbolt of failure was announced, rumors spread throughout the city to the effect that Miss Garrett had succumbed, and that her health was impaired. The reports were false, as she was then snugly ensconced at the Mount Vernon hotel.—Philadelphia Press.

**Not in Paris.**

A Princeton student, who is spending a year in Paris, recently wrote to a friend in this country to send him a pair of good American shoes, a corn popper, and a book of gospel hymns.

# Captain Benson's Statement.

## A REMARKABLE AND INTERESTING CAREER.

**A Member of the First Kentucky Battery Who Was in Twenty-Seven Hard-Fought Battles and Taken Prisoner at Andersonville.**

*From the Capital Journal, Salem Oregon.*

Salem, Oregon, can boast of no better known private citizen than Captain William Benson. To the old residents, as well as to the school children, his figure is as familiar as that of Mt. Hood or the State capitol.

Captain Benson, of the First Kentucky Battery, detached from the 112th Illinois Infantry, is now seventy-four years old, and has taken part in twenty-seven hard-fought battles, besides a great many interesting skirmishes. He is pensioned for injury in the breast, from concussion of a shell, and for a wound in the right shoulder, caused by leaping from a car while being taken as a prisoner from Andersonville to Pine Forest. For the past twenty years he has suffered almost continually from malaria and shortness of breath, and has been afflicted with rheumatism in the legs and shoulders to such an extent that he had not seen a well day in all that time. He was also afflicted with constipation and piles. Eighteen years ago Mr. Benson removed from Illinois to Oregon, on account of his failing health, and since the close of the war has not been able to support himself by manual labor and has had almost constant medical attendance by physicians of practice. To see him now, tipping the scales at 210 pounds, enjoying regular health, his cheeks mantled with a fresh, rosy complexion, walking off proud and erect, with a fresh, firm, vigorous step for a man in his seventy-fourth year, is enough to make one believe in the possibility of Ponce de Leon's fabled Fountain of Youth.

Captain Benson is not only a hero of the Civil War, but a man worth considerable property. He says he would part willingly with his interest in all his earthly possessions rather than be placed back in the debilitated condition where he lingered for a score of years.

"I suppose," said he, laughing, "that what you are after is an advertisement for Pink Pills, but I want to say that I am very glad to give you this testimonial, as I am convinced it will relieve a great deal of suffering, if it can become widely known. I am firmly convinced, after an experience of over fifty years with both patent medicines and physicians, that if every family could keep those Pink Pills in the house they would never need a doctor. "I have paid out over $1,000 for doctoring with the best physicians at Salem, but not a cent for myself since a year and a half ago. It was then that I first heard of Pink Pills. I got the first box at a drug store, and had not much confidence in them when I began to take them. I took one box before I got much benefit, but by the middle of the second box the pain in my breast began to disappear, and the rheumatism in my shoulder went away. The shortness of breath was alleviated, and I began to sleep like an infant. For the first time in twenty years I realized the luxury of sound sleep, and my system began to recuperate.

"By the end of the third box it had taken away all my rheumatism and stiffness in the muscles and joints, and I began to feel as nimble as a boy, and could do as good a day's work as ever, but for my wounds. I enjoy the best health I ever enjoyed in my life. My natural weight increased from ten to twenty pounds. My flesh is solid and my skin is as clean and fresh as a baby's. I had tried every remedy under the sun for piles, but without relief. At times they were near killing me. Sciatic rheumatism had laid me up in bed for months at a time. Pink Pills have cured all these things and I have not felt an indication of piles or rheumatism for eight months. People who see me now cannot believe that I am the same man. My face looked drawn, my eyes were bloodshot, my skin was scurvied, and I could not have had a worse appearance if I had undergone starvation on an arctic expedition. I can now eat whatever I have a relish for, and all I want of it, and it don't hurt me.

"I used to be constipated continually, and I have taken wheelbarrow loads of other pills, but never got perfect relief until I tried Pink Pills. I am now taking two pills a week, and sometimes I go without them for a month, and, as I said, I enjoy continuous good health. I have got rid of rheumatism and everything else. Pink Pills perform wonders. They go to work and fix up the kidneys and back and the whole system. Three days after first taking them you feel the effect all over. The worst trouble with me was, I had got so I could not remember anything. My mind was clouded. A month after I began taking Pink Pills I first began to notice my mind become clear and active, and my memory is perfectly restored, a happy change from the feeling of stupidity I had suffered. This medicine has fixed me up and made a new man of me. It is only the other day that Dr. Reynolds, Dean of the Salem Medical College, remarked to me that I was looking hale and hearty. I said Yes, and no thanks to the doctors. It is Pink Pills that have done it. He pooh-hooed at it. But I know what I am talking about, and he had to admit what I said." (Signed) Wm. Benson.

State of Oregon, }
Marion County. } ss

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1895.

E. Hofer, Notary Public,
In and for the State of Oregon.

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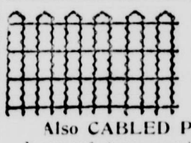

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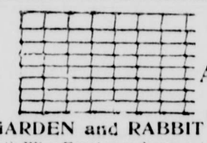

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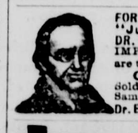

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1896.

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## THE FAMILY STORY

## DADDY JOHN'S NEW CLOTHES

THERE had been a royal fire in Daddy John's cabin, and there was still a great bed of glowing coals when his daughter Liz called him to dinner. Daddy warmed his thin, blue hands at the fire and the sweet smell of the corn pone and the fragrance of the coffee were very pleasant to him. His old, wizened face wrinkled into something meant for a smile.

"The doctor woman's bar'l hes come!" he said.

"I seen it on Jule Fraley's wagon," replied Liz, her dark, weather-beaten face lighting.

"Come an' eat dinner, dad," she added.

"I'm a-comin'," quavered the old man, tottering forward and pulling along an old splint chair.

"Whar's thet piece er saddle blanket?" he croaked.

"I hed it er ridin' Pomp," declared Bud.

"You git it mighty quick," said his mother.

Bud brought a tattered sheepskin which the old man carefully folded in the chair and then sat down.

That part of Daddy John's apparel which came in contact with the sheepskin was so attenuated as to fabric that the interposition of the worn fleece was most comforting.

"I've got ter hev some new cloes, Liz," said Daddy, presently.

She looked at Bud.

"Bud wants some new clo'es powerful bad, too, but he eats sech a heap, 'pears like I cayn't never git him noan."

"Bud kin git erlong," said the old man, testily.

"Don't you reckon the doctor woman's got clo'es in her bar'l?" asked Liz.

"I reckon. But mebby ther ain't nary thing fer me."

"Ef you should go up thar——"

"I ain't er goin'," interrupted the old man, almost angrily. "Doctor woman's al'ays been good ter we uns an' I don't aim ter ax her fer ary thing."

His feeble hands trembled as he took up his torn hat.

"She got plenty of everything," said Liz, sullenly.

"It don't differ. I ain't goin'!"

Daddy John went out.

"Dad al'ays wus er fool!" mused Liz, as she lit her pipe.

"You go an' help yer grandad pick up taters," she called to Bud.

Bud, sauntering lazily toward the potato bank, saw somebody swinging along the mountain toward the cabin.

"Thar's the doctor woman's nigger er comin' atter you, grandad," he called.

Daddy John set his spade down hard and leaned forward on the handle.

"Comin' atter me? You'se a plum idjit, Bud."

But he stared from under his shaggy brows and breathed hard as the handsome yellow woman came up.

"Howdy, Sally!"

"Howdy, Daddy John. Bankin' up yer taters?"

"I reckon."

He was shaking all over and felt sick.

"Got some permaters yit, daddy? Gi' me some! I want a permater pie, I does."

"Yis, yis," said the old man, shortly.

"Doctor wants you to come up thar, daddy. She's got sumfin fer you'se outen her bar'l."

"Yessum. I'll come atter I gits my taters done banked up."

Sally started off with her tomatoes.

"Tell her I'm obleeged to her," called daddy's cracked voice.

"What my missis wants to throw away good clo'es on that pore white trash fer, I don't know," grumbled Sally. "Me and Jake could er make use o' all o' them things."

Daddy John went on with his work.

"Ain't yer er goin', grandad?" cried Bud.

"Yis, I'm er goin' right now."

He toddled off to the cabin, washed his hands at the porch and dried them on a bit of burlaps. The doctor was watching for the old man. He gave a queer pull at his tattered hat brim as he came near.

"Howdy, Daddy John! I'm right glad to see you. Come in!"

He stood at the edge of the hearth, gazing at the barrel. The doctor smiled.

"Your hat is getting pretty old, daddy. The brim is torn and there's such a big hole in the crown!"

"Yessum. Hit's plum worn out, sure 'nuff."

"Never mind," said the doctor. "I have such a nice cap for you," showing it to him. "Made of soft fur and with ear lappets to tie down."

The old face altered. It lost ten weary years.

"Try it on, daddy! Now, is it not nice? You won't freeze your poor ears this winter."

"No, ma'am! Thank'ee, ma'am. I reckon I'd better go now."

"Wait a bit. You need some shoes, daddy. Here are some—good ones."

"Mighty fine shoes, mighty fine," mumbled the old man.

"Now, you need some soft warm socks. Here they are. You want to put them on, don't you? Come in here. And now I must go—go—oh, yes—go to feed my chickens. But there's one thing more. Here is a nice pair of trousers!"

"Doctor!"

"It's all right, Daddy! They will not fit you, I'm sure."

small spindle legs rattling around in the fine black trousers, his ragged, faded calico shirt abashed in such company. He looked at her speechless, his wrinkled face working.

She smiled at him.

"I have a vest here for you, Daddy, and I'll give you a clean white shirt to take home."

"Doctor!" the old man gasped. "I cayn't——"

"Don't worry, Daddy. Try on the vest."

He put it on, tugging weakly at the buttons.

"Jest what I needed," he muttered, huskily.

"You look very nice, Daddy. There's only one thing more, and here it is—the finest, warmest coat in Buncombe County."

She held it up by the shoulders and drew it on.

"Now, is not that a lovely coat?"

He stroked the soft cloth gently, pulling at the fronts with his stubby fingers.

"It's lined with silk," said the doctor. "Daddy, I shouldn't know you."

He looked down at himself in a dazed way. Then he started.

"I'd better go home now," he said, hurriedly. "I never had nary suit o' clo'es afore. God bless ye, doctor."

He caught her hand.

"I'm so glad to give them to you, Daddy," she said softly, with tears.

The next day Jule Fraley came up to mend the roof and while he warmed himself at the fire he told the story of Daddy's return home.

"We wuz a pullin' corn, me an' Liz an' Bud, an' I see the old man er comin' down the hill, an' I says: 'Look yon, Liz! Is thet yer dad?'

"'Naw!' says Liz. 'Thet ain't dad. Looks like ole Preacher Freeman.'

"Sure nuff—he did look plut blank like ole Preacher Freeman. An' we watched 'im tell he crossed the branch, an' when he clim' up the bank he staggered a bit—yer know daddy's mighty onstiddy on his legs—an' I knowed who hit was, an' I said:

"'Tis yer daddy, Liz.' An' Liz were plum outdone 'at she didn't know her own daddy," concluded Jule, indulging in one of those silent laughs peculiar to his kind. He went up on the roof presently and the doctor came out to overlook the work, always charmed into lingering by the wonderful beauty of the landscape. The house sat upon one of the foothills of the great Appalachian range, east of the French Broad. Looking west one saw a wooded, undulating country, rolling away to the valley and there stayed by the massive wall of a great mountain that rose far into the blue. Along the mountain side the railroad made its way over high trestles and red clay embankments, and at times one caught the sound of the whistle, the rumble of wheels and saw the train rush along, small in the distance like a child's toy. All at once there was a shout and at the same instant a shot rang out.

"Thar's a convict got off," cried Jule, when the doctor appeared. "I saw him jump off the train."

The doctor shivered.

"And they didn't stop?"

"Why, no, but the guard fired on him. They'll send a party back when they gits to Biltmore, an' offer $100 reward fer him, likely. Don't I wish I c'd git it."

"Will he get caught, do you think?"

"I reckon. They gin'ally does. He's tuk ter the woods now. They al'ays does when they makes a break. But he'll git an outing, anyhow. Dog-goned ef I blame 'im."

"Mr. Farley, where do they go when they escape like that?"

"They lays in the woods. Mebby they know niggers that'll feed 'em and give 'em clo'es. They're al'ays in a mighty hurry to git shet o' their striped suit, an' ef they do sometimes they git away fer good."

Daddy John came once to visit the doctor, wearing his new clothes, and then he paid visits to all his kinsfolks and old neighbors, and the queer, pathetic figure in the fine black suit, weakly climbing over the hills, became a familiar sight.

Then one night a terrible calamity befell, and the next morning it was known all over the settlement that "Daddy John's new clo'es 'at come in the doctor woman's bar'l had been stole."

Horsemen riding to town drew rein and discussed the theft for hours. Every other woman put on her sunbonnet and called on her next neighbor, and then the two went together to see Daddy John. So it happened that when the doctor arrived she found the house so full that two of the women rose and sat on the floor to offer her a chair. There was a curious stillness in the house. One of the women whispered:

"Hit's just like a buryin', only thar ain't no corpse."

Daddy John was sitting by the fire, huddled together, the picture of misery.

"I've lost my new clo'es," he quavered.

"I'm so sorry, Daddy John," said the doctor, taking his hard, bony hand.

"I never had no new clo'es afore," he croaked, piteously.

A few frosty tears dropped on his grizzled cheek. Liz took up a corner of [illegible] eyes. All the

"They wuz sech fine clo'es!" mused the old man. "The coat hed a silk linin'. Doctor said it war silk. An' the purtiest buttons!"

"An' them clo'es could a' ben fixed up fer Bud when dad got done with 'em," said Liz.

The old man paled with sudden passion.

"I ain't er goin' ter git done with 'em!" he said, in a high voice. "Bud shan't hev 'em. Doctor woman give 'em ter me. I never hed no new clo'es afore. But I ain't got 'em now. They're stole."

He broke down into tearless sobs, that shook the old chair.

"Don't cry, Daddy!" all the women called in unison, and they shed a few perfunctory tears and passed the snuff-box around.

"You don't use terbacco in any form, do yer, doctor?" asked one.

The doctor admitted that she did not, and they looked steadily at her, trying to realize the phenomenon. Weeks passed and Daddy still crooned over the fire in utter dejection. Old age, poverty and loneliness, unhappy trio, were his sole companions. It was now believed that the clothes would never be recovered.

Out in the woods one frosty morning a heavy foot crushed into the dead leaves, and a big chestnut, falling, struck the owner of the foot on the nose.

He raised his black face toward the treetops.

"Hi! Dey's drappin' all de time now, an' deys a heap better'n co'n."

He sat down in his tracks and filled his pockets and shirt-front, eating voraciously the while.

"Reckon I'd better be gwine now," he said presently.

Rising, he picked his way, like a cat, through the underbrush, climbing constantly till he reached a spot where a huge bowlder cropped out and overhung the mountain side. Its crest commanded the whole valley, and its shelving underside made a cozy shelter. Thick pines crowded up and concealed the entrance. The convict had been so sharply hunted that he had been unable to escape from the neighborhood, and it was in the boldness of desperation that he had chosen his retreat so near the State road that he could hear the voices of the country folk as they passed to and from town.

He sat down to cogitate. "Ef I could git word to Rosy, or git to Rosy, I'd be all right; but, Lordy! I can't do nary one on 'em."

The train whizzed out from a cutting and whistled sharply as it tore along. The negro grinned with pleasure. He was so much a savage that this nomadic existence, though hunted and tortured by fear, was sweet to him.

"Howdy, gemmen!" he chuckled, as, peering through the pine boughs, he recognized some of his fellow-convicts on the train. "Don't you wish you was me? Plenty grub, heap o' new clo'es and no work to do. Ho, ho!"

He rose and drew out a bundle, undid it, viewed its contents with a series of laughing explosions, and then presently doffed his striped suit and arrayed himself anew.

"Mighty fine clo'es fer a fac'; cost a heap o' money."

He softly patted his limbs, twisted his neck to get a glimpse of his back, and creased all his black face into one big smile. A mirror would have made his rapture perfect.

"Rosy won't know me in dese yere. She'll tek me fer a preacher jest from confunce."

He changed back to his striped suit and tied up his bundle. A sharp wind sprang up and drove before it icy drops of rain.

"Golly!" muttered the darky. "Ain't it cold? I'll resk a fire arter dark."

Down to the doctor's farm everybody was hurrying to get the crops under shelter. The last load had gone in when Jule Fraley looked up at the sky. The clouds were rolling up like a curtain, showing the far mountains a deep, intense blue etched with an amber sky.

"Durned ef it's going to storm, after all," said Jule.

Suddenly he straightened himself.

"Bud!" he called sharply. "Look yon—on the mountain. Ain't thet smoke?"

Bud could see as far as an Indian.

"Yes. Thet's smoke."

"Ther' ain't no house thar?"

"Naw. Nary house."

Jule walked away briskly.

Two hours later five men parted the umbrageous pines and tip-toed cautiously toward a small opening under a great rock on the mountain side. A whiff of warm air stole out to them. A great bed of coals glowed redly, and, with his feet to the fire, a negro in convict dress lay sound asleep. The men had their guns ready. One pointed his piece upward and a shot tore through the tree tops. The negro was on his feet in an instant.

"We've got you!" said one.

He looked from one to the other and his dark face grew a shade lighter.

"I surrender, gemmen!" he said, calmly.

Shortly after this event Daddy John reappeared in his new clothes. He wore them almost constantly for a few weeks, and then they were suddenly retired from public observation, and Daddy went about looking as if the scarecrow in the cornfield had stepped down from his perch and toddled off to seek winter quarters. The doctor was puzzled. When, at last, she questioned Jule Fraley, Jule shook his head mysteriously.

"I reckon I kin tell yer ef yer won't be put out about it."

"Well, well! Do so!"

"I reckon," in a hushed voice, "'at he's keepin' of 'em ter be buried in."—New York Tribune.

### Insects on Hawaii.

Prof. Albert Koebele, of California, has made a three years' contract with the Hawaiian Government to destroy the insect pests of the islands. His method is to get insects harmless to man to kill noxious insects.

### Old Time Roadmaking.

In old times farmers had an idea of making an embankment in the road, the higher the better, width not considered, which they called turnpiking, and for one year afterward the road was worse than it ever was before, as it was thrown up crude and loose and took water and puddling to pack it.

### Influence of Good Roads.

A prominent real estate dealer says in the New York Recorder: "I believe that within the past three years not less than 10,000 families have removed from New York and Brooklyn and taken up their residence in New Jersey solely on acount of the many miles of superior roads which have been built between the suburban towns of that State under the road improvement law."

### Best Time for Repairing.

There is hardly a month in the year when the road machine cannot be used to advantage in the road, but spring is the best time to do efficient work, because the soil is loose and roots of grass and weeds do not interfere. Every spring, before the ground becomes too hard, the road should be gone over thoroughly with the road machine, the ditches cleaned out, so that water may have a free outlet; ruts and holes filled, elevations in the road and the shoulders on the side of the road planed off, the grade improved and the road put in a good condition generally.—Country Roads.

### Preserve the Roads.

The effort to secure wide tires on heavy wagons in the interest of better roads has again been defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature, which leads the Springfield Republican to remark:

Some things are tolerated simply because we are so wonted to them. We shall never maintain good roads until heavy wagons are regulated so that when loaded they will not cut the ordinary roadbed to pieces. If our long time policy of repairing roads only to see them cut into ruts every year were proposed as an original proposition it would be rejected as too foolish for serious consideration. Yet because we began the wrong way it takes a long time to bring about the right thing. But it must come, and the modern agitation for better roads ought to hasten its advent. Here is a pointer for wheelmen and all the rest of us who want to get out of ruts.

### Coarse Laughter.

A laugh may be loud and yet not coarse, it may be vigorous and yet cultured, and it may be bass and yet refined. There is no mistaking the coarse laugh. We feel it to be so, though we cannot subtlely define wherein the coarseness exists. We know it makes a severe demand on the nervous resources of both the hearer and the laughter, and that it does good to neither man nor beast. It is altogether destitute of the finer and the refining elements of humanity, and so utterly wanting in natural melody, it is more akin to the noise of the laughing hyena than to any other articulate sound. These people repel us by their laugh. The features, the tone, the sound and the manner all repel us. We may even in some cases be anxious to think favorably of the man or woman—for we regret to add that some women, and those not outcasts, have a coarse laugh—but we find it impossible to do so. We instinctively and with our whole soul shrink from them. Involuntarily we turn from them and can have no faith in them. The laugh was the window through which we saw into their soul; it was the open door which revealed their heart, and it was the drawn curtain which laid bare the inner spirit. We may even sorrow that we heard him or her laugh; but we have heard it, and it is never to be forgotten. We put a heap of character into a laugh; some people (seldom bad ones) seem as if they could infuse their whole soul into it. The coarse man puts enough of his coarse nature into a laugh to make us turn from him, and make us always feel uneasy in his society.

### Italian Gardens.

To have flowers growing in the ground all summer is almost an impossibility in Italy. Flowers are merely a crop, like corn, hemp, or beans; you must be satisfied with fallow soil when they are over. I say these things, learned by bitter experience of flowerless summers, to explain why Italian flower gardening mainly takes refuge in pots—from the great ornamented lemon jars down to the pots of carnations, double geraniums, tube roses, and jasmines on every wall, on every ledge or window-sill; so much so, in fact, that even the famous sweet basil, and with it young Lorenzo's head, had to be planted in a pot. Thus the Italian garden, like the Moorish one, gradually became a place of greenery and water; a few hedges of box and cypress—exhaling its resinous breath in the sunshine—leading up to the long, flat Tuscan house, with its tower or pillared loggia under the roof to take the air and dry linen; a few quaintly cut trees set here and there, along with the twisted mulberry tree where the family drank its wine and ate its fruit of an evening; a little grove of ilexes to the back, in whose shade you could sleep while the cicalas buzzed at noon; some cypresses gathered together into a screen, just to separate the garden from the olive yard above; perhaps a balustrade set at the end of the bowling green, that you might see, even from a distance, the shimmery blue valley below, the pale blue distant hills; and if you had it, some antique statue, not good enough for the courtyard of the town house, set on the balustrade or against the tree; also, where water was plentiful, a little grotto scooped out under that semicircular screen of cypresses. A very modest place, but an attractive one, withal, having its own peculiar charm.

### A Cottage on Wheels.

For over a year a well-known artist on the staff of a California magazine has lived, with his wife, in a cottage on wheels. The original cost of the building was five hundred dollars, and its owner has already made enough by the saving in rent and expenses to pay for it. The van is somewhat similar to those in use by gypsies, but is fitted up in much more comfortable style. It has one room ten feet long, four and a half feet wide and six feet three inches high, and in this space the artist and his wife live, eat and sleep. At one end of the wagon, over the wheels, is a raised platform, and here is a pocket edition of a cooking stove, with a collection of shining pots and pans around it. Under the seat of the wagon is the housewife's cupboard, and her table consists of the top of a big trunk which contains the wardrobe of the pair. The beds consist of two cushions laid out upon the floor of the wagon, and the bedding is stored in a box under the wagon, reached by a trap door in its floor. The whole, including two persons, the little stove and the big trunk, weighs less than twenty-four hundred pounds, and can be taken anywhere by two horses. Last winter the artist made a leisurely tour of the hills and valleys, sketching as he went. What an idyllic combination of duty and pleasure this seems to the toilers perpetually warring against their nomadic instincts, but who must, for obvious reasons, remain at desk or bench to the end of their days!

### Slightly Mixed.

The most recent instances of mixed metaphors come from Germany. "We will," cried an inspired democrat, "burn all our ships, and with every sail unfurled, steer boldly out into the ocean of freedom!" A Pan-Germanist mayor of a Rhineland corporation rose still higher in an address to the emperor. He said: "No Austria, no Prussia, one only Germany—such were the words the mouth of your imperial majesty has always had in its eye." A learned professor, criticising a book of poems, writes: "Out in the dark regions of philosophical problems the poet suddenly lets swarms of songs dive up, carrying far-flashing pearls of thought in their beaks." Songs and beaks are certainly related to one another, but were never seen in that incongruous connection before. A German preacher, speaking of a repentant girl, said: "She knelt in the temple of her interior and prayed fervently"—a feat no India rubber doll could imitate. The German parliamentary oratory of the present day affords many examples of metaphor mixture; but one must suffice. Count Frankenberg is the author of it. A few years ago he pointed out to his countrymen the necessity of "seizing the stream of time by the forelock." But none of these pearls of thought and expressions surpasses the speech of the immortal Joseph Prudhomme on being presented with a sword of honor by the company he commanded in the National Guard of France. "Gentlemen," said he, "this sword is the brightest day of my life!"

### Portrait Collectors.

One of the most lasting of hobbies is that of portrait collecting. You may spend a small fortune on it if you like, though the expenditure of ten or twenty cents a month will bring very satisfactory returns, for many of the portraits in the illustrated magazines are well worth preserving. There is a wide variety of choice in portraits. Historical personages, artists and painters, singers, great soldiers, women of note and literary celebrities are always interesting subjects. In making a portrait scrap-book, pictures having any salient point or costume should be dated; they really form as good a record of changing fashion as some fashion magazines—just as the novel is a better photograph of social customs than is any written history. The work of collecting is very fascinating; new ideas develop as it progresses, so that every scrap-book may have a character of its own.

### Not in Public Employment.

The origin of the word "private" when applied to a soldier in the ranks may be traced to the much earlier use of the same word applied to civilians, "a private man or citizen"—that is, one not invested with public office or employment. The epithet being thus applied in common language to any civilian not holding office, has by a slight extension of meaning been used to signify soldiers not holding rank.

### Passion Plays.

What are called "passion" and "miracle" plays are relics of a time when the people were very ignorant; and there were no Bibles and no books, for printing had not been invented. These plays were an effort to teach the truths of religion under great difficulties, and in their day were useful.

### Indestructible Fire.

Paper indestructible by fire has been invented in Paris. A specimen of it was subjected to a severe test—148 hours in a potter's furnace—and came out with its glaze almost perfect.

## SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

### HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

**Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.**

### A Familiar Make-Up.

Mrs. Dix—I wonder what present my husband will bring me to-night?

Mrs. Hicks—What makes you expect one? Is it your birthday?

Mrs. Dix—No-o; we quarreled this morning.—Tid-Bits.

### So Did He.

Mrs. Grimble (to her offspring)—There you go, tracking the floor all over with mud. Didn't I tell you to wipe your feet before you came in?

Johnny—Oh, nobody's blaming you, ma; you did all you could.—Boston Transcript.

### The Great Unwashed.

Teacher—Suppose you were a king, Tommy, what would you do?

Tommy—I'd never wash my face any more.—Woonsocket (R. I.) Reporter.

### Which Is Best?

Professor—Which will you take this term, psychology or ethics?

Student—Use your own judgment, professor. I've signed for first base with the 'Invincibles' after I graduate in the spring.—Texas Siftings.

### The Common Experience.

"It is queer," said Mrs. Bloocher, "that a man can take enough interest in his wife's letters to open them but not enough to mail them."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Bicycles that Fit the Riders.

This invention is made necessary by the stooping-over habit affected by scorchers.—New York World.

### Solicitude Reciprocated.

"Father," said the boy, "what is the difference between a poet and a poet laureate?"

"My son," replied the parent, "it seems that the poet laureate is one who has had only a mild attack."—Detroit Tribune.

### Memento of Hubby.

"I presume you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours?"

"Precisely; it is a lock of my husband's hair."

"But your husband it still alive?"

"Yes, sir; but his hair is all gone."—Tit-Bits.

### A Good Wife.

O'Hara—She was a good wife to me, poor woman! Many's the word of good advice she gave me.

McGoogan—Thrue for ye, an' many's the time Oi've heard her advisin' ye when Oi lived in the house beyant, a mile up the road, ochone!—Truth.

### Candor.

He—I am told that your admirers' name is legion.

She (blushing)—Oh, no, indeed, his name is Jones.—Brooklyn Life.

### Crushed.

Garrulous Boarder—For ten years my habits were as regular as clockwork. I rose at the stroke of 6; half an hour later I sat down to breakfast; at 7 I was at work, dined at 12, ate supper at 6 and was in bed at 9:30; ate only hearty food and wasn't ill a single day.

Sarcastic Boarder—Dear me! And what were you in for?—Pick-Me-Up.

### She Fell.

She fell.

Love of finery turned her head.

Her head was turned to enable her to see the other girl's finery and she did not observe the coal scuttle somebody had left upon the sidewalk.—Detroit Tribune.

### Dense Ignorance.

"Ignorant!" said the present friend, speaking of the absent one. "Why, I don't believe that fellow even knows how to start a balky horse."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Forbidden Fruit.

She (looking at the strawberries)—What lovely fruit. I don't believe I ever saw them finer.

He (looking at the sign)—Way, my dear, those sour little things wouldn't be fit to eat!—New York World.

### Punishment.

Daughter—Oh, mother, my husband has again come home after midnight; it is the second time this week.

Mother—That's bad. We must make him give that up.

Daughter—Certainly. We have to find out something that will frighten him—something terrible. Do you know what? I'll tell him that as often as he stays out late you will come to us for eight days.—Bolond Istok.

### An Easy One.

"Mamma," said Eugene, "I know how chickens get out of the shell; but how do they get in?"—Exchange.

### After the Accident.

Dr. Bleeder—It's broken, gentlemen! It's broken!

Prof. Speeler (who has fallen)—Vat is broken? Der violin?

Dr. Bleeder—No, your leg.

Prof. Speeler—Oh, I dhought it vos der instrument.

### Two College Graduates.

The Rev. Dr. Discord—Why, dear Jack, I am glad to see you. You are looking so well. What have you been doing?

Jack Scraggs—Pitching for a league club at $5,000 a year. What are you doing?

Discord—Preaching for a chapel at $500 a year.—Texas Sifter.

### A Compromise.

Johnny—I found 50 cents this morning.

Mamma—What did you do with it?

"Jimmie Watts was with me and I gave half of it to him."

"What made you do that?"

"You see, neither of us licked."—Winnipeg Nor'-Wester.

### Doubtful Piety.

A little girl went to church with her mother one day and knelt down to pray fervently as soon as the service began. After church her mother asked: "What did you pray for?" "Oh, I was asking that church might soon be over."—Texas Sifter.

### Her Safety.

Harry—Get on your bike and try it again.

Miss Quick—Indeed, I will not. I know when I am well off.—Philadelphia Item.

### Experience.

Singleton—So you can't come, Jack? But a woman's "no" often means "yes."

Mrs. Henpeck—Not after marriage, sir, never!—Truth.

### Not Much Reality There.

"Well, at any rate, professor, I have the bump of imagination, I hope."

"Well, yes; I think I may say your brain is principally imagination."—London Fun.

### Same Old Fad.

Mrs. Dukane—The women of different cities have their own particular fad.

Mrs. Gaswell—What is the women's fad in Chicago?

Mrs. Dukane—Husbandry.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

### The Editor's Answer.

Poet (to editor)—I send you a poem, "Why Do I Live?" Please answer.

Editor—Because you send your poem by mail.—Texas Siftings.

### Fashion's Changes.

Mr. De Style—Why, my dear, I'm glad to see you so composed. When I left this morning you were weeping and tearing your hair because Fido was sick.

Mrs. De Style—Well, you see, just after you left Mrs. Tintop came in and told me that dogs of Fido's breed were going out of fashion, so I dried my tears and kicked him out.—New York Weekly.

### At a Photographer's.

Lady—I want to have my photograph taken, and I want to have this little boy taken with me.

Photographer—We make an extra charge, madam, when two photographs are taken at once.

Lady—Oh, but I'll keep the boy in my lap.—Fliegende Blaetter.

### Unpleasant.

Proud Father—Yes, he's got his mother's eyes and his mother's mouth; but I'm afraid he's taken my worst feature.

Grandmamma (on the mother's side)—Yes, and unfortunately he's put it right in the middle of his face!—Punch.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 31 ..... 1896


Be sure you register, so as to be able to cast a vote for Bryan and silver.

In an interview published in the dispatches Henry Watterson, who has bolted the Democratic ticket and denounced the Chicago platform, says of Mr. Bryan. "He is fervid, sincere, poor and honest. He is an exceptional and worthy man." That's just the manner of man the people want, Mr. Watterson; that's just the manner of man the people are going to have.

Two years ago the Republican papers, observing the rapid growth of the Populist party at the expense of the Democratic organization, patted the seceders on the back most lovingly and said all kinds of pretty sayings about them. Now that there is a prospect of the same Populists electing Mr. Bryan for president they are charged with willful disregard for principle, and are characterized as weaklings, anarchists, and numerous other appellations so common to vitious journals.

Eighty-two prospectors who left Cooks Inlet as late as June 25th have arrived at Seattle, ready to vote that much vaunted country one of the greatest mining fakes ever boomed in the West. They say that of the 2000 or more miners who went up in the spring not one has found gold. There is now talk of lynching the men who worked up the sensation in order to sell outfits and provisions to the miners and make money out of their fares.

And now some of the Republican papers are poking fun at the Democrats because their candidate for president put up at a second class hotel while at the Chicago convention, instead of drawing checks to the extent of $50 or so daily for more luxurious quarters. Doubtless it was not so much a matter of preference on Mr. Bryan's part as of necessity. Then, too, it was due largely to misfortune, for you know that not every one could be backed by a Hanna. There are not enough of him to go round.

The London *Globe*, of July 27th, published a long article headed, "American Communism," which concludes as follows: "There is a clear issue between the gold standard allies to extreme protection and free coinage coupled with confiscatory socialism. Whether McKinley or Bryan is elected, British interests are bound to suffer. While the victory of McKinley is certain to harass our trade with the United States, that of Bryan could not fail to produce a financial convulsion, which might shake the old world to the very foundations."

If Daniel Webster were alive today and should repeat in the United States senate the words he uttered there upon an occasion when a heated financial discussion was in progress, the Republican papers would characterize him as an "anarchist." The immortal statesman said upon that occasion:

"The people wonder why financial panics occur so frequently. I can tell them why. It is to the interest of bankers and brokers that they should occur. It is one of the specious methods by which these despotic and utterly useless knaves rob the producing, manufacturing and mercantile classes of their honest earnings. It is one of the chief plans by which this infamous ring is riveting the chains of slavery upon the limbs of labor. It is one of the chief means adopted to build up a money aristocracy that shall live in idly luxury and ape the pretentious airs of European nobility."

The above sentiment is exactly similar to that being expressed by Mr. Bryan, and which has won him the honorable distinction of being daubed as an "anarchist" by shylocks and their servile newspaper representatives.

The good people of New England and the suburbs of Wall street who have had the habit of placidly thinking that they control the nation must be rubbing their eyes in astonishment these days at the activity of Western men in political affairs. Not only is the Presidential nominee, who seems already well on his way to the White House, a resident of a prairie State, but in three of the great conventions Western men have been the controlling spirits and have forced into the platforms principles that embody wide-awake Western ideas of progressive government. The nomination of Bryan has been received in certain conservative, hardshell sections of the far East with much the same incredulity and amazement that greeted the first nomination of Lincoln. There was then nothing but derision in those sections for the rail-splitter and Ohio-river boatman from far Western Illinois.

The center of the nation's population has been moving steadily towards the Pacific, but the placid statesmen of the Housatonic region have probably never had that fact so forcibly brought to their attention as during the last few weeks. No one but a Californian in Washington, seeking recognition of the Government of the needs of his State, can realize the disdain with which the far West is regarded by many narrow-minded statesmen. But during the present convention season Californians and their Nevada associates have been doing all of their share in helping to guide the ship of state. It was a Californian who put Sewall in nomination; a man from Montana helped frame the Populist platform, and one of the best known mining men of the State is now Chairman of the Silver party's National Executive Committee. The West really has been surprising the East, and it will do so again in November.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in gold money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of he said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit

The South half of the south-west quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-west quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the south-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 14 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 88 100 thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all comprising what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots No. 3 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Ida Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made. Balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.

Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, June 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied to a patent for said lands; that the lists are open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a conspicuous place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section designated in the list on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBERSHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of sections 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, 1e¼ 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼ N W ¼ and S ½ of 29, the N E ¼ of 32.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 25, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 29, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Section 1, 3, 5, the W ½ N E ¼, the S W ¼, S E ¼ and W ½ S E ¼ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, 1e¼ 19, 1e¼ 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 1e¼ 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 23, all of 25, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional Sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANCELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANCELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANCELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.


EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 24 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1284 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 594.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and state of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 27 and 45 in Township 19 south, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 27 and 45 being as follows:

Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2.

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 39° E. 537 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 20° W. 465 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with drift at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 30' East. S. 89° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen south, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.00 chs. 40.26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chances L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was placed, whence bears S. 79° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline some 200 feet in depth. 25° W. 21 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 23½° W. 460 links distant center of table 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68 deg. W. 12.27 chs. 250.13 ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marded Last Chance L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2. (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) This fast for the North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 68½° E. 1.13 chs. distant a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 30' E. on South boundary S. 35° W. 5.23 chs. 213.2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) where bears S. 3½ E. 49 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 79½° W. 643 links distant a shaft, N. 78½ W. 770 links distant a shaft, S. 64 W. 2.51 chs. 165.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Townships Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2. x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 70° E. 14 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 2.82 chs. descending 1 about 20° to a wagon road. 4.38 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 5.50 chs. to bed of canyon. 7.21 chs. to bed of canyon. 9.00 chs. 594.7. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears N. 48½° W. 1.82 links distant a stake marked Eureka lode line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundry N. 62½° E. 13.44 chs. descending 1 about 45° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 11.62 chs. 766.10 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W. B. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) Thence N. 20° E. 3.15 chs. to a wagon road and west side of wash. 4.57 chs. 258.02 ft. to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen south, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T 19 S., R 40 E., T 19 S. R 41 E. N. D. B. & M. Thence S. 69½° E. 5.63 chs. 371.6 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) This being the point to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 39° E. 537 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 20° W. 465 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. deep with drift at the bottom. 9.16 chs. to wagon road. 11.79 chs. 777.2 to place of beginning

Containing 19.18 acres

Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with Lode Line No 2 Eureka Quartz Mine.

Thence Variation 15° 30' E. N. 31° W. 5.57 chs. 367.6 ft. to a point, thence N. 62° W. 37.18 chs. 860.6 ft. to a stake marked Eure a Lode Line No. 2 set in a small mound of stone

Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S., R 40 E. M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R 41 E M. D. M.

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft base, 2ft high.) Thence Var. 15° 30' E. N. 17½° W. 8.06 chs. 532.0 ft. to a mound of stone on 1/4 section between section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 30' containing 16.38 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. MCKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.

Commencing at a 3 x 3 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. 1. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the Southwest Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70½ deg. W. 3.56 chs. 3.93 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg. E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of Blacksmith shop. S. 1½ deg. E. 24 deg. E. x 16 ft. S. 6½ W. S. 73½ deg. W. 268 11 links distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence 10 chs. to bed of canyon. S. 7 deg. W. 5.40 chs. 3.2.30 ft. ascending L about 25 deg. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 89½ deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N. 85½ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 8½ deg. W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft. deep. S. 81½ deg. W. 310 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 86 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.89 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 8½ deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. 1 U. S. S. and Last Chance S. E. cor. No. 1 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. 18 south West Mine which is the West extension of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E. 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Var. 15 deg. 10 m. E. on South boundary S. 77½ deg. W. 9.45 chs. 623.7 ft. to bed of canyon N. E. s. s. 10.92 chs. 721.4 ft. ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 88½ deg. E. 127 links distant bed of canyon and 134 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon 10.95 chs. 722.7 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. E. cor. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 67 deg. W. 170 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E. corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 3½ deg. W. 40 chs to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 300.3 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493.0 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor. No. 1 U. S. S. (mound 4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76½ deg. E. 10.70 chs. 706.2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. E. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 64 deg. E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68½ deg. E. 5.70 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.34 chs. 748.4 10 ft. nearly 1 rod to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. 1 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 9½ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. 1 U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock mound No. 2 at 8 ash end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 50 min. W. 18.37 chs. and 1 sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 Tp. 19 S. Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 36 deg. 21 m. 54 sec. E. 22.80 ch. Thence on East end boundary S. 9½ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3.47 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.61 chs. 304.26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. 1 U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. 1 and S. W. L. L. N. 1. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.08 chs. to wagon road. 8.97 chs. 592.0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17.78 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17.785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


MISCELLANEOUS

## Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 10th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 9, 1896, when such registeration will cease

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registeration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Notrary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registeration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. L. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Finger.
Fish springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Meitler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION, County Clerk.

Dated May 22, 1896.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish teams of any kind desired, to and from all points of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 47 | 2:00 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:20 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Sparks | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:20 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Bellville | 146 | 8:30 a m | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:30 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 185 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 238 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coacher for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL O

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 31 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GROVE L. JOHNSON. |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN. |
| Superior Judge | GEO. M. GILL. |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. GIVEN. |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION. |
| District Attorney | ?. W. FORBES. |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT. |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY. |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN. |
| Surveyor (endorsed) | JOSEPH SEELY. |
| Supt. Schools | S. V. AUSTIN. |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW. |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN. |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R ELDRED |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART. |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD. |

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .63¾ |
| Antimony | 8½ |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅛ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14½c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beaudry, N. | Collins, J. L. |
| Russelle, Mark | Fleenor, Rev. W. F. |
| Loquine, Dr. | Smith, Loyd |
| Wilcox, G. E | Botiller, F. (2) |
| Escallier, Z. | Belasques, C. |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### DIED.

HUFF.—Near Citrus, July 28, 1896, Mrs. Marie Hernandez de Huff, a native of Mexico, aged about 41 years.

R. Slack, of Modock, was a visitor in town Wednesday.

Henry Giles and Tom Webb came down from Long Valley yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Densmore went to Bishop Monday, returning Wednesday.

The weather changed last Sunday and is now delightfully cool; far more like September than July.

A. L. Conklin, wife and daughter, and Mrs. A. A. Neil, of Aberdeen, went to Onion valley yesterday for a couple of week's outing.

O. C. Harper and Clifford Baxter brought in sixty-five dollars yesterday, the result of a few days prospecting at Santa Rita.

Murphy, Grant & Co., enjoyed a few days outing in the hills this week. The "Co." of the firm consisting of Tom Gunn. Grant is the prince of anglers.

Dr. J. H. Johnson, of Los Angeles, arrived at Independence Tuesday morning. He went into the mountains west of town yesterday and expects to visit Mammoth later on.

Alexander McDonald, the son of Wm. McDonald of Bishop, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Finley Bedford, in Mojave, a few days ago. He was about 19 years of age.

P. B. Taylor, of Los Angeles, has a force of men developing the Gold Hill mines in the Telescope mountains just over the summit from the old town of Panamint, in charge of Richard Decker. There is a great mineral belt there extending more than fifty miles north and south which is likely to hum when the summer heat subsides.

Some lightning-dispatcher at Mojave is an able-bodied prevaricator in the matter of mining reports. It is true that Frank Cole and others are arranging for a good healthy deal in mining properties at Pleasant Canyon, in the Telescope range, but it is not exactly "on" just yet. We understand, however, that Mr. Cole and partner have received $500 in part of a $5,000 sale.

Billy Boyd had a runaway and smash-up Tuesday. He was loading a mowing machine on a hay wagon when the team became frightened and ran. The machine was thrown off and completely wrecked. The team collided with a tree at Blair's drug store and smashed the wagon considerably, but it stopped their mad career. One hundred dollars will hardly cover the damage.

A party of gentlemen from Fresno were in town last week, as follows: Dr. C. Rowell, Prof. Chester H. Rowell, Elmer Boswell, Charles H. Walter, Geo. H. Monroe, Alfred North and Jacob Schaffer. They came through the mountains by way of Mineral King and Kern River, returning over the Kearsarge trail and Kings River. Dr. Rowell is the proprietor of the Fresno *Republican* and the others are prominent men of Fresno. They were enjoying themselves immensely and their report of the trip will induce many others to try it next year.

### From Aberdeen.

Mr. W. B. Moore and family returned from Bishop Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Conklin are going to Onion valley this week.

Mr. Montague is again on his homestead.

Mr. Rawson's crew of hay makers have finished work on the Rawson ranch, and have moved to the Jones ranch in Fish Springs District.

### Drowned.

A fatal accident occurred near town on Tuesday. Mrs. Huff and an old Mexican were out with a two horse farm wagon gathering brush. On their way home at dusk they had occason to cross Black Rock Slough. The crossing is made by cutting down the bank parallel with the stream to a level with the water and a ford. They were careless in driving down the bank and one side of the wagon was allowed to run on top the bank while the other was in the road and in consequence just as they reached the water the vehicle turned completely over and pinned the occupants beneath it. The woman was completely under water while the Mexican was all submerged but his head, and was fastened in such a manner that he could neither extricate himself or the woman. His cries brought Henry Huff, the woman's husband, to the scene, but she was dead when he got there. Huff obtained the assistance of some neighbors and succeeded in getting the wagon out of the stream and removed the body. The Mexican was not hurt. The dead woman was a well-known character about town, having lived in this vicinity for over twenty years. Coroner Woodin impaneled a jury on Wednesday and held an inquest, the following verdict being rendered:

We, the undersigned jurors summoned to appear before I. J. Woodin, Coroner of Inyo Co., Cal., on the 29th day of July, 1896, to inquire into the cause of the death of Marie Hernandez de Huff, having been duly sworn according to law, after hearing the testimony adduced, upon our oaths find the deceased was named Marie Hernandez de Huff, was a native of Mexico, aged about 41 years, that she came to her death on the 28th day of July, 1896, by drowning in Black Rock Slough. We find the same was accidental.

J. R. MOFFETT,
D. A. JOHNTON,
JOHN KEEGAN,
TIM. MADDEN,
L. WILDER,
J. J. GUNN, Foreman.

### Postoffice Needed.

A recent letter from "Cub" Lee, who has for years been in charge of the Amargosa Borax Works near Resting Springs in this county, states that the Confidence mine and mill is still closed down and no no pay-day in sight till yet. The mining property—a very large ledge of high-grade gold ore—is situate in the Funeral or Amargosa range, with a big roller mill in the southern part of Death Valley. The plant is owned by a Salt Lake corporation headed by Cannon, Langford and others, who also own the noted Johnnie and Chispa mines at Montgomery, Nye county, Nevada. These properties are also idle, and it looks like the result of bad management. The proposed new postoffice at Resting Springs, to be called Amargosa, which was petitioned for by all Federal and county officers along the line and strongly recommended by all California Senators and Congressmen, has failed to materialize. Nevada has two postoffices over there—Pahrump and Manse, connecting with Daggett—only seven miles apart, but all of vast Southeastern Inyo has to get along with none. An extension of only thirty-three miles would place the great borax and mining interests of that region in communication with the world and the rest of this, the county in which they are situate and must do business with.

### Good Roads.

County Clerk Hession has received the following communication:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of Chapter CCIII of the Statutes of 1895, I shall be in Independence on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1896, and on that date will hold a public meeting, under the provisions of the Act, for the discussion of public roads and matters pertaining thereto.

I would request that you make the necessary arrangements for the meeting, to be held either in the chambers of the Superior Court or in the rooms of the Board of Supervisors, the Surveyor, and the Auditor of your county, stating to them that the Bureau requests their attendance. You will please set the hour for the meeting to suit the convenience of the officials required to attend.

Kindly give these facts to the local press for publication, stating that all parties interested in road matters are requested to attend the meeting, and notify our office of the arrangements made by means of inclosed postal card.

Very respectfully yours,
MARSDEN MANSON,
Commissioner.

### Leg Crushed.

M. Reddy met with a painful accident at the Defiance mine at Darwin early in the week. He was riding one horse and leading another when the animal he bestrode became frightened and dashed against some jagged rocks. Young Reddy's knee is badly crushed, the patella being splintered into several fragments. The injury is such that he will undoubtedly be crippled for life. His uncle, Hon. P. Reddy, wired Dr. Woodin to ascertain the extent of the injuries and the young man will in all probability go to San Francisco to-morrow. He is now at Lone Pine. The unfortunate young man has many friends here who hold him in the highest esteem, and deeply regret to learn of his accident.

### Valuable Chickens.

John Keegan is breeding a valuable crop of chickens. He killed one the other day and in dressing it two pieces of gold, weighing about 50 cents, were found in its crop. There was quite an excitement about town for awhile and placer claims were staked out promiscuously. Diligent panning, however, failed to discover any more of the metal, and the query is, where did the chicken get it? "Colors" have been found several times in the dirt about town, notably when digging the cellar of the Norman House, but never in paying quantities.

### Notes and Comments of Local Interest.

Is your name on the Great Register? If not, why not get it there.

The political pot has just commenced to boil in this section of Inyo.

The weather is charming around the lake at present as the hot weather has left us for a little while at least.

A Bryan club will be formed in Lone Pine this week and it is also rumored that one will be formed in Keeler and Darwin.

Clean up your back yards. There are some back yards in Keeler that are a disgrace to civilization.

If you want a number one Bryan lemonade with ice in it, don't fail to call and see Morton when you come to Keeler.

The contractors have received their utensils and supplies and will soon commence to lay the cement pavement on Keeler's main street.

Plenty of fruit and vegetables at the various stores and fruit stands around town. The people who use plenty of them have no doctors bills to pay.

A medicated bathing establishment is talked of for this city. A gentleman who has the means arrived here last week to start it up providing a suitable place can be secured.

It is reported there will be no session of the Superior Court for some months. Such being the case the lawyers can now have a good rest. They can stand it too, most all of them being men of wealth.

The Democrats will probably arrange to erect a stand for campaign speakers on the silver question in front of the postoffice this fall. If they do so the Republicans will undoubtedly put up another stand in front of Boland's grocery store.

W. M. Richards has resigned the Deputy County Clerkship at Keeler owing to other business. Some other good Bryan democrat should be appointed to fill the vacancy by County Clerk Hession, as a deputy at Keeler is a matter of national importance. Mr. Richards has been very accommodating and filled the position very creditably.

About 25 voters have registered from Keeler precinct this year.

Yours for 16 to 1,
SILVER BILL.

### More Bullion.

Pat. Keyes came in from Beveridge last Friday bringing with him about $3000 worth of bullion—the result of his last clean-up. Mr. Keyes reports the mine as looking first-class. He will soon erect a mill within two miles of the mine, when he will be able to work the vast quantity of second-class ore he now has on the dump at a handsome profit. Wood is plentiful and near at hand, and there is a sufficiency of water for milling purposes. Mr. Keyes' mine is destined to become one of the greatest gold bullion producers in the county.

Only one more week in which to register. Saturday, Aug. 8th, will be the last day.

### To the People of Inyo County.

YIELDING TO THE IMPORTUNITIES OF my hosts of Inyo County friends, expressed in petitions, letters and personally, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, at the approaching election in November.

The office being a non-partisan one, and as those who have so cordially invited me to seek the office represent all political parties, it would be pleasing to me to be the candidate of the people irrespective of party.

Respectfully,
N. D. ARNOT.

June 21, 1896.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the above sale is postponed to Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the same place and time of day.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif. July 25, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 637.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
July 29, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Sept. 8, 1896, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer, for the S½ S E ¼ and N E ¼ S E ¼ of sec. 35, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, John Kispert, John Meyer and Frederick Albers, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND,
Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of July, 1896, an assessment, (No. 5,) of thirty (30) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, state of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Sept. 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 20th day of Oct. 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, July 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Official.)

## Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1896. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

| | |
|---|---|
| RECEIPTS— | |
| Apr. 1896, Cash on hand | $ 9,577 18 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 837 99 |
| P A Chalfant, Assessor | 427 05 |
| Thos Hughes, on redemption | 22 80 |
| B M Leete, " " | 11 57 |
| John Eldred, " " | 28 46 |
| R W Blake " " | 14 54 |
| E H Blake, " " | 14 54 |
| A. M Given, Tax-Collector fees | 25 00 |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees | 52 20 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 33 10 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 69 25 |
| A V Davidson, fine Just. Court | 10 00 |
| E H Edwards, Int on State Land | 11 26 |
| E H Edwards, Int on State Ld. | 32 10 |
| | 11,167 19 |
| May A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 8,361 38 |
| A. M. Given, Sheep License | 757 50 |
| P. A. Chalfant, Assessor | 481 49 |
| W H Graham, on redemption | 4 52 |
| Geo Huckaby, on redemption | 21 42 |
| W G Dixon, on redemption | 1 52 |
| Alena Mills, on redemption | 15 88 |
| D J. Hession, Clerk fees | 46 00 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 79 30 |
| A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees | 59 00 |
| A M Given, Sheriff fees | 12 70 |
| P A Chalfant error | 10 |
| J R Turner, Int State Land | 342 40 |
| C & G Ry Co. 2d installment tax | 1,440 05 |
| State Treasurer | 1,000 00 |
| " " Commissions | 11 31 |
| " " Refund Tax | 3 77 |
| | 25,788 86 |
| June A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 1,016 00 |
| A M Given, Sheep License | 1,582 50 |
| P A Chalfant, Assessor | 768 50 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees | 52 00 |
| A M Given, Sheriff fees | 15 00 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 25 75 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 66 00 |
| John F Summers, on redemption | 23 50 |
| Mrs C Delaney Int State Land | 8 00 |
| Wm Stewardson int State Land | 22 40 |
| Jacob Hodge Int State Land | 45 62 |
| | 27,414 13 |

| | |
|---|---|
| DISBURSEMENTS— | |
| Apr. Salary | 1,310 88 |
| Bridge | 52 05 |
| General Expense | 890 87 |
| Hospital | 496 85 |
| Sundry Road Districts | 798 28 |
| Round Valley School | 7 50 |
| Warm Spring School | 10 00 |
| Bishop School | 342 00 |
| Irving School | 110 00 |
| Riverside School | 188 66 |
| Union School | 170 00 |
| Fish Spring School | 47 79 |
| Lone Pine School | 74 75 |
| Milton School | 163 75 |
| Independence School | 128 35 |
| Taboose School | 78 42 |
| Station School | 75 00 |
| Union School Library | 3 70 |
| | 4,978 85 |
| May State General | 3,325 35 |
| Big Pine Bond | 605 00 |
| Union Bond | 337 50 |
| Bishop Bond | 944 00 |
| Salary | 1,009 98 |
| Hospital | 30 00 |
| General Expense | 34 05 |
| Lone Pine School | 106 25 |
| Milton School | 5 58 |
| Station School | 45 00 |
| Valley School | 165 00 |
| Irving School | 110 00 |
| Independence School | 61 59 |
| Union School | 163 00 |
| Round Valley School | 50 |
| Taboose School | 60 00 |
| Warm Springs School | 322 00 |
| Big Pine School | 51 00 |
| Bishop School | 160 00 |
| Big Pine Special | 26 00 |
| Station School Library | 50 85 |
| | 12,331 50 |
| June, General Expense | 298 70 |
| Salary Fund | 1,099 98 |
| Hospital Fund | 30 03 |
| Independence School | 23 84 |
| Milton School | 38 15 |
| Big Pine School | 230 30 |
| Taboose School | 57 00 |
| Irving School | 110 00 |
| Valley School | 9 65 |
| Station School | 15 25 |
| Lone Pine School | 49 47 |
| Bishop School | 179 35 |
| Round Valley School | 33 85 |
| Riverside School | 175 06 |
| Warm Springs School | 3 75 |
| Union School | 124 65 |
| Bishop Library | 51 52 |
| Round Valley Library | 19 80 |
| Riverside Library | 26 35 |
| Big Pine Library | 2 15 |
| Milton Library | 54 90 |
| | 15,165 42 |
| Cash | 12,248 71 |
| | 27,414 13 |

Treasurer's Trial Balance, July 1, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the Salary Fund | $ 3934 58 | |
| General Expense | 1612 69 | |
| Hospital | 246 24 | |
| Bond | 1041 02 | |
| Bishop School special | 5 13 | |
| Unapportioned County | 196 20 | |
| State General | 569 29 | |
| State School | | 1269 60 |
| General Road | 221 32 | |
| Road District No. 1 | 126 22 | |
| Road District No. 2 | 219 64 | |
| Road District No. 3 | 126 66 | |
| Road District No. 4 | 65 55 | |
| Road District No. 5 | 68 24 | |
| Road Poll Tax | 362 20 | |
| Bridge | 79 68 | |
| Institute | 23 00 | |
| Teachers' Library | 15 74 | |
| Property Tax | 997 95 | |
| County school | 38 73 | |
| To the school Districts: | | |
| Riverside | 65 25 | |
| Round Valley | 48 44 | |
| Irving | 146 86 | |
| Bishop | 134 40 | |
| Station | 96 74 | |
| Warm Springs | 159 37 | |
| Big Pine | 16 57 | |
| Milton | 96 83 | |
| Independence | 113 41 | |
| Fish Springs | 47 04 | |
| Union | 50 47 | |
| Lone Pine | 458 36 | |
| Liberty | 01 | |
| Valley | 31 | |
| Taboose | 2 58 | |
| To the various School district Libraries | | |
| Milton | 2 12 | |
| Round Valley | 1 69 | |
| Irving | 52 32 | |
| Bishop | 118 65 | |
| Station | 7 49 | |
| Warm Springs | 25 91 | |
| Big Pine | 59 35 | |
| Independence | 20 21 | |
| Union | 24 45 | |
| Riverside | 71 | |
| Lone Pine | 20 95 | |
| Fish Springs | 5 72 | |
| Liberty | 1 25 | |
| Taboose | 16 25 | |
| Valley | 1 25 | |
| To the various School District Building Funds: | | |
| Independence | 3 00 | |
| Fish Spring | 19 84 | |
| Independence Bond | 60 53 | |
| Bishop Bond (old) | 71 02 | |
| Union Bond | 23 96 | |
| Bishop Bond (new) | 95 21 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 33 34 | |
| Fish Springs Bond | 24 70 | |
| Lone Pine Bond | 1,461 30 | |
| | 13,517 71 | |
| Cash on hand | | 12,248 71 |
| | | 13,517 71 |

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed July 6, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Approved July 10, 1896.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION,
Clerk.


## LEECE & WATTERSON,

### BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.

SUCCESSORS TO STERLING & LEECE.

THE STUDEBAKER IS THE BEST.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—AND—

VEHICLES.

STOVES, RANGES and FITTINGS.

Get our prices—it will pay you.

We are sole agents for Bishop and district for

DEERING MOWERS, REAPERS, BINDERS.

ADRIANCE BUCKEYE MOWERS, EXTRAS

HOLLINGSWORTH Tiger Rakes.

OLIVER Chilled Plows and Extras.

STUDEBAKER MANUFACTURING CO.

BLACKSMITHS', CARPENTERS', BUILDERS', MINERS' & PROSPECTORS',

SUPPLIES.

☞ We carry the Largest Stock of Hardware, Agate and Tinware, Agricultural Implements and Painters' Supplies this side of Reno.

All kinds **work and repairs done in Tin, Copper and Sheet Metal** on short notice.

A call kindly solicited. All orders by mail shall receive prompt and careful attention.

## SPRING IS HERE

So is Rhine's new stock of spring goods.

New line of MEN'S CLOTHING

Shirts, Underware and neckware.

## JUST RECEIVED

Our spring stock now complete in every department, and our prices lower than ever——GIVE US A CALL

## NATHAN RHINE,

THE LEADING MERCHANT.

Independence, Cal.

MERCHANDISE. MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

A. E. WEBSTER, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

☞ LOWEST PRICES ☜

REID & WEBSTER.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
DRY-GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and $1.50 |
| Board, per week | $5.00 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have Been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

## Stage Company

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

**HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS**

Will commence its sixth year August 4th. It is a first-class Home School and prepares boys for admission to any University, or Technical School, or for active business. Full information and catalogue can be had by addressing

IRA G. HOITT, PH. D.,
BURLINGAME, CAL.

Trolley Motorman (to conductor)—Say, Bill, the old gent behind has just fell off. Conductor—That's all right; he's just paid his fare.

**MORPHINE HABIT.**

DR. J. C. ANTHONY, 68 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal., will Furnish Home Treatment of "SOTERIA" at $5 to the first 100 who apply. All correspondence strictly confidential. "SOTERIA" has never failed to cure the habit.

San Bernardino's horticultural commission has retired all the inspectors and appointed new ones or one for each district this time. The number of inspected districts will be increased.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

**A SINKING FUND**

Of vital energy is easily and pleasantly replenished by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an invigorant without a peer, and will speedily infuse fresh stamina into an enfeebled physique. Besides this, it averts and remedies malaria, and subdues biliousness, kidney, dyspeptic and rheumatic ailments. The nervous derive great benefit from its use.

"I arise for information," demanded a backwoods member the other day during a discussion on the money question. "You look like you need it," came a voice from the gallery.

**HOW'S THIS!**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

For Lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

OFFICE OF,
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.
DURHAM, N. C.

**To ALL Merchants Who Retail TOBACCO.**

Dear Sir:

You are entitled to receive FREE from your wholesale dealer, WHITE STAR SOAP with all the **Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco** you buy. One bar of soap Free with each pound, whether 16 oz., 8 oz., 4 oz., or 2 oz., packages.

We have notified every wholesale dealer in the United States that we will supply them with soap to give you FREE. Order a good supply of GENUINE DURHAM at once, and insist on getting your soap. One bar of Soap FREE with each pound you buy. Soap is offered for a limited time, so order to-day. Yours very truly,

**BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.**

If you have any difficulty in procuring your soap, cut out this notice and send it with your order to your wholesale dealer.

**One Cup One Cent**

Less than a cent in fact — and all Cocoa — pure Cocoa — no chemicals. — That describes Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Dorchester, Mass.

**RELAY** BICYCLES are models of perfection. Secure Agency. Catalogues on application. Roberts & Saunders, 201 Larkin St., S. F.

**TYPEWRITER** & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 663 Market St. S.F.

**TYPEWRITERS,** Remington $40; Caligraph $30; Smith $15; Yost $35. Send for sample work. Scott & Banman, 533 Montgomery St., S. F.

**THE WONDER** NOVELTIES in Millinery, Large Stock—Low Prices, 1026 Market St., San Francisco.

**Attend Stiehl's** The best and most economical BUSINESS COLLEGE. 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

**AGENTS WANTED** ELDRIDGE AND BELVIDERE Bicycles, Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co., San Francisco. Send for Catalogue.

**HOTEL FAIRMOUNT,** BEN F. TRUE, Prop. Family Hotel. Newly Furnished. S. F. $1.50 per day. Special Rates, month or week.

**Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal** Send for Circular and Specimens.

**McCUNE CYCLES.** For Strength, Durability & Speed. Send for catalogue. Armes & Dallam, Coast Agts. 232 Front St., S. F.

**AYRES' The Leading College.** Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., 325 Montgomery St., S. F. Send for Cat.

**KODAK AGENCY** H. B. Hosmer, Carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a specialty. 605 Market St, S.F.

**WANTED**—SOLICITORS CITY OR COUNTRY, $3 to $5 per day; call or send 15c for sample and terms. Pacific Chemical and Manufacturing Company, 155 Seventh St., San Francisco, Cal.

**THE Household** The only "home and family" Magazine on the Pacific Coast. Fifty cents including Premiums worth 50 cts. Send for sample copy to 1155-1157 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal., or 422 Byrne Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

**AGENTS WANTED, Ladies or Gentlemen** in every town, for one of the best selling articles made. Used by every man, woman and child. Fredricks Sanitary Tooth Brush and Tongue Cleaning Attachment. Endorsed by all the leading physicians and dentists. Send 15c. for sample. Retails for 25c and 50c. WILL & FINCK CO. 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION,
532 California Street, corner Webb.

For the half year ending with the 30th of June 1896 a dividend has been declared at the rate per annum of Four and Thirty-two One hundredths (4 32 100) per cent on Term Deposits, and Three and Sixty One-hundredths (3 60 100) per cent on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, the 1st of July, 1896.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**

BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

**DROPSY**

TREATED FREE.

Positively Cured With Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear, in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps or pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP - FOR CHILDREN TEETHING -** For sale by all Druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
526 California Street, San Francisco.

For the half year ending June 30, 1896, a dividend has been declared at the rate of Four and Twenty-six Hundredths (4 26) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and Three and Fifty-five Hundredths (3 55) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1896.

GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. SO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops Itching, Absorbs Tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

# Cancer Of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwithstanding the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctors soon pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer he gave the case up as hopeless.

Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she begun it, and an improvement was noticed. The cancer commenced to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned.

## A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to cure Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism Scrofula, or any other blood disease.

Our books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta Ga.

**SSS**

**"S. H. & M. or Nothing!"**

That's the stand to take with your dealer on the

**S·H·&M·** REGISTERED TRADE MARK

**BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING**

question.

If he will not supply you we will.

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, sent for 25c., postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS** are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Sample Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

S. F. N. U. No. 732. New Series No. 27

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

# TAMED THE PLUMBER

## THE BOY HELPER WHO WAS TOO STRONG FOR THE BUSINESS.

**A Talented Journeyman Who Had One Fault, Which Has Been Cured Recently by an Employer's Novel Plan—On His Guard Now Against "Ringers."**

This is the story of the taming of the journeyman plumber. The journeyman plumber was the best of his kind in town, and was much sought after by boss plumbers. As one of them described his talents, "He can sling more material into a job in the greatest length of time than any man in the business." But the journeyman plumber was, with all his talents, a hard man to keep employed on account of his irascibility. His temper was shorter than a rabbit's tail, and he took out his indignation and his headaches and rows with his wife on his helpers.

A helper to a journeyman plumber is a youth who lays out tools, holds pipe, hands the journeyman his solder and his soldering iron, and who carries back and forth the journeyman's bag of tools and his furnace. He is a journeyman in embryo, and the first thing he learns is implicit obedience to his journeyman and not to be too swift. Plumbers call him "cub" and "kid."

This particular journeyman abused his helpers. When things went wrong he usually caught his helper by the ear and swatted him. The result was that the helpers returned to the shop and told the boss they lacked the talent for plumbing and quit. As a result the available helper timber was rapidly becoming exhausted.

The boss plumber did not wish to lose his journeyman, but he was almost at the end of his list of helpers. Consequently he thought. After much labor he produced an idea. He went down to a resort kept by a "professor." It was a dingy place, with a sloppy bar and fly specked mirror on one side and a row of barrels on the other. The walls were covered with boxing gloves and highly colored pictures of men in fighting attitudes. As the result of a conference between the boss plumber and the "professor," a stunted youth, very broad across the shoulders, was called up.

"I want a boy to learn the plumber's trade," said the boss plumber.

"Well, you'll have to guess again," said the stunted youth. "There ain't no money in it. Maybe four or five a week, eh? I can knock that out of the punchin bag in here, see?"

He meant that he could earn $5 a week teaching half baked sports to punch the bag.

"I'll give you $2.50 a day to see how you like the plumber's business," said the plumber.

"I'll go you," said the stunted youth.

The next morning the stunted youth appeared at the plumber's shop in overalls and a little round cap with a peak. He was told to go out with the journeyman plumber. Together they went to a big vacant building to set up an iron pipe. They were sent to the vacant building that there might be no family there to be shocked should anything occur. On the car the stunted youth endeavored to become acquainted with the journeyman, but the journeyman was sullen and the acquaintance stopped.

When the building was reached the journeyman said, "Scatter them tools." The tools were scattered about, so that when one was needed some little time was consumed in picking it out. The pipe was several inches in diameter, and the game was to pile one joint upon another and solder it there, and so to the top of the building. The pipes were heavy and four times as tall as the stunted youth. As a result, it was difficult for him to hold them up straight. At last the journeyman, who was on a ladder soldering, looked down and said:

"Gol darn you. If you don't hold that pipe up straight, I'll come down and bend your face!"

At this the stunted youth dropped the pipe and said: "All right. Come down and bend me face." The journeyman had never been talked to like this before, and he "came down."

When it was all over, the journeyman went home in a carriage with a man holding his head in his lap. The stunted youth walked back to the shop.

"Say," he said to the boss, "I'm too strong for the plumbin business. Guess I'll quit."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the boss.

"Oh, that guy you sent me out wid started to bend me face. De doc's took him home in a hack. Say, his face is hard," and he rubbed his knuckles.

"All right," said the boss. "If you've got to quit, here's your $2.50, but I think you'd make a great plumber."

The next morning the journeyman plumber walked into the shop. He was a sight.

"Wot kind of a murderer was that you sent out with me yesterday?" he asked, out of the uncovered corner of his mouth. "Say, he beat me scandalous with a piece of lead pipe." And the boss laughed a loud, scornful laugh, for he knew that the journeyman had been tamed. And, sure enough, thereafter the journeyman treated his helpers as tenderly as sons, for he never knew when he might run against another "ringer."—Kansas City Star.

### The Pulley Line Man.

An occupation that has sprung up with the growth of flats is that of the pulley line man. The pulley line man goes about with a coil of line over his arm, and he is ready to provide line or to put in order lines already up. Sometimes lines get jammed in the pulley blocks. He will clear them. Clothes left out over night may, if a high wind should arise, get all twisted up on the line. The pulley line man will free them. He has a route and appears regularly at certain houses on certain days. His coming may be counted upon, and he will do anything that needs to be done about pulley lines.—New York Sun.

### The Attraction.

"Who is that little man talking to all those people crowding about him? He's been attracting no end of attention tonight."

"Why, haven't you heard of Jinkins, the great explorer, just returned from his expedition into the very heart of Bungaboo, where he had the most thrilling experiences?"

"Certainly. And you don't tell me that's Jinkins?"

"Oh, no! Jinkins isn't here. That's Firkins, who claims he used to go to the same school with Jinkins."—London Tit-Bits.

## A SHY DANCER.

**Stories Told by Westerners of the Antics of the Sand Hill Crane.**

The sand hill crane is a very bright bird. A Recreation writer says that its very name is synonymous of vigilance and alertness. It feeds on the treeless plains or in the barren wheat stubble, where it can see a long way beyond gunshot, or one of a flock is posted as sentinel, and this bird stands with bill half open, ready to give an alarm. It can be killed by decoying it with pasteboard figures cut to proper size and shape and painted, but mounted birds are better. A pit is dug deep enough to conceal a man, the decoys are put out, and the cranes are shot as they come over. The best region to shoot them is in the Columbia river watershed and south of it in the Pacific coast states.

When one shoots a bird of the size and build of a crane in midair, it collapses, like a card house or a tent. But such apparent collapses are sometimes deceptive, as, for instance:

"Before I could reach him he soared off into the air with wheeling flight. Again he hit the ground with fearful violence, but again he got on his feet. Running up, thinking to get him alive for a decoy, I tried to tap him on the head and stun him. He showed fight, and I used my gun as I backed off, and he took to his wings."

The sand hill crane is something of a fighter of men if wounded, and the only safe crane is a dead one. Their bills are long and sharp and are capable of putting out a man's eye.

The sand hill crane has some curious habits that make him of more than passing interest to the student of birds. Out on the prairies parties of them have balls in the spring, to which the select birds seem to be invited. These balls are picturesque affairs from the human standpoint. There are curious dances, which are sort of solitary waltzes or pretty slow jigs. Sometimes the birds leap over one another's backs and flap their wings, giving their peculiar cry. Sometimes rival birds have fierce duels, using their keen bills like lances, battleaxes and swords.

### Lady Blessington.

"The most gorgeous Lady Blessington," as she was christened by her very old admirer, Dr. Parr, has long since passed into the regions of oblivion for the general world. As an authoress she never succeeded in making any mark, though she worked at the business as hard as any of her successors of the present day. Her novels were many and fashionable, Mrs. Gore like in their method and filled with strange and wandering scraps of French. She edited books of beauty for fancy clients and at fancy prices, and when The News was first started under the editorship of Charles Dickens she was offered an engagement as a purveyor of fashionable intelligence and asked £800 a year for it. She was offered either £400 as a certainty, or £250 for six months on approval, and confidently chose the latter, with the melancholy result at the end of the term—Dickens having in the meantime retired from his uncongenial work, and John Forster having accepted his post ad interim—she was informed that her services were no longer wanted.

She fought for her hand hard enough in later days, poor lady, after years of "Arabian Nights" luxury with her magnificent husband, but we fear that her position in the literary world was not at any time one of solid security. Privately she lived under a cloud from the scandal which always connected her name with Count d'Orsay, and, we suppose, not without reason. At all events, they never appear to have taken any steps to defend themselves against the charges of papers like The Age, which anticipated a similar class of journals that sprang up in our own day, and rather suffered judgment by default.—London Spectater.

### Magnetized Corset Steels.

"Every day something new is found about electricity and its effects," said Mr. Fay of the Southern Pacific. "Do you know that nine-tenths of the umbrellas that men carry nowadays are magnetized? Well, they are, and all that is necessary to prove this is to apply the point of your knife or, better still, a small pen point against the steel rib. The attraction is very perceptible, and it is caused by the carrying of the article inside of the electric cars. The umbrella is rested upon the floor near the motors, and the proximity of the metal causes a certain quantity of the fluid to find a permanent lodgment in the ribs.

"Carrying out the idea, it is very likely that the corset steels of the ladies are similarly affected. Think what the consequences would be if a young man with steel cuff buttons should hug a girl with magnetized corset steels!"—New Orleans Times Democrat.

### Vegetable Properties.

It may be well to mention that an eminent physician who has been investigating the properties of the different vegetables announces that a diet of carrots ameliorates harshness of character and reduces nervous irritability. Peas create fatty tissue and encourage joyousness, while turnips have just the opposite effect. Celery taken in excess causes eye trouble, while cabbage is beneficial in pulmonary ailments, and lettuce aids as a sedative owing to the opium contained in its milky juice, which keeps the skin clear and fresh. Red beets are blood producing and will add plumpness to the thinnest form, providing they are boiled tender.—New York Journal.

### Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Liberty is of no value in itself, but is valuable only as a means to equality, and equality that did not eventuate in fraternity would perish. Equality will enlarge itself to the bonds of humanity as fast as people learn that in likeness there is the only rest and comfort and pleasure that men can know, and fraternity will come as a result of the same conviction.—W. D. Howells in Century.

### Hard Lines.

Husband—Here they have brought me an account for a ball costume. How is that?

Wife—Oh! Don't you remember? It is for the green dress I wore last year at the ball where we first met.

Husband—S-o-o-o? And now I am expected to pay for the net with which I was caught.—L'Annunziatore.

The first paper made in western Europe was manufactured in Spain in 711. It is said that the process came from the east, being brought into Spain by the Moors.

## BLANDINA.

Blandina's nice; Blandina's fat,
Joyous and sane and sound and sweet,
And handsome, too, and all else that
In persons of her years is meet.
Behold Blandina!
She's alive and testifies
With all the emphasis that lies
In busy hands and dancing eyes
That life's a prize—
That all the mischief that provokes
Doubt in the matter lies in folks,
And that, provided folks are fit,
Life's not a failure; not a bit.

Blandina loves a picture book,
Blandina dearly loves a boy.
She loves her dinner, loves the cook,
Her nurse, her doll, her brother's toy,
And best of all she loves a joke,
And laughs at it.
And laughing at it testifies
With all the emphasis that lies
In joyous tones and beaming eyes,
That life's a prize—
That all the mischief that provokes
Doubt in the matter lies in folks,
And that, provided folks are fit,
Life's not a failure; not a bit.

—Edward S. Martin in Scribner's.

## EARLY RISERS.

**They Are Often Neither Healthy, Wealthy Nor Wise.**

The lazy young persons who enjoy the extra snooze in the morning hours that all too frequently they have great difficulty in securing will probably rise up and call us blessed when we announce that their preference shows a rare discretion backed up by some sound professional wisdom. Getting up early in the morning is to be commended as a necessity rather than a benefit. Physicians and scientists agree that sleep in the morning is healthful and restorative, and that children and nervous or delicate persons should never be wakened until sleep leaves them of its own accord.

This is all right and as it should be, but the necessity exists for early rising, and, therefore, must be met. Unpleasant as it is, there is no alternative for the great masses of the people. If one would prosper in business or any occupation whatever, it is necessary to be on hand betimes in the morning. Why not, then, simply treat it as an imperative duty and stop fussing over it as making people healthy, wealthy and wise? There are constitutions and temperaments that are never at their best when deprived of a morning sleep. Robust and energetic people are fond of stirring up whole families with early rising ideas. They experience no inconvenience and take it as a matter of course that no one else should.

Early rising is well enough provided one can rest at some other portion of the day, but the hours of darkness were made for sleep, and as time for the most part is pretty evenly divided into day and night it shows that nature knew quite well what she was about when she arranged things. People have lived, flourished and grown healthy, wealthy and wise who got up at noon and went to bed just before daylight, but this is by no means natural, nor is it approved by those who have made the subject of life and health a profound study.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

### Photography and Ducks.

One of the most remarkable accusations brought against the new photography is that of an American Field writer, who says: "I think photography has done a great deal to decrease the supply of ducks, which," he very properly adds, "will be news, no doubt," to many of his readers. Sportsmen have been saying that nothing but general adoption of cameras instead of firearms will save the game, and now to run up against such a statement as that is, to say the least, astonishing.

It appears that for the purpose of perfecting the picture albumen must be used, and this can be procured only from eggs. Chicken eggs are too valuable as food; therefore the Hebrides islands of Scotland, Lodofoden of Norway, Labrador, Greenland, South America, and in fact every conceivable breeding ground of wild birds is robbed of eggs by natives or men from extensive sailing expeditions. This is especially hard on the ducks of various kinds, particularly in Labrador, where they breed in thousands of nests to the square mile, while the scavenger birds of the sea, the various gulls and terns, suffer from these depredations. The birds cannot stand this drain long, and the question arises, What will happen when all the eggs are gone?

### Asphalt.

Another kind of asphalt beton has been introduced in Austria under government direction, a principal recommendation being the quickness of hardening which characterizes it. It is described as an earthly brown powder having a slight odor of tar, and consists mainly of sulphur and iron slag, analysis showing 33.53 per cent of sulphur, 8.21 of tar, 57.83 of iron slag and 0.43 water, the iron slag containing 43.01 per cent of silica, 22.42 of ferrous oxide, 30.9 of alumina and 4.16 of lime. The hardness is attributed chiefly to the formation of an iron sulphide, the tar acting as a reducing agent. The silica, clay and lime, though possibly combining at a slower rate, are regarded simply as impurities.

### Hard Work.

White—What is the matter with Greene? I saw him just now, and he looks pretty bad.

Gray—Yes, poor fellow, he is suffering from overwork.

White—I wasn't aware that he ever did any work.

Gray—That's where you make a mistake. He was on the train the other day, and he tried to open three different car windows for as many different ladies.—Boston Transcript.

It is perhaps as well that men don't grow wings before they get to heaven; their wives would use them to trim their hats.

When a woman whitewashes her cellar she is said to look worse than when she cleans house.

**Econo-**

my—just think—every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses. This is true only of

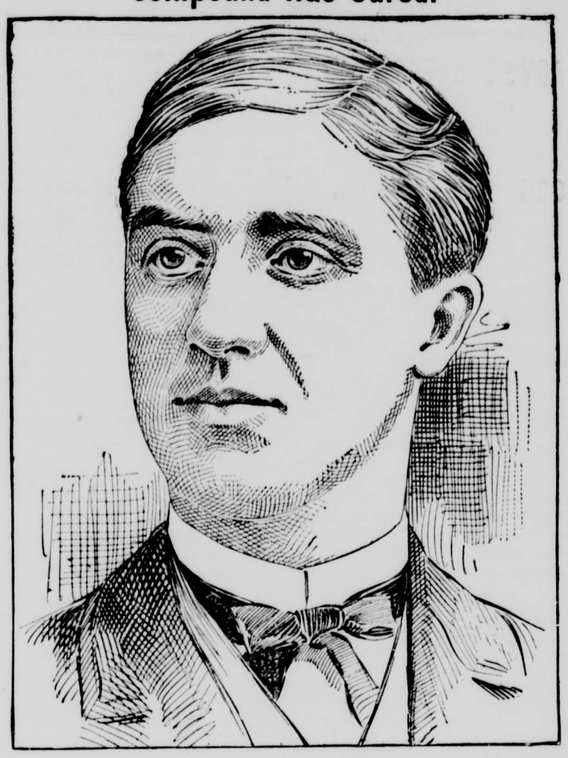
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

**Hood's Pills** cure biliousness, headache.

# MAYOR OF ST. CHARLES.

## One of the Thousands Whom Paine's Celery Compound Has Cured.



The following long and explicit letter from Hon. A. A. Bennett, tells its own story.

Read it:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City of St. Charles Ill., March 4, 1896.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.:

Gentlemen—I take much pleasure in being able to add my mite to the great mass of testimony in praise of Paine's celery compound.

In November last I found myself much run down by overwork. For several weeks I had been obliged to work 18 hours daily out of the 24, and was in consequence in a state of physical and nervous exhaustion. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced the use of Paine's celery compound, with the result that my strength has steadily improved, and I find myself in far better health than I have known for years.

I believe also that it has enabled me to escape my periodical attack of rheumatism, as every season since that time with the advent of the cold, damp weather, I have suffered severely from that disease in a chronic form. So far this winter I have escaped without a single twinge of my old enemy. I very cheerfully recommend it to any one in similar need, in the full belief that it will be helpful in every case.

Very sincerely yours, A. A. BENNETT.

If we all led out-of-door lives, went to bed at sundown, and had no consuming cares nor hard work to bring down the health, there might not be the urgent necessity that now exists for taking this best of spring remedies—Paine's celery compound.

But as the great majority of lives are ordered—with too much work, too much anxiety, too little sleep, by the time winter is over the drain on the nervous energy has become excessive, the nerves are in sad need of being strengthened, and the blood of being purified.

Paine's celery compound absolutely meets this great modern necessity.

Paine's celery compound will bring back nerve strength and replace poor, thin, pale blood with a ruddy, health-making stream.

It is the one great practical remedy advocated by all physicians.

It drives away that feeling of utter exhaustion that is so common in the spring, but no less dangerously significant because it is so common. It makes people well. It is a thousand times superior to all the ordinary sarsaparilias, nervines and tonics ever made.

Paine's celery compound is the one real spring remedy known today that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's celery compound, and only Paine's celery compound if you wish to be well.

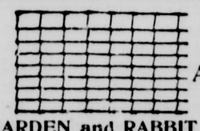
"Big as a Barn Door."

**BattleAx PLUG**

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

For 10 cents you get almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grade goods. Before the days of "Battle Ax" consumers paid 10 cents for a small plug of the same quality. Now, "Battle Ax"—Highest Grade, twice the quantity. That's true economy.

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.



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We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. Ask your dealer to show you this Fence. CATALOGUE FREE.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated

**WHITE LIGHT OLENA**

This Oil is made from Pennsylvania Crude, and put up for Family Use for such persons as d[illegible] an oil that is ABSOLUTELY SAFE—no smoke, no smell, high fire test, and water white. . . . This Oil has no superior in the market, and a trial will satisfy any person, so[illegible] Alone no other.

Office:

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7. 1896.

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### HOME COMING.

Set o' sun and toil is done,
Grind, oh, wheels, while others tread!
Homeward thro' the night I run
To the heaven just ahead.

Light o' love, light o' love,
Other refuge I have none,
Thou the worth of life must prove
While the fight is yet unwon.

Scant the fare that love may share,
Pale the lips that love may press,
Stern the burdens love must share,
Fierce the wrongs that wait redress.

Heart o' life, heart o' life,
Manna in the wilderness
We should perish in the strife
But for love's strong tenderness.

Speed the day when we may say,
Justice reigns and men are free;
Peace shall kiss us in the way,
Labor crown us plenteously.

Love is all! Love is all!
Sound the word from sea to sea,
Hand to hand we stand or fall,
Ho, for love and liberty!
—New York Sun.

## TRAGEDY OF A MINE.

From the shoulder of Baldy, where the mine was, you could see far out to westward where the Pacific rolled in a blue sheet, which was the undulating reflection of the heavens above. If you were on Baldy you would say that there could be nothing more sublime in the world than the ocean, and if you were out at sea you would be firm in the faith that no more magnificent thing could exist than the great sentinel mountain.

Young Bradshaw was just from college when his father sent him up to the mine as a sort of general manager to serve through the late summer and the coming winter. The water supply showed plain indications of early exhaustion, and so the fifty or more men who had been employed in bombarding the gravel with a six-inch stream, were called down to Los Angeles and paid up and discharged. The exodus was general. Even Yardley, the most respected and most efficient deputy sheriff who had ever hired to a mine company, in order that peace might be preserved in an official way, went with the others. Only Young Bradshaw and Burleigh were left to tenant the cabins and watch the pipe. It was eighty miles to Los Angeles in a horizontal line and nearly two more miles straight down toward the center of the earth. The mountain was wild and majestic and inaccessible and when the men went away that meant solitary confinement. In the building of the pipe line 3,000 tons of iron and steel had been dragged and maneuvered up a shoulder for many tortuous miles, every pound representing human effort, as even a burro could not go into that labyrinth set on end. As Bradshaw's father, the president of the mining company, had said in the beginning, "It took something that could swear and yell and get out of the way quickly to get that piping in place."

Burleigh was a man of 30, a giant in stature, with the magnificent health which demands association with healthy things. He was not born to the mines as was Henky Pete, who could spend days in solitude, speaking no word to any one. Henky Pete was ordinarily the man who was left over winter, when the snow piled and the cabin for six months was filled with the smoke which could not go up and which, therefore, was absorbed by his person, making him resemble in the spring a cured ham. But this time Henky Pete was taken to Los Angeles with the others and turned loose. Burleigh, a man of reasonably intelligent parts, was preferred by young Bradshaw as a companion, for the latter thought an intelligent and well-demeanored mine-mate would be preferable to the stupid Russian. There could be some sort of intercourse between them.

It was July when the men had gone to Los Angeles, and by the middle of September Young Bradshaw had finished Strabo and had got well on the way of translating him backward. He had by this time read every newspaper which had before been pasted to the wall of the cook-cabin, and had one by one washed the journals off with warm water so as to see what was printed on the other side. He had started a diary and had returned to it fifty times, only to find that he could possibly record nothing more than "Monday—both well. Cloudy below." He and Burleigh had wandered up and down the sub-pipe line to the reservoir, until the familiar rocks had grown unbearable in their familiarity. Sometimes they turned on water and washed for a few hours, and tried in this hydraulic search for gold to distract thoughts from the frightful lonesomeness of close mountain and distant sea. Burleigh found the solitude harder to bear than the boy from the college, for the boy really found odd little things to take up minute sections at least of his boyish mind. Burleigh, a man of experiences, could not do this. He grew morose and fretful and cooked villainously. Both had dyspepsia by the last of August.

Toward the middle of September young Bradshaw came in from a patrol of the pipe line and found that Burleigh had cooked for ten instead of two. The plates were set, also, for ten.

"What's this for?" the boy cried with abounding delight. "Are there some tourists in camp?"

Burleigh looked ferociously about. "No!" he snarled. "Who comes into this hell of loneliness? No. But I am going to have company. I have cooked for Harkins and Frye and Jaquith and half a dozen of the best of the men who were here, and if they are not on hand to eat it's no fault of mine. I shall imagine they are in the mine anyway, and in that way perhaps I can get comfort. Here, Gordon," addressing the space which was fronted by the tin dish at his left, "here, have some bacon," and he set a dripping slice of meat upon the plate. And throughout the meal he talked as though the former workmen were present once more.

"Did the second blast catch you, Baker?" he inquired of the plate opposite young Bradshaw. "I thought one of those chunks had your left leg sure. You want to find your hole a little sooner or we'll have to hustle for bandages."

Every day after that Burleigh set those plates and fed those ghosts with serious attention. Bradshaw, though a thoughtless and unwitting boy, saw by this time that this business meant something more than he had at first counted it, which was a joke. Once he had railed at Burleigh for apologizing to Yardley for the burned condition of the bacon and Burleigh had turned on him with a look in his face which he did not relish and had asked him what he meant by saying Yardley was only a three-legged camp stool.

"Yardley," said Burleigh, "was and is the penal officer of this camp; the man who maintained peace, the justice, the chief of police and everything which induced decency. If he isn't entitled to good bacon, who is?"

It was the next morning that Bradshaw was awakened by the sound of profanity. Although he was asleep he knew it was profanity, for Burleigh's kind of lurid discourse could not be mistaken even when it came to you in dreams. Young Bradshaw woke with a start and found Burleigh standing over him with a knife, the hand that held it being poised to strike. Just then the October sunlight same out over Baldy and into the slit above Bradshaw's bunk and Burleigh drew back.

"I thought you were that thief Horton," he remarked. "I shall kill him unless Yardley acts quicker than me. Yardley is the only man who can keep that villain's life in his body. If Jim Yardley comes to me and tells me in the name of the people of California that I must desist, why, Jim Yardley represents the law and that's all there is to it." And mumbling, Burleigh withdrew his giant form from the cabin.

Young Bradshaw went to the door and looked out. The cloud above told its story. The early snow was coming. There was no use attempting to get out of the mine property. In three hours every pass would be choked and no man having ventured out could hope to do more than die. It was an insane giant—a man crazed from loneliness—behind, and certain death in the snow before. Over by the place where the old bedrock was washed bare he could hear Burleigh shouting for Horton to come out and fight before Yardley had a chance to arrest them and spoil the thing.

When you feel that one way or the other death is at hand you either collapse or become a hero. There is no middle ground. The decision has to be formed quickly. Young Bradshaw saw one chance in a million of escaping ultimate destruction at the hands of the maniac. It was certain that his hatred for Horton could and would easily be switched in the six months yet before them to a hatred of Bradshaw, if in fact the lunatic would even continue to recognize him as Bradshaw at all. There was the danger. Suppose in the absence of Horton or anything representing him Burleigh should conclude that the slight yonug collegian was the real, the true Horton of his vengeful dreams.

Young Bradshaw went over to the edge of the wash, and, looking down into the cave, called loudly:

"Burleigh, you infernal fool! You black-hearted hound! Come up here, d—n you!"

Out from behind an enormous bowlder leaped the insane miner, that horrible knife in his hand and the fire of fury in his eye.

"Who's that said that?" he shrieked. "Who is it, for by the Lord he wants to pray now!"

Straight as a pillar towered the spare form of the boy at the edge of the wash.

"Who, you cursed blowhard? Who, you red-faced cur? Who? Why, Jim Yardley! Who do you suppose it is but Jim Yardley? What do you mean by roaring around here disturbing every man in the mine at his work? Come here and give me that knife and then come along to the court-cabin where you belong, you white-livered jailbird."

"Jim Yardley, you're the only man on earth that dares talk that way to me. You know it, too, and you rub it in. Say, Jim," with a sudden change to the whimper of a beaten dog, "you'll let me out pretty soon, won't you?"

"I'll let you out when the snows go away if you behave yourself. See, it's beginning to fall now."

"Yes, and I'm good for six months of it."

When young Bradshaw's father and the Vice President of the mine with a party reached the shoulder of Baldy in the early April of the next spring they battled through drifts to find a slight youth with white hair waiting, waiting, waiting. Over in the court-cabin, with its great iron bars and its massive door, stalking up and down before the one window, was a giant with living fire in his eyes, who continually yelled: "Yardley! Yardley! Oh, Jim, please, ain't time pretty near up!"

In afterward telling of the horror of that winter young Bradshaw used to say that in future when he wanted to live in a lonely place he would leave all healthy and intelligent men behind and associate himself solely with some such obtuse and unimaginative clod as Henky Pete.—Chicago Record.

### A Literary Man.

"What are you doing for a living?"

"I am contributing to the newspapers."

"But you know nothing of journalism."

"My dear fellow, I am advertising for a situation."—Exchange.

There is nothing men know so little about or talk so much about as tariff and silver.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

**Potash Should Be a Heavy Ingredient in Fertilizers for Strawberries—How a Farmer Can Establish Credit—A Cure for Hog Cholera.**

#### Fertilizers for Strawberries.

A strawberry crop removes certain materials from the soil which must be replaced if we wish to keep it in good condition. According to chemical analysis, given in the Massachusetts Ploughman, the fruit and strawberry plant both contain a large percentage of potash, and it is evident, and experience has proved such to be a fact, that potash should be a heavy ingredient in all fertilizing compounds for the strawberry crop. A good formula that has given excellent results is:

300 to 500 pounds muriate of potash.
600 to 800 pounds dissolved bone.
200 to 500 pounds nitrate of soda.

Half of this is applied broadcast before the crop is planted, half the remainder in the fall and the balance early in the spring.

The strawbery growers of Oswego County, New York, where berries are grown on a large scale for market, use from 800 to 1,200 pounds of commercial fertilizer of good quality, containing about 10 per cent. nitrogen and 8 per cent. phosphoric acid. The best time to apply such fertilizers is in the fall, as top dressing. Some care should be taken that the caustic properties of the fertilizer do not injure the plant. It is good practices, also, to sprinkle a few handfuls of kainit in rows at planting, as this product destroys grubs and acts as a preventive of blight.

#### The Best Example.

Did you ever stop to think that the farmer who grumbles most is usually the least successful? Why is it that out of 100 farmers who have the same start in life, some are successful financially and every other way, some are successful in only one or two ways, and some don't get along at all? They all have lived under the same circumstances, the same laws, politics, tariffs, monetary standards, etc. The answer is found in the individual. The level-headed, industious man is sure to get his farm paid for, to acquire a bit of competence, to raise and enducate a happy family—that's the example to follow, instead of emulating the glib-tongued individual who rides around in a top buggy to harangue the people on their hard lot while his family are forsaken, his crops neglected and the interest on his mortgage the only thing that keeps constantly at work on his farm.

#### Cure of Hog Cholera.

Arsenic, one-half pound; cape aloes, one-half pound; blue vitriol, one-fourth pound; black antimony, one ounce. Grind and mix the remedy well before using, advises the Iowa Homestead. The following are the directions for using: Sick hogs in all cases to be separated from the well ones, and placed in dry pens, with only five large hogs or eight small ones in each pen. Feed nothing but dry food, but no water, only the slop containing the remedy, until cured. When the hogs refuse to eat, turn them on their backs, and then, with a long-handled spoon, put the dry medicine down their throats. Dose for large hog: One teaspoonful three times a day for three days; then miss one day, and repeat amount until cured. Shoats or pigs, one-half the amount. As a preventive, one teaspoonful once a week will keep your hogs in a healthy condition to take on fat.

#### The Best Use of Bran.

Bran is much more highly thought of as feed than it used to be. But it has its limitations, and should not be relied upon entirely when fed alone. It is an excellent feed to give to animals that have a surfeit of corn, and should always form a part of the ration of fattening sheep. It is not so good for hogs, as its course texture makes it unpalatable. But fine wheat middlings have all of the excellencies of bran, and will be eaten in greater quantities by fattening hogs. The bran and wheat middlings furnish a greater proportion of albuminoids than corn has, and therefore supplement its deficiencies. Wheat bran is an excellent alterative for horses fed on timothy hay in winter. It will keep their digestion good and will be all the better if a tablespoonful of old process oil meal is added to each mess. Wheat middlings are not so laxative as bran, and are better therefore for horses that have to work hard, though both the bran and middlings contain much of the nutriment that builds up bone and muscle and increases strength.

#### Barn Cisterns.

One of the advantages of the basement barn is that it makes easy the construction of a cistern to take the water from its roof and place it convenient for stock stabled in it. It is never best to trust to wells for watering stock. A well near a stable or barn soon becomes foul by filtration of water through soil saturated with manure. A barn large enough to hold hay and other provender for a large stock will furnish water from the rain that falls on its roof for all the stock that can be fed from it. There should always be a filter in the faucet to the cistern. Some precautions must also be taken to prevent the cistern from becoming dirty. Whenever threshing is done the barn roof and the eave troughs are apt to be filled with dust. The eave troughs should be cleaned at such times, and the water from the first rain after threshing allowed to run to the ground before being diverted to the cistern. With such precautions the barn cistern will keep pure water for a long time without need of being cleaned. If the basement is a deep one, the water in the cistern will never freeze over in winter, but will help to keep frost out of the basement. It is a great convenience in very cold weather to water cows in the basement without exposing them to the cold air outside.

#### Milking Time.

Cows, to make the most of their opportunities, need to be milked in quiet, says the Practical Farmer, and a larger part of the hot months some sort of a soiling crop must be fed to obtain the best results, which means prolonging the milk flow, and nowhere can this be so well done and each cow receive her due proportion, as in the stable. It has been a matter of observation with us, that a cow soon comes to have a home place in the stable, and to be tied there twice a day, and have some provender, grain or forage on her arrival, gives her a matter to look forward to and even long for, and in the afternoon the cows have a home longing and start for the "bars," and getting up the cows with boy, horse and dog is an obsolete custom on such a farm. In this summer care of the cows, their comfort should be looked after in the lot, seeing that there is plenty of good water and shade of some kind.

#### Subsoiling for Corn.

It is generally agreed among farmers that shallow plowing is best for corn. This is all right so far as keeping the vegetable matter near the surface, where it will make the most warmth for corn. But it is none the less advisable in a dry time to have the soil deeply pulverized, not for the corn roots to reach down for moisture, but that it may arise by capillary attraction to the upper strata, where the roots are most abundant. Subsoiling will do this better than anything else. The best time to do subsoiling is in the fall. There is then time for the lower strata to fill with water during winter and spring. We can never know in advance when drouth will injure corn. Many fields would have yielded this year much larger crops of corn if the land had been subsoiled the year before.

#### Variety of Food Necessary.

In most of the discussions about what kinds of food are best, the fact is overlooked that no one food gives all the nutritive elements in their proper combination for best results. A variety of food is needed, not merely to tempt appetite, but to keep animals in the best health. This is especially important for animals that are being fattened and thus encouraged to eat all they can. It is scarcely less so for animals that are growing, and which need in some kind of their feed the elements that make bone and muscle rather than fat. Corn, which is the staple grain feed with most farmers, is least adapted of all for a single ration.

#### Milk and Butter.

The following advice is given by the Massachusetts Ploughman:

Milk regularly.

Keep the cows quiet and comfortable.

Bitter butter is a result of over-ripe cream.

It is the good cows that make money for their owner. The poor ones are kept for fun, evidently.

The cow that holds out well ten or eleven months in the year is the kind to keep.

Like a factory, a cow pays best when run to full capacity. That means high feeding.

To make the best cow out of the growing heifer, it is important during growth that her feeding and care should be such as will secure the best development.

#### How to Train Honeysuckle.

If a honeysuckle be entirely cut down it will make enormous growth in consequence, says the Philadelphia Ledger, but the flowering wood will be absent, and there will not be near the quantity of flowers that there would have been.

#### Odds and Ends.

A filling for layer cake may be made from figs. Chop a cupful of figs fine and add to them a half cupful of sugar and the same of water, and cook until it thickens like jelly. When cold place between the layers of the cake.

Lace curtains should never be ironed. Wash and starch them, using in the rinsing water a tablespoon of powdered borax. Spread a sheet on the floor and fasten it; pin the curtains to it every two or three inches and let them remain until dry.

When the canton flannel or felt undercloth for the table is too long it can be put out of the way by fastening it up to the table by means of small loops, one at each corner of the cloth, which are caught onto hooks placed at proper distances on the under side of the table.

There is no better way of cooking meat which is tough than by braising. The meat should be shut in a closely covered pot with a few pieces of salt pork laid under it. A mixture of vegetables cut into dice should be added; also a little soup stock and a bouquet of herbs. Then it should all be cooked slowly in the confined steam.

It seems useless to point out the danger of quenching thirst from the public drinking cup on cars, steamers and places of amusement. It is certainly a revolting habit, but it is also a highly perilous one, and a folding drinking cup that may easily slip into the bag or pocket is a belonging that every non-stay-at-home should possess.

Everyone has been annoyed at some time with the bristles of the ordinary tooth-brush falling out in the mouth while one is cleansing the teeth. This may be remedied if care is taken when purchasing a new brush. It should be at once set, brush end down, in a cup of water, and left there for an hour—not more time than that, but as much. After this there will be very little bother from this cause.

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

### A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

**Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.**

#### The Way Girls Do.

Harry—Has Mabel's engagement been announced yet?

Ethel—No; but she blushes furiously every time his name is mentioned, and says she just hates him.

#### He Knew.

A class of boys in a boarding school were being examined in Scripture.

"What can you tell me about Moses?" asked the inspector; "what sort of man was he?"

"Please, sir, he was a gentleman," piped forth a pale-faced, bright-eyed lad of 11 or thereabout.

"Gentleman!" repeated the inspector, with a look of surprise, "what do you mean?"

The little boy promptly replied:

"Please, sir, when the daughters of Jethro went to the well to draw water, the shepherds came and drove them away, and Moses helped the daughters of Jethro, and said to the shepherds, 'Ladies first, please, gentlemen.'"

#### Worth Trying.

A cork that is longer than it is broad floats upon its stomach, so to speak; how can we make it float upon its head? Place one end upon a table and around it place six others. Seize them all together and plunge them under water so as to moisten them completely. Then

FLOAT ON END.

remove your hand and let them take their own position in the water, when you will find that they will stand upright, as if supporting one another. This is because the water penetrates the corks by capilarity and makes them cling together.—Philadelphia Times.

#### The Rock-a-By Lady.

The Rock-a-by Lady from Hushaby street
Comes stealing, comes creeping;
The poppies they hang from her head to her feet,
And each has a dream that is tiny and fleet—
She brings her poppies to you, my sweet,
When she findeth you sleeping!

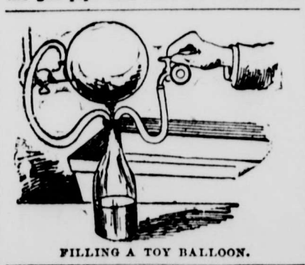
There is one little dream of a beautiful drum—
"Rub-a-dub!" it goeth;
There is one little dream of a big sugar-plum,
And, lo! thick and fast the other dreams come
Of popguns that bang and tin tops that hum,
And a trumpet that bloweth!

And dollies peep out of those wee little dreams
With laughter and singing;
And boats go a-floating on silvery streams,
And the stars peek-a-boo with their own misty gleams,
And up, up and up, where the Mother Moon beams,
The fairies go winging!

Would you dream all these dreams that are tiny and fleet
They'll come to you sleeping;
So shut the two eyes that are weary, my sweet,
For the Rock-a-by Lady from Hushaby street,
With poppies that hang from her head to her feet,
Comes stealing; comes creeping.
—Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

#### About Toy Balloons.

Almost every child has endeavored at some time to fill a toy balloon, which had been purchased on the street for them, by holding it over the gas jet; but the balloon, to the childish astonishment, has refused to fill. This is because there is not sufficient pressure. One way of accomplishing this is as follows: The gas, either illuminating or hydrogen, is allowed to fill a bottle, through the cork of which three tubes are inserted, two short ones and a long one; the short tubes connecting with the gas pipe and with the rubber ball



FILLING A TOY BALLOON.

which is to be filled, while the water jet is connected with the third tube, reaching almost to the bottom of the bottle.

With this bottle the filling becomes easy enough. After the gas has filled the bottle it is turned off, and the water opposite is turned on; the water in the bottle rises, forcing the gas, which has no other way out, through the short tube into the balloon; when sufficiently filled it is tied with a string, taking from the connecting tube, and allowed to float toward the ceiling, where these balloons are stored until wanted for commercial purposes.

#### Compassion.

Among the stories which were told by certain aged physicians, at a reunion of medical men, of the times when surgical operations were conducted without anaesthetics, none were more touching than the following:

A little girl, not more than eight years old, was injured in such a way that it was necessary to amputate one of her legs. She proved to be of wonderful pluck; and instead of binding her, as was customary in such cases, she was given her most cherished doll to hold. Pressing it in her arms, she submitted to the amputation without a single cry.

When it was done the physician in charge, seeking to brighten matters up with a pleasantry, said:

"And now, my dear, we will amputate your doll's leg."

Then the little girl burst into tears.

"No! no!" she gasped, between her sobs, "you shall not—it would hurt her too much!"

#### He Had Queer Ideas.

Don't you wonder how any boy could have such queer ideas as this little fellow had? He's not a little chap now, but a big fellow, and he laughs when he tells of his childish fancies. He used to think that the sky was fastened to the tops of the highest houses, and he thought the moon was a hole for God to look through to see if little boys and girls were good.

One summer, in the country, he tried to catch a darning needle, because he thought his mamma could use it to mend his stockings with. But, funniest of all, when he first heard that the world is round he somehow got the idea that we all lived on the inside, and for a long time he used to awake at nights thinking how, when he grew up, he would cut his way through to the outside and see what it looked like.

Mustn't he have been disappointed when he found that we are all outside now? Maybe he made up his mind then to go to the center of the earth, like the people Jules Verne tells about in his book.—New York Recorder.

#### Goethe's Cottage.

Gothe's philosophy, which was far from being a selfish one at base, was accompanied by a singular egotism on the part of the philosopher himself. Many incidents in his career indicate that it was his conviction that his own well-being, no doubt for the sake of his mission in the world, should be considered even at the expense of the happiness of others.

At the celebration of the anniversary of Goethe's death at Weimar, recently, the story was told how he came into possession of the cottage at that town where he lived happily for so many years.

When he came to Weimar in 1775 he was walking one day with the duke Charles Augustus, his admirer and patron, in the remoter parts of the duke's park. The two were moralizing about human affairs and vanities, when Goethe pointed to a cottage which was in view and which belonged to the journalist, Ferderick Bertuch.

"How happy Bertuch must be," he said, "living there in that cottage smiling in the sun! He owns it, it is his home, and he is in the country!"

The duke made no response, but the next day he sent for Bertuch.

"Bertuch," he said, "you must give me your house and garden."

"But, your highness——"

"No buts about it. I want your house and I shall take it."

Resistance was quite useless. The cottage "smiling in the sun" became the property of the duke, and Goethe moved into it in the course of time. Here he lived all the rest of his long life, enjoying much of the happiness he had envied in Bertuch's life, but favored, petted and honored in so many ways that his life had in it little of either rusticity or seclusion.

Bertuch is supposed to have been well compensated for the cottage, but as he had no desire to part with it, it is not likely that whatever pay he received could have been regarded as adequate compensation. But there is nothing on record to show that his displacement ever troubled Goethe's peace of mind.—Youth's Companion.

#### Great Pedestrian.

A well-known story of Bishop Phillips Brooks represents him as saying diplomatically, but without any untruth, when a very homely baby was presented for his admiration, "Well, that is a baby!" And the parents were delighted.

Hardly so well-timed was the remark of another bishop to the proud mother of a two-year-old. The child was not present, but the mother was telling how remarkable it was.

"Can he walk?" asked the bishop.

"Walk!" exclaimed the mother. "Why, he has been walking six months!"

"Dear me! dear me!" said the bishop, absently. "What a long way he must have got!"

#### Longfellow's Old Cottage.

Those who watched the burning of Longfellow's cottage at Nahant heard the "bells of Lynn" across the water tolling out the alarm of fire The cottage was very dear to Bostonians. The poet occupied it for twenty-five summers, from 1857 to 1882, the year of his death, and wrote some of his verse there, but not much, for he preferred to loaf in summer.

#### Queen's Extensive Family.

Princess Helene, the Duchess of Sparta's baby, is Queen Victoria's twenty-second great-grandchild.

#### A Song of Hope.

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
What are you weaving—
Labor and sorrow?
Look to your looms again;
Faster and faster,
Fly the great shuttles
Prepared by the Master.
Life's in the loom.
Room for it—room!

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Lighten the labor
And sweeten the sorrow,
Now—while the shuttles fly
Faster and faster,
Up and be at it—
At work with the Master,
He stands at your loom,
Room for him—room!

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Look at your fabric
Of labor and sorrow,
Seamy and dark
With despair and disaster,
Turn it—and lo,
The design of the Master.
The Lord's at the loom.
Room for him—room!
—Mary A. Lathbury.

#### Mother Nature.

Nature,, the gentlest mother,
Impatient of no child,
The feeblest or the waywardest—
Her admonition mild

In forest and the hill
By traveler is heard,
Restraining rampant squirrel
Or too impetuous bird.

How fair her conversation,
A summer afternoon—
Her household, her assembly;
And when the sun goes down

Her voice among the aisles
Incites the timid prayer
Of the minutest cricket,
The most unworthy flower.

When all the children sleep
She turns as long away
As will suffice to light her lamps;
Then, bending from the sky

With infinite affection
And infinite care,
Her golden finger on her lip,
Wills silence everywhere.
—Emily Dickinson.

#### May Bloom.

It isn't the bloom of the apple that blows
on the tree;
It isn't the lilac that blows in a delicate
spray;
It isn't the blue of the sky, or the blue of
the sea,
Or the red of the rose, that betokens the
season of May.

It isn't the prescience of summer's mellifluous tide;
It isn't the cloudship of snow o'er the
emerald lea;
It isn't the scent of the wood, or the swallow aglide,
Wind-tossed, or the gold-hearted lily
that cradles the bee.

Oh, I know that the season is May by the
mystic thrill
Of her smile as she walks like a dream
down the dim garden way;
When I live in her smile, though the wind
drifts the snow on the hill,
All my heart's a rose-garden 'neath
skies of perennial May.
—R. K. Munkittrick, in Harper's Weekly.

#### Memories.

As a perfume doth remain
In the folds where it hath lain,
So the thought of you remaining
Deeply folded in my brain,
Will not leave me; all things leave me;
You remain.

Other thoughts may come and go,
Other moments I may know,
That shall waft me, in their going,
As a breath blown to and fro.
Fragrant memories; fragrant memories
Come and go.

Only thoughts of you remain
In my heart where they have lain,
Perfumed thoughts of you remaining,
A hid sweetness in my brain,
Others leave me; all things leave me;
You remain.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### A Sailor's Remarkable Escape.

A seaman on H. M. S. Edinburgh recently had a remarkable escape. He was at work on a ladder on the bow of the vessel as she was going into Portsmouth harbor, steaming ten knots an hour, when the ladder broke and he was thrown into the water directly under the keel. He came up again in the wake of the ship, two ship's lengths astern, unhurt, having escaped the suction of the vessel and contact with the propellers.

#### Practical.

"Practical? Yes, indeed. Our educational methods aim primarily at the practical. We shall next hear the senior class in mental science, which is finishing the more abstruse courses with the study of the railway timetable."—Detroit Tribune.

#### The Marble Heart.

"I have been accustomed to better days than these," said the tramp, sorrowfully.

"You must have lived in California," said the marble-hearted housewife.—Washington Times.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUG. 7 ..... 1896


A large proportion, probably a majority, of the people of San Francisco are in favor of Bryan and free silver; but of all the daily papers not one, and of all the weekly papers only one—*Town Talk*—has a friendly word for the candidate of the Democracy, the Populists and the Silverites, or lends its columns to the expounders of the doctrine which he professes. There is a strong probability that Mr. Bryan will be our next President, but our newspapers seem to be resolved that if that fate awaits him, he will not owe it to support derived from the press of San Francisco.

And yet there is not only nothing unreasonable in the platform adopted by the Democracy at Chicago, but there is much that commends it to the approval of honest men who are not tied hand and foot by the bonds of tradition. Between silver and gold there is no normal or natural ratio. The ratio has always been arbitrarily fixed by governments or bullion dealers. At the time of the crusades, eight ounces of silver were equivalent in value to an ounce of gold; about the same period, in Japan, the two metals were equal in value. At the time the United States became a nation, the ratio was 16 to 1; and that was the proportioned maintained by the Mint until 1873. For eighty years gold and silver money were coined in this proportion, not because there was any law of nature fixing this ratio, but because some ratio had to be fixed, and these relative values had prevailed oftener and for longer periods than any others. In 1873 the United States followed Germany's lead in a measure which practically demonetized the white metal; the legal tender quality was taken from silver coins, and gold was declared the money of ultimate redemption. The blow was emphasized by an increased production of gold. A depreciation of silver continued, in spite of a law restoring its legal tender quality, until the ratio between the two metals became about 31 to 1, and silver ceased to circulate and practically became merchandise and ceased to be money. The effect was a contraction of the money in use, which was equal to about two-fifths of its volume.

That this contraction has been the main cause of the depreciation in the price of labor and stable products, no intelligent student of the facts will deny. Ignorant persons believe that the low price of products and the hard times have been caused by the tariff. But it is plain at a glance that the tariff has nothing to do with either. A reduction of taxes on textiles and hardware cannot cause a fall in the price of wheat or curtail the demand for labor. Others who are not so grossly misinformed, but who still fail to grasp the situation, ascribe the shrinkage in values to increased production unaccompanied by corresponding consumption, but the theory is not sustained by the facts. Our wheat crop at the present day does not on the average exceed in volume the crops of 1883 and 1885; and the cotton crop, which is increasing, has not involved a decline in price below the average in former years. The simple truth is that the demonetization of silver has contracted the money supply and that prices generally have declined to correspond with the contraction.

What the democrats are aiming at is to restore the condition of things which existed before 1873, when silver coinage was free and silver circulated at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. If they accomplish their design, the vast volume of silver which is now lying dormant in the Treasury will flow into the channels of commerce, will revive trade and industry, quicken enterprise, and restore the demand for labor. The result will anticipate the fact. Trade will not wait for the actual liberation of the Treasury silver to lift up its head. It will discount the future. Every one will feel that the contraction which began twenty-three years ago is going to be succeeded by a liberal policy shaped for the benefit of the mass of the people, and not for that of the money lenders; and every one will be encouraged to enlarge the sphere of his operations and to undertake new ventures The first consequence of that will be a freshened demand for labor and an advance in price of all commodities which are the product of labor.

The gold organs warn us that free silver coinage on the basis of 16 to 1 would be certain to involve a panic and that our gold would be hoarded or sent abroad. Why was it not hoarded or sent abroad before 1873, when coinage was free? Again they tell us that if silver were exchangeable for gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, all the silver of Europe would be dumped into this country. Then what would Europe do for small coin for the transaction of retail business? English people could not do their marketing with sovereigns, nor could French women do their shopping with hundred franc bills. They would have to send for their silver back again by the next steamer. But Europe—kick as it might—would have to follow the example of the United States if we establish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The reflex action from 1873 would set in. Causes precisely similar to those which depreciated silver in 1873—95 would lift it back to where it was. Silver bullion would again approximate in value all over the world to silver coin, and there would be no material movement of either from Europe to this country, or of gold from this country to Europe.

What the Democrats want is simply to restore the prosperity which was lost under Republican rule; that their purpose should be misrepresented by the corporations, and the monied institutions which Messrs. Hanna and McKinley represent is no wonder; but it would be a very startling wonder if the plutocrats deluded voters into believing them.—*Sixteen-to-One in Town Talk.*

It is not likely that Justice Field will ever return to his duties in the Supreme Court, but it said that he is determined to hold his place until the appointment of his successor shall devolve upon a President other than Mr. Cleveland.

Speaker Reed has decided to remain in public life and will be a candidate for re-election to Congress. His plan, so it is said, will be to again seek the speakership and to oppose extreme tariff legislation in the event of McKinley's election.

Miners returning from Alaska say a good many hard things of that section. In the early part of the year nothing too good could be said by some of the same people. Alaska didn't deserve the glowing eulogies it received, nor does it deserve the present condemnation. There is gold there, but it is not an ideal El Dorado; it is not California by a large majority.—*Sci. Press.*

A great grievance of the engineering of the engineering profession is that anyone, however inexperienced and incapable, can write after his name the letters C. E. or the symbol M. E. Similarly anyone can describe himself as a metallurgist or a mining engineer without incurring any penalty. A recent writer has pointed out the absurdity and injustice of the fact that the lawyer who gets his fees whether he wins or loses his case, and the doctor who buries his mistakes under ground, are protected by a law which prevents unfair competition, while the engineering profession, holding, as it does, under its care millions of lives each day, is open to the irresponsible warfare of anyone who may choose to hang out a sign styling himself an engineer, whether he poisons a city with bad water or runs a sausage machine. The grievance is a real one for those who have devoted much time, labor and outlay in qualifying themselves for an arduous and honor able profession.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, June 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or claims against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBRESHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of Sections 13, 15, 21, 25, 27, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼ N W ¼ and S ½ of 21, the N E ¼ of 27.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

The S ½ of Section 13, the S ½ S W ¼ and S ½ S E of 15, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of 17, all of fractional 19, the N W ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼, the N E ¼ S E ¼, the N ½ S W ¼ and S W ¼ S W ¼ of Section 21, all of 23, 25, 27 and 29 fractional, the N ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ S E ¼ and W ½ of 33, all of 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 36.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 25, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 29, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, the W ½ N E ¼, the S W ¼ S E ¼ and W ½ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, fc'l 19, fc'l 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 25, all of 26, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional Sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.


EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1896 tf.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 24 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1281 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 594.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and state of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 37 and 43 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 37 and 43 being as follows:

**Survey of the Lode Line Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 39° E. 527 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 10° W. 468 links distant center of incline shaft 450 ft. in depth with drifts at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 39° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x 1, 19 S. R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.00 chs. 400.9-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline some 200 feet in depth. 55 W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 33½ W. 160 links distant center of stable 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68° degrees W. 15.32 chs. 879.1-10ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

**Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft high.) this last for the North east corner of the last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N. 56½° E. 11.1-9 chs. distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 89° W. 2.8 chs. 213.2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 12¾° E. 49 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 70 deg. W. 9.40 chs. 700 ft. to a shaft, N. 78¾° W. 770 links distant a shaft, S. 69° W. 2.51 chs. 185.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 15.48 chs. 1021.7 13 ft. ascending I about 10° to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last chance S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 70° E. 14 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 3.20 chs. descending I about 20° to a wagon road. 4.50 chs. 297.6 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 5.50 chs. to bed of canyon. 7.21 chs. to bed of canyon. 9.01 chs. 594.7 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor No. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South west corner of the last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft. base 2ft high.) Thence N. 39° E. 4.15 chs. to a wagon road and west side of wash. 4.57 chs. 75.82 ft. to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T 19 S., R 40 E and T 19 S. R 41 E in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base 2ft high.) 6.15 chs to East side of wash. 8.75 chs 577.5-10 ft to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the Northwest corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2 ft high.) whence bears N 17½° W 840 links distant the ¼ sec corner between sec 13, T 19 S., R 40 E and sec 18, T 19 S, R 41 E. M. D. B. & M. Thence S 6½° E 5.60 chs 371.6 ft to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N 39° E 527 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line last Chance Mine No. 2 S 39° W 4.8 links distant center of incline shaft 450 ft deep with drifts at bottom 0.26 chs to wagon road 11.79 chs 777.2 to place of beginning

Containing 16.08 acres

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with Lode Line No 2 Eureka Quartz Mine.**

Thence Variation 15° 10' E. N 3½° W. 5.57 chs 367.6 ft to a point, thence N. 65° W. 3.18 chs. 209.6 ft to a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S, R 40 E. M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S, R 41 E M. D. M**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) Thence Var. 15° 10' E. N. 17½° W. 8.09 chs. 532.9 ft. to a mound of stone on ¼ section between Section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70½ deg. W. 3.56 chs. 3 9 3 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft high.) This where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 260 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. 80. S. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S. 63 W. S. 73½ deg. W. 268 links distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence 10 chs. to bed of canyon. S. 75 deg. W. 5.40 chs. 382.50 ft. ascending I about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 80 deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N. 85½ deg. W. 160 links distant an open cut. S. 8½ deg. W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft. deep. S. 34½ deg. W. 340 links distant shaft 12 ft deep. Thence S. 86 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 89 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

**Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and Last Chance S. E. cor. No. I I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common to S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. I South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E. 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Ver. 15 deg. 10 min. E. on South boundary. S. 72½ deg. W. 9.45 chs. descending to bed of canyon N. E. & S. W. 10.93 chs 721.4 10 ft ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 88½ deg E 127 links distant bed of canyon and 184 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 89 deg. W. 10.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon 10.99 chs. 722.7 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 67 deg. W. 170 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E. corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9½ deg. W. 40 chs to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 300 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 89 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine to which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S (mound 4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76½ deg. E. 10.70 chs. 706.2 13 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base 2 ft high.) whence bears N. 6½ deg. E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68½ deg. E. 5.20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.34 chs. 748.4 10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base 2 ft high.) whence bears N. 9½ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock md No 2 at 8 south end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 54 deg. 56 min. W. 18.27 chs. and ¼ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 Tps. 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 55 deg. 23 m n. 54 sec., E. 22.30 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 9½ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3.47 chs. to bed of canyon 4.61 chs. 304.26 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II and S. W. L. L. N. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.08 chs. to wagon road. 8.97 chs. 592.0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17.785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17.785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


## MISCELLANEOUS

## Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 16th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the state of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 9, 1896, when such registeration will cease

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registeration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Noterary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registeration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Fish springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

Dated May 22, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $4.50

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

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HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNENIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTOENEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. au2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. O. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:55 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Sagburz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 115 | 6:57 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:16 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:50 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:20 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 195 | 1:50 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:20 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:25 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUG. 7 ..... 1896

OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .63⅝ |
| Antimony | 8½ |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅝ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14½c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining unclaimed for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Barry, Robt. — Batchelder, L. F.
Bell, J. G. — Bell, Mrs. Jessie E.
Clarke, H. L. — McGhordia, Mrs. B.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

RHINE.—At Independence, August 3, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Rhine—a daughter.

### MARRIED.

SLACKE—MEYSAN—At Lone Pine, July 29, 1896, by A. C. Harvey, J. P., Randall R. Slacke and Stella Meysan.

### DIED.

TREGLOWN.—At Independence, Aug. 4, 1896, William Thomas Treglown, a native of England, aged 39 years.

---

Pat Keyes has gone on a visit to Los Angeles.

861 names are now enrolled on the Great Register.

Dave Holland came up from Keeler last Tuesday morning.

Bert Rhine is exceedingly happy. For cause of joy see birth notice.

James Jones, of Fish Springs, was reported seriously ill last week.

County Clerk Hession left for Big Pine and Bishop yesterday morning.

Edward Chenot and brother have gone on a camping trip to Mammoth.

J. A. Stroud, the Insurance agent, left for the upper country by Tuesday's train.

Mrs. L. F. J. Wrinkle and Mrs. H. Boland were up from Keeler early in the week.

Mrs. John Shepherd and her son, Arthur, have gone on a camping trip to Onion valley.

Walter Ober, of Big Pine, is reported to be very low, with only slight chances for recovery.

Judge Arnot arrived by Monday's train and is around shaking hands with his legion of friends.

Gus Stecker has just completed a fine dwelling for Wm. Muth-Rasmussen, of Fort Independence.

Lowell A. Eugley and A. O. Collins came down from Big Pine on Sunday last and spent a few days in town.

Mr. Rice, a Civil Engineer from Salt Lake, is surveying the Bolinger group of mines preparatory to applying for a patent.

Last Sunday evening a pleasant musicale was given at the home of Miss Lena Thompson. Those who were fortunate enough to receive an invitation report having had a most enjoyable time.

Mike Reddy, who had his knee crushed about a week ago, started for San Francisco on Tuesday morning for treatment. He was accompanied by Dr. Middleton of Lone Pine and James Moffett, of Independence.

Mrs. Wm. M. Richards, of Keeler, who was brought to Independence Tuesday morning on a charge of insanity, was examined before Judge Gill by Drs. Johnson and Blair, pronounced sane and discharged.

Henry Levy and Sam Gruber returned on Monday last from their visit to Casa Diablo springs, having been benefited to some extent by those waters, but not entirely cured. As soon as business will permit they will go to Coso, with the hopes of the mud baths of those springs effecting a permanent cure.

All those who are interested in Fair matters are requested to meet at the Pavilion to-morrow (Saturday) night at 8 o'clock. Rip Van Winkles, arise from your slumbers and attend this meeting as business of importance will be discussed, and the attendance of our merchants, mechanics, miners, farmers and laborers is requested.

### SILVER BALLOT RETURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.

*To the Inyo Independent:*

The Silver Ballot returns from the various sections of the State are as follows:

| | FOR. | AGAINST |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 2,073 | 272 |
| Mono | 501 | 7 |
| San Bernardino | 635 | 136 |
| Alameda | 397 | 41 |
| Santa Clara | 567 | 57 |
| San Diego | 338 | 82 |
| Los Angeles | 246 | 41 |
| Sacramento | 104 | 2 |
| Fresno | 231 | 10 |
| Contra Costa | 221 | 21 |
| San Joaquin | 492 | 48 |
| Scattering | 4,786 | 801 |
| Total | 10,651 | 1,518 |

EXAMINER.

### An Immense Block of Gold.

It was reported on the street during the week, that a large block of gold estimated to weigh about 1,500 pounds, and of the value of $294,643 was found in the last crosscut of No. 10 tunnel of the DeLamar, and was imbedded in rock of a character and hardness unknown to mining men. They are trying to get it out whole and dare not blast on that account. Hardened chisels tempered with machine oil makes but very little impression on the rock, but it is the only tool that any headway can be made with.—*DeLamar Lode.*

### Death of a Pioneer.

Word comes from Bishop of the death at that place of Thomas K. Hutchison, which occurred on Tuesday last, the 4th instant. The deceased was widely and favorably known throughout Inyo, especially by old-timers familiar with Inyo affairs from the date of the organization of the county. He was for years a member and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and had much to do with shaping official affairs when such duty was arduous and difficult. In private life "Tom" was social, hospitable and popular. He was a native of Tennessee, about 65 years of age, and leaves a large family in mourning.

### From Aberdeen

Mr. Matthew Duke has gone to Hawthorne to work on the section.

Mr. John Miller and family, who were camped for a week near Aberdeen Station, have gone to Georges' Creek.

On account of sickness Mrs. A. A. Neil did not go to Onion Valley last week.

Mrs. May Jones, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Calvert, at Aberdeen Station, has gone to join her husband in Carson City.

Master George Wrinkle, of Keeler, was the guest of Master Willie Calvert last week.

AURORA.

---

Arthur Smith came in from Modock last Tuesday.

W. T. Grant and Tim Madden have gone to Kern river on a fishing trip.

Mrs. J. J. Stewart and Miss Matie Johnson were up from Lone Pine on Wednesday.

A marriage license has been issued to William P. McMurry and Alice M. Wood both of Big Pine.

Charles Meroney and wife came in from Darwin early in the week and are visiting friends here.

The Virginia *Chronicle* says that Judge Mack may resign his Judgeship in order to settle up the estate of the late Richard Kirman.

To-morrow (Saturday) will be the last day in which to register. If you haven't your name on the Great Register you can only puff and blow, but you can't vote.

A disgusted miner who went to Alaska writes to a friend as follows: "Offer a premium at your next fair for the 'biggest fool in the country,' and I'll try and get there in time."

Candidate Bryan is said to be a poor man, his whole property consisting of his library and household furniture. At the date of last assessment he reported his cash on hand at $106.50. The whole cost of his nomination at Chicago was $42.

California next November elects nine men to cast the electoral vote of the State in the real "presidential election" in January, 1897. There will certainly be 27, probably 36, names on the ballots voted in this State next November. The nine receiving the most votes will represent California in the electoral college.

An interesting engagement is that of Miss Lillian Goodman, daughter of Mrs. Rachel Goodman of this city and Leon Lewin, a wealthy Salvadoran. After the wedding the young people will reside in Paris, France.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The young lady mentioned above is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz of this place.

A surprise party was tendered to Miss Birdie Levy, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Levy, last Friday evening. Dancing, music, etc., furnished amusement for the guests until early next morning.

Miss Birdie Levy, of Independence, Inyo county, a niece of P. J. Levy, after spending a couple of weeks with her uncle and aunt, left yesterday for San Francisco.—*Livermore Echo.*

T. P. Lukein, President of the Pasadena Bank and an old-time friend of Dr. Woodin, accompanied by W. Richardson, are making a trip through the high Sierras. They have visited all points of interest south of us, and say the scenery is very grand and is well worth all the inconveniences undergone. They have already been out a month and will continue on their travels and sight-seeing for two months longer. From here they will go to Onion valley and Kings river, then north through the Mammoth country to Yosemite Valley. Mr. Lukein says that lack of communication is all that keeps our grand scenery from being viewed by thousands of pleasure-loving and sight-seeing tourists every year.

### Wedding at Lone Pine

To-day, the 30th of August, Mr. R. R. Slack and Miss Stella Meysan were united in marriage, and the occasion seemed to give quite a holiday tone to the town, both being most popular members of the community. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father. I fear the writer is by no means an adept at description of ladies attire, but to the least initiated it was apparent that the soft white dress decorated with lace, and the long white veil, with a crown of orange blossoms, were as gracefully becoming to the bride as the bride most charmingly became them. The wedding was comparatively private and took place in the prettily decorated parlor of the dwelling. The members of the family Mr. and Mrs. Meysan, Mrs. Fitzgerald and son, Misses Blanche, Eugenie and Adeline Meysan being there together with Mrs. Julian and daughters, Miss Clara Reynolds and Mr. A. W. D. Carroll. Mr. Harvey performing the ceremony, which he did most aptly, the frequent calls upon him here of late for such purposes making him very familiar with the role. Later came the wedding dinner, when all the good things which could be desired were partaken of under the shade of a vine covered arbor, and at these home surroundings Mr. and Mrs. Meysan's courtesy and genial hospitality are always a bright and enjoyable feature. A reception was held from 5 o'clock to 8 p. m., which was largely attended. Afterwards a dance, which the many friends had arranged for, took place at the Town Hall, and with dancing and general festivity the event of the day was brought to a close, all stages of the occasion being prefaced and again reiterated by good wishes for the bride and groom. C.

### Died Suddenly.

William Thomas Treglown, a well-known resident of this section, died very suddenly Tuesday morning, at the Independence Hotel, from hemorrhage of the lungs. He got out of bed about 6 o'clock and remarked that he was feeling fairly well; at 7 o'clock he went in and ate a hearty breakfast; after getting up from the table and walking round a short time he complained of feeling badly. A few minutes later, while walking in the yard, he was noticed to reel and fall, with blood gushing from his mouth. Kind and willing hands picked up the unconcious man and placed him in a comfortable position. Dr. Woodin was immediately summoned and announced there was no hope for the unfortunate. Shortly after 8 o'clock he died, never having regained consciousness. Mr. Treglown had been an acute sufferer from consumption for several months past and his death was not unexpected. For the last several years he had been engaged in mining in this and Mono county, where he was well and favorably known. He was a native of Cornwall, England, and aged about 39 years. The funeral took place Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

### Believe it is the Peglegs.

A Mojave dispatch, of July 28, to the *Chronicle* says: "Si Drouillard, E. M. Pyle and Sheriff Borgwardt of Bakersfield came into town to-night, and immediately stampeded the residents by showing seven sacks of ore, which is literally covered with gold, the richest specimens ever seen by the old miners, and they believe they have surely found the long-lost Pegleg mine. The ore samples were taken off the top of the ground. The ledge is over six feet, occasionally cropping out, and traced for nearly 3000 feet. The location is on the desert, six miles southwest of Randsburg, San Bernardino county, thirty-two miles from Mojave. So great is the excitement that preparations are being made to-night to send out prospecting parties to be on the field early in the morning. Miners from all over the district have flocked in by hundreds, grabbing claims, and to-morrow will find the country crowded with prospectors. The same parties found a ledge that goes nearly $2000 to the ton last Monday.

### Mining Decision

The Supreme Court of California last week handed down a decision, in which the judgment of the lower court was reversed. It was the case of W. S. Howeth, plaintiff, J. C. Sullenger, et al., appellants, in an action to determine rights of parties to mining claim. Section 2324, U. S. Revised Statutes, provides that "the location must be distinctly marked on the ground, so that its boundaries can be readily traced," but does not prescribe how it shall be marked. The matter is left to the regulation of the local laws. Held—"Any marking on the ground claimed by stakes and mounds and written notices, whereby the boundaries of the claim located can be readily traced, is sufficient." When the ultimate fact is found, no finding of probative facts which may tend to establish that the ultimate fact was found against the evidence, can overcome the principal finding.—*Min. & Sci. Press.*

### Mining Laws

We have received the ninth edition (just out) of Copp's Mining Code, published by Henry N. Copp, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., who has given many years to the study of mining laws. It is a book of more than 200 pages, and will be found of great interest to mine owners and prospectors, as it gives the United States mineral land laws and the official instructions thereunder, the various state and territorial mining laws, miners' liens, rights of way, &c., numerous forms for use from the location to the patenting, lease and sale of a mine, and also a large collection of abstracts of court and land office decisions and rulings. Every enterprising mining man will secure a copy. The San Francisco News Company handles Mr. Copp's publication on the Pacific coast. The book is for sale by the principal book stores and by the publisher in Washington, D. C. The price is 50 cents.

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Total number of names on the Great Register in 1894 was 1030. This year, so far, only 861 are on the Register, 229 less names than two years ago.

### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To the People of Inyo County.

YIELDING TO THE IMPORTUNITIES OF my hosts of Inyo County friends, expressed in petitions, letters and personally, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County at the approaching election in November.

The office being a non-partisan office, and as those who have so cordially invited me to seek the office represent all political parties, it would be pleasing to me to be the candidate of the people irrespective of party.

Respectfully,
N. D. ARNOT.

June 24, 1896.

### DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 651

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALVAH L. CONKLIN, of Inyo County, Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 651, for the S E ¼ S W ¼, sec. 14, N W ¼ N E ¼ and N E ¼ N W ¼, sec. 18, Tp. 11 S. R. 34 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: David M. Rogers, Edward E. Smith, Ambrose W. H. Smith and Joseph Seely, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in gold money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those these certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 19, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 9 south Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the south east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 88 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 50-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 8 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiranda Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal. and may be left at said place, or at the office of the district Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor upon the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 3,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.
April 25, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the above sale is postponed to Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the same place and time of day.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.
July 25, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 637.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 25, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Sept. 8, 1896, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer, for the S ½ S E ¼ and N E ¼ S E ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, John Kisper, John Meyer and Frederick Albers, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND,
Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of July, 1896, an assessment, (No. 5,) of thirty (30) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Sept. 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 20th day of Oct. 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, July 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


## LEECE & WATTERSON,

### BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.

SUCCESSORS TO STERLING & LEECE.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—AND—

VEHICLES.

THE STUDEBAKER IS THE BEST.

STOVES, RANGES and FITTINGS.

Get our prices—it will pay you.

We are sole agents for Bishop and district for

DEERING Deering Mowers, Reapers, Binders.

ADRIANCE Buckeye Mowers, Extras

HOLLINGSWORTH Tiger Rakes.

OLIVER Chilled Plows and Extras.

STUDEBAKER MANUFACTURING CO.

BLACKSMITHS', CARPENTERS', BUILDERS', MINERS' & PROSPECTORS'

SUPPLIES.

☞ We carry the Largest Stock of Hardware, Agate and Tinware, Agricultural Implements and Painter's Supplies this side of Reno.

All kinds work and repairs done in Tin, Copper and Sheet Metal on short notice. A call kindly solicited. All orders by mail shall receive prompt and careful attention.


LOOK OUT FOR RHINE'S AD. NEXT WEEK.


MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

A. E. WEBSTER, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET
—IN—
BREWERY BUILDING.
INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

☞ LOWEST PRICES. ☜

REID & WEBSTER.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
DRY-GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.5 |
| Board, per week | $5.0 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

**HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS**

Will commence its sixth year August 4th. It is a first-class Home School and prepares boys for admission to any University, or Technical School, or for active business. Full information and catalogue can be had by addressing

IRA G. HOITT, PH. D.,
BURLINGAME, CAL.

**New York's Coal Bin.**

A prominent New York coal merchant, while showing a Pittsburg friend about New York on the occasion of the latter's first visit to the metropolis, took him to the top of one of the very highest buildings in town and pointed out to him the different objects of interest that could be seen. The western man took in the beautiful view of the bay and then looked northward over miles and miles of roofs and chimneys, over the vast expanse of street and park, business buildings and dwellings, and then turned to his friend with the remark that the most astonishing thing to him was that it was so clear. Not a blot of smoke marred the landscape, clear and brilliant in the sun of a brilliant winter day. New York was clean and neat and the greatest possible contrast to the dingy and grimy cities of the west, where the use of coal is not restricted to certain kinds.

The coal dealers of New York are legion and the business has grown to immense proportions. The ease with which coal can be shipped to New York and unloaded in order to get it to the market with the least possible handling has contributed to a great extent to the success which New York coal merchants have attained.—New York Mail and Express.

**The Wheel Caught the Fox.**

One day toward night, while I was passing through a wooded section of the country close to the broader line between Connecticut and Massachusetts, a red fox suddenly dropped into the middle of the road. The soft gliding motion of the rubber tires did not attract his attention until the cycle was within a rod of him. Then with a wild scamper he started on a dead run toward a distant swamp. The creature was fleet of foot, and he swept down the dusty road rapidly, turning his head occasionally to watch the strange apparition following him, and he laid his body almost flat upon the ground in his endeavor to outrun the new pursuer. But it was no use. The wheel slowly overhauled him, foot by foot, and the front wheel almost brushed his bushy tail before he acknowledged defeat. Then, with a half sob and yelp, the creature jumped clean over the adjoining ditch and landed safely on the nether grassy bank. The wheel flashed past him, and he remained seated upon his haunches watching it until out of sight, probably the most astonished fox that ever roamed the woods.—New York Post.

**ROME WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY.**

Neither are the obstinate maladies, to the removal of which the great corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is adapted—curable in an hour. To persist in the use of this standard remedy is no more than just. Biliousness, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervousness are among the complaints which it eradicates.

"What shall I do with these vegetables left over from yesterday's marketing?" Tack them on your summer hat."

**DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4278 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

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DR. J. C. ANTHONY, 68 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal., will Furnish Home Treatment of "SOTERIA" at $5 to the first 100 who apply. All correspondence strictly confidential. "SOTERIA" has never failed to cure the habit.

**Only**

Think what a long train of diseases arise from impure blood. Then keep the blood pure with

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists: $1.

**Hood's Pills** are always reliable. 25 cents.

**Is this what ails you?**

Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhœa?

Then you have

**DYSPEPSIA**

in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

**Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets,**

by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."

ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N.Y.

**Rowell's Fire of Life!**

An unfailing Cure for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO AND ACUTE NERVOUS DISEASES.

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FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP - FOR CHILDREN TEETHING -** For sale by all Druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

# THE FAMILY STORY

## SISTER CALLINE'S CHIL'EN.

THE train ran into a little station in the heart of the pine woods, and the conductor sprang to the platform.

"Hurry up there!" he called, running forward, to the negro coach.

The steps were overflowing with pickaninnies, so black that at first sight their small features would have been indistinguishable but for the wide crease on each face, filled with even rows of teeth, startlingly white in contrast with their sooty environment.

A fat, good-looking negress, holding an oval bundle, wrapped in an old shawl, close to her breast, seemed to be the center of the crowd, and an old, old negro man, grizzled and wrinkled, was hovering around its margin.

"Is you got um all, Sister Calline?" he asked anxiously.

'Clare ef I knows!" said the woman, running her eye over the company. "'Pears lak dere's one on um missin'!"

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and the train moved.

"Hyar, mistah!" shrieked Sister Calline, "you'se ca'in' off one o' my chill'en!"

The conductor laughed good-naturedly, and was gone.

"Oh, Lawd!" moaned the woman. "He's done ca'ed off one of um, suah!"

The station agent sauntered near. He wore that intensely bored expression only possible to a man who spends his life in a piney woods clearing, seeing four trains a day go in and playing checkers on a barrel head in the intervals.

One wonders if the lunatic asylums are not largely recruited from this class.

"Orter have tied 'em along a rope, so's they couldn't get away," he said.

Sister Calline turned her black velvet orbs in his direction.

"You call dat train back, I say," she cried. "He's done ca'ed off one o' my chil'en."

"S'pose I can call the train back?" said the man, contemptuously. "If you're sure one of 'em is missin' you'll have to set down and wait here till the train comes back. They'll bring it, I reckon."

"Oh, my pore lil chile!"

Tears began to stream down the black face.

The wrinkled old uncle looked deeply distressed.

"Is you pint blank suah one on um's missin', Sister Calline?" he asked, sympathetically.

Her eyes wandered, vague and troubled, over the dusky, shifting crowd of faces.

"I'se mos' pufflckly suah," she said.

"Better count 'em," suggested the agent. "How many are there, anyhow?"

"Dere's Lu Roxy Adline, Lucy-aller——"

"I's here, mammy!" interrupted a long-limbed girl of 14.

"I told you to count 'em!" said the agent, impatiently.

"I cayn't coun', mas'r! I'se bawn afore de wah. But anyhow dey say dere's leben on um."

"Sister Calline," said the old man, tenderly, "le's we set right down hyar an' I'll coun' um fer ye. I'se a scholar."

"You sholy is kind, mistah," said Sister Calline, gratefully, sitting down on the edge of the platform.

The agent laughed shortly and turned away.

The grizzled old uncle took a red and yellow handkerchief from his pocket and carefully dusted the end of the planks before he took his seat.

He wore a threadbare black suit which had undoubtedly once moved in high society.

Sister Calline looked at him with interest.

"I reckon dat you mus' be a preacher, sah," she said, defentially.

"Madam, I is. I'se been preachin' de word dese nine years, eber sence my pore old lady died. I was a powerful sinner afore dat."

Sister Calline looked awed.

"I was, suah!" said the old man, retrospectively. "But I'se come inter de kingdom now suah 'nuff, bress de Lord. Is you got a husban', Sister Calline?"

"I'se a pore widder, mistah, wid all dese chil'en ter scuffle fer, an' de Lawd knows what I'se gwine ter do."

Uncle glanced at the bundle in her arms. It had begun to move and whimper.

"Dat your baby, chile?" 'asked uncle, innocently.

"Dis my baby," replied Sister Calline, looking down at the sooty mite in her arms with maternal pride.

"My po' ole man neber see dis baby. He was blowed up de biler bustin' in de mill where he wuked. He was lone killed when dey brung him home. De doctors tried an' tried to pump some life inter him, but he never spoke no mo'."

"For de lan's sake!" ejaculated the old man.

Compassion was written all over his kind old face. He had been a good darky from his youth up, and his past was purely fictitious.

"What de mattah wid you ole lady you done lost?" asked Sister Calline.

"Consumpshun," replied the old man, solemnly. "It runs in our family. Ole Cunnel Kent's ma died ob it, an' de cunnel's first wife died ob it an' lil mistis died, too. An' den my ole lady took it an' she died. It's a turrible decease."

"Dat sholy is so!" coincided Sister Calline. "'Scuse my insurance axin' you, mistah. Does you git you libin' preachin'?"

"De folks pay me some, an' den I'se got a nice piece o' lan' an' a lil house. My ole mas'r give um ter me," said the old man, with modest pride.

"Sho! Ain't you too old ter wuk?"

"I wuks some, an' de ars helps me. I'se de onliest one ob de ole sarven's lef'. I'se 95 year ole!"

"Sho, now!" said Sister Calline, much impressed.

"How ole you is, Sister Calline?—hopin' you'll 'scuse me fer axin'."

"I dunno 'zactly," said Calline, studying a little. "I 'spect I'se 60—gwine on 50."

They had become so interested in their humble annals that the pickaninnies had been lost sight of. They were scattered along the railroad line gamboling like a menagerie turned loose.

"Does you wan' me tu coun' you chil'en, Sister Calline?"

"Co'se I does. Hyar! You-all. Come hyar."

The children paid no attention.

"Dey needs disserplainin', Sister Calline."

He rose. "Chil'en, chil'en!" he called in a voice of authority.

The black cloud drew together and bore down on the station-house.

"Now you-all stand' still ontwell dis genelman couns' you," commanded the mother. "Lu Roxy, min' yersef. Abe Linkum, stan' up. Don' scrouge so! How he gwine coun' you, ef you dodges roun' dat away?"

A mild degree of order at last prevailed and the old man began.

"One, two, thee, fo', fibe, six, seben, nine, eight, ten! Dere ain't only ten."

"Dawter be leben, suah," said Sister Calline. "Oh, what I gwine ter do?"

"I'll coun' 'um ober agin'," said the old man, kindly.

Sister Calline wiped away her tears.

"You am so kind, mistah! I knowed you was a good man when Brer Martin tole me ter keep long er you on der train."

"An' I knowed you was a good woman when Brer. Martin tole me 'You take good ca' o' Sister Calline,' says he. Now I'll coun' 'um agin."

"One, two, thee," and so on. They went over and over this, but by no legerdemain of counting could ten be made eleven.

Sister Calline grew more and more distressed and was just breaking into hysterical sobs when the train whistled at the next station below.

They both sprang up and Calline screamed to the children, who came flying across the track like a flock of wild blackbirds.

When the train drew up and the conductor stepped off, there was Calline to meet him.

"Please, mistah; has you brung back my chile?" she tearfully pleaded.

He looked at her.

"Donner und blixen! What do you mean, woman?"

"I'se got 'leben chil'en," groaned Sister Calline, "an' dis genelman has counded 'um ober an' ober, un' dere ain't only ten."

The conductor ran his eye over the group.

A score of heads were thrust out of the coach, and a murmur of amused sympathy stirred along the line.

"H-m!"

He pulled forth his book hurriedly and turned over the pages.

"Pass Calline Jackson and eleven children."

He glanced over the black, bobbing heads and back at the woman.

His eye fell on the bundle in her arms.

"Great Jove! What's the matter with the baby making eleven?"

There were roars of laughter and much waving of hats and handkerchiefs as the train moved out.

"You done counded um wrong, Mistah," said Sister Calline, looking up reproachfully at the old man.

"Is dey all hyar?" he asked, with dignity.

"Co'se dey's all hyar."

"Den don't dat pintedly show dat I counded um right?"

Sister Calline's dark countenance wore a troubled expression, but as they went along the piney woods road toward Kentville it gradually cleared up, and when they came in sight of Kent Hall it was beaming.

"Dere's de cunnel!" said uncle, pointing to a gentleman dressed in a white duck suit, who sat comfortably in a big armchair on the gallery.

"He's one o' de ars. You jes' wait here a spell ontel I go an' tell him."

"Well?" said Colonel Kent, good-naturedly, laying down his newspaper. "What is it, Uncle Dick?"

"I'se jes' come ter tell you, cunnel, dat I'se foun' a good woman dat I laks the bes' in the world, an' we'se fixed our min's dat we'll marry fore long. We reckons ternight is de bes' time."

"Marry! Good Lord!" said the colonel, astonished. "Such an old fellow as you are!"

"I is ole, for a fac', Mas'r, but I'se lived alone nine years, an' its mighty lonesome——"

"That's so," said the colonel, kindly.

"An' 'pears like I can't stan' it no longer. An' Sister Jackson needs a husband ter help her raise her chil'en. Dere's leben chil'en an' none ob 'em missin', coundin' um right."

"Eleven! How in the name of General Jackson are you going to take care of eleven children?"

"Dey's gwine ter take ca' o' me, Mas'r," said the old man, eagerly. "Dey's mighty peart chil'en, mighty peart, an' dey c'n pick a heap ob cotton an' hoe co'n an' taters an' weed in de gyarden an' do a power ob oder turns."

The curiously wizened old face shone as if he had just come into a fortune.

"An' cunnel," he went on, "I'se gittin' too ole ter wuk much, an' I tinks my meetin' up wid Sister Calline is a special proverdence. I wants ter git de oration roun' soon dat dere's gwine ter be a weddin' down ter my lil house ternight."

"Go ahead then," laughed the colonel. "The missis will have a cake baked for you, and, by George, it'll have to be a big one to go round."

The cake was baked in the big iron bake kettle of antebellum associations, and there was a festival in the cabin down by the creek which lasted into the small hours.—New York Tribune.

**A Drawback.**

Susie—Wouldn't you like to be as happy as a lark?

Johnnie—Naw! Think of the time they have to get up.—Truth.

## WRITTEN ON A CARD.

**A Commission from Lincoln that Was Never Executed.**

A daughter of the late General James W. Singleton has a card which is historically of great interest. It is a pass written by President Lincoln late on April 13, 1865, and is more than probably the last pass he ever wrote. It reads:

"Allow General Singleton to pass to Richmond and return.

"A. LINCOLN.

"April 13, 1865."

The war was practically ended. Lee, with his "scarred and battered legions," awaited the end that was swiftly approaching. The surrender was a question of time. Weary of bloodshed, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," Mr. Lincoln, in the interests of peace, had summoned to his aid General James W. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill., a Virginian by birth and personally known to prominent men of the Confederacy, and also intimately associated with the President in his Western home.

Already he had made several trips to Richmond (unofficially, of course), and there was a chance that the negotiations would bear good fruit and tend to a speedy and peaceful adjustment of many questions by making both sides better acquainted with each other.

At General Singleton's request Mr. Lincoln had given him a letter stating, in substance, that if Virginia or any of the Southern States would recognize the authority of the United States and elect Senators and members of Congress such Senators and members of Congress would be entitled to take their seats.

"Mr. President," said General Singleton, referring to this letter, "when I go South I shall be asked how your promise in this letter can consistently stand alongside of your emancipation proclamation. What shall I tell them?"

"Singleton," said Mr. Lincoln, "I have explained, and will now say again, that I have issued that proclamation, and if it have any legal effect I have no power to recall it. If it have not any legal effect, it is of no consequence. I would not take it back if I could and I could not if I would."

He continued: "My duty is simply to enforce the laws. I want to see these States and all these people come back and submit to the Constitution, and then my duty is done. I am the executive part of the government, and when I have enforced the laws the other departments will relieve me of all responsibility."

On April 14 he instructed General Singleton to "assure the people of Virginia that he would favor the return of the State into the Union with her government intact, and the same on the part of the seceded States."

"I cannot do everything at once," he said, "for I am impeded by the fact that everything is under martial law at the present time. I wish you to go again, immediately, to Richmond and reassure the people.'"

Mr. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, was present at this interview, and was to accompany General Singleton to Richmond. They took leave of the President and went out together.

Later in the evening, going to join Governor Yates of Illinois and other friends, with whom they were to make a party for supper, they were met on the threshold with flying rumors of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln at Ford's theater.

Thus were Mr. Lincoln's last words those of peace and kindness.

Recognizing the value of that memento of the time, General Singleton ordered a case of gold, in one compartment of which, under glass, is the card with its significant date.—New York Sun.

**A Corporation with a Soul.**

Here is a nice little story. When the two Princeton students were shot, about a year ago, it was determined that an immediate operation might save the life of the one whose case was worst, and Dr. Bull, of New York, was summoned by telegraph. The message reached him after midnight. He went at once to Jersey City and asked for a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The agent said he must deposit $200 and promise to pay any further bill that might be sent. He did and got his engine and car. Some time after he wrote and asked for his bill. Instead of getting it he received back the $200 that he had deposited, and a note saying the company would make no charge for a service done "in the interest of suffering humanity." Very pretty behavior for a "soulless corporation," wasn't it?

**Left Her Hanging.**

An amusing incident lately occurred in the Mediterranean, on board one of her Majesty's ships. The commander is a very particular man about the men's dinner time. Directly eight bells strike, whatever they are doing, the men have to knock off and go below. The commander's wife was on board, and, being rather stout, whenever she went ashore a whip and chair were rigged from the yardarm to get her off and on board. One day she started about two minutes to 12 (eight bells). The chair was put over the side, the lady hoisted half way up, when the quartermaster struck eight bells. The commander ordered and the boatswain piped "Belay!" The lady was left one hour in the chair while the men dined.

**Robin Falls in Love.**

There is a well attested instance in England in which a robin formed such an attachment to two ladies that he was in the habit of accompanying them in their country walks. When they went to reside in another district he took his departure with them, flying along by the side of the carriage.

**Madagascar Spiders.**

The silk spider of Madagascar spins threads of a golden color and strong enough, according to a well-known naturalist, to hang a cork helmet on. Small textures woven of these threads are used by the natives for fastening flowers on sunshades and for other purposes.

**British Knights.**

Not quite 2,000 persons are living who possess British orders of knighthood, or, roughly speaking, only about one in 28,000 of the population.

Our idea of a rich man is one who can afford three straw hats every summer.

The best way to preserve a piano—keep it locked.

## A Small Fortune for Medicine.

MRS. LEEK SPENDS $4000 IN THE EFFORT TO REGAIN HEALTH.

**Mr. Shulty's Experience With Nervous Prostration and Its Attending Evils.**

*From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.*

"Why, everybody knows the good that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did me," was the cheerful generality with which Mrs. Francis Leek, of Room 29, 1206 Market street, San Francisco, Cal., answered the question whether she had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. As she looks the picture of health her story was the more surprising.

"You would hardly believe it," she continued, "but I was an invalid for ten years. I spent $4000 being treated in hospitals in Chicago for rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous prostration and fibrous tumors, and then to think that I spent only $6 in Pink Pills and am a well woman. It makes me mad to think I spent so much and then got well for six dollars, still, I am glad I did get well. No one could ever guess how I came to take the pills. I have a little granddaughter, at least she calls me 'grandma,' though I am not really her grandmother. One day we were riding in the cars in Chicago and she began to read, 'Pink Pills for Pale People.' It seemed to tickle her and she would rattle it off just as if she had learned a line of poetry, and sometimes she would get it turned about and say, 'granmda, what is Pale Pills for Pink People for?'

"Well, you see, I got familiarized with the name of Pink Pills and one day when I got a little book about them I sat down and read it all through. I was not good for much else but sitting down or lying down, and I thought I'd give them a trial. I guess there is not much more to say. Look at me. I don't look much like an invalid today, do I?"

It was perfectly true that Mrs. Leek did not look much like an invalid, and it is no secret that she was married only about six months ago. She said that she always keeps the pills by her bedside, and produced a handful of the little round boxes as evidence of her faith in them. "I have had it on my mind to write to Dr. Williams direct and thank him for all the good they have done me; but one thing and then another came up and I have not written yet. I have recommended them to scores of people and probably that did more good than writing. Oh! you can put me down for the Pink Pills every time. I believe in them and I can tell the genuine pills, too, right off. There is nothing that is 'just as good' for me—I want the real pills every time."

Mr. Francis Shulty, of 712 Talyor St., said: "Yes, the Pink Pills did for me all that was claimed for them. I used them for about five months. They were recommended to me by a druggist on the corner of Oak and Gough streets, the Eagle Drug Store is the name, I think. I was run down, very nervous, and suffered from indigestion. The doctor said my blood was thin and that I needed change of air and all that kind of thing. Well, I couldn't do that, and this friend of mine just told me kind of off-hand to try the Pink Pills. I have tried pills before that were supposed to cure everything and I did not have much confidence, but when a man is sick he don't care what he tries if there is a chance to get well. I got the pills—one box, that is. It did me good, I began to feel better right away and I kept on with them. I have got over all my nervousness and I must say they did me a world of good."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuraliga, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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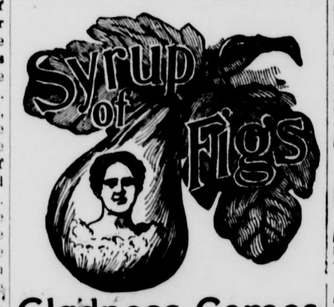


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If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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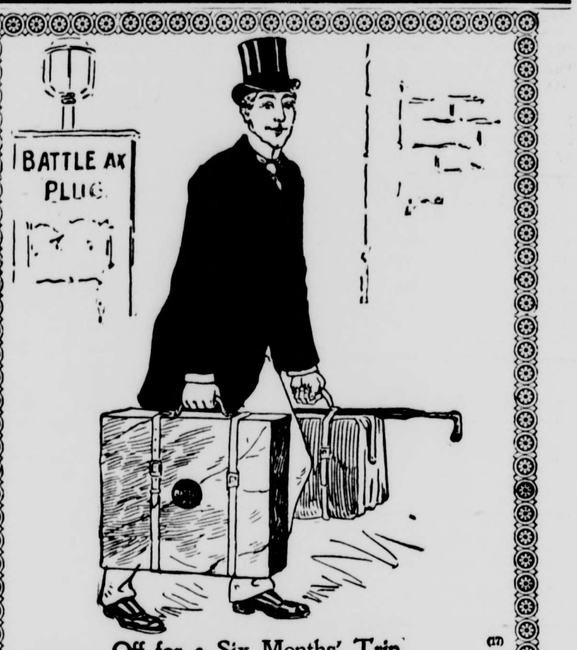


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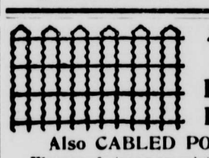

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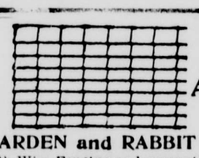

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## UNANSWERED PRAYERS.

Like some schoolmaster, kind in being stern,
Who hears the children crying o'er their slates
And calling "Help me, master," yet helps not,
Since in his silence and refusal lies
Their self-development, so God abides
Unheeding many prayers. He is not deaf
To any cry sent up from earnest hearts;
He hears and strengthens when He must deny.

He sees us weeping over life's hard sums,
But, should He dry our tears and give the key,
What would it profit us when school were done
And not one lesson mastered!

What a world
Were this if all our prayers were granted!
Not in famed Pandora's box were such vast ills
As lie in human hearts. Should our desires,
Voiced one by one, in prayer ascend to God
And come back as events shaped to our wish,
What chaos would result!

In my fierce youth
I sighed out breath enough to move a fleet
Voicing wild prayers to heaven for fancied boons,
Which were denied, and that denial bends
My knee to prayers of gratitude each day
Of my maturer life. Yet from those prayers
I rose alway regirded for the strife
And conscious of new strength. Pray on, sad heart!
That which thou pleadest for may not be given,
But in the lofty altitude where souls
Who supplicate God's grace are lifted, there
Thou shalt find help to bear thy future lot
Which is not elsewhere found.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the Cosmopolitan.

## WEDDING GIFTS.

"Pooh! Presents!" said the Old Married Man to the bridegroom. "Don't think you'll get what you want. I'll tell you my experience.

"As the time for our marriage drew near I used to call at the house every available evening and whisper confidentially to the curly head which exactly fitted my shoulder that I was the luckiest fellow on earth. On one occasion Agnes sighed and murmured dreamily that that was just what she felt.

"That was on the 5th.

"On the 12th I stopped in a minute at noon to see if she loved me as much as at 11:15 the night before. She replied that she did—that love was unalterable—but that she must hurry upstairs now or the dressmaker would get her skirts flute-shaped instead of organ-pipped.

"On the 14th the present began to arrive—also the relatives. It became an unsettled problem which of the two were more numerous. Aggie had cousins once removed. I had several uncles and aunts. All were well off; in fact, it was a curious coincidence that we were the only poor branches on our respective family trees. I was in an insurance office—fire insurance, not life insurance—and when I had communicated to her the news of my recent promotion she had declared in the face of her family's unaccountable preference for Henry Walker (who was not so good a fellow as I am by any manner of means) that to be Mrs. Joseph Lounsbury and live in a small house on a very small income and bliss was precisely her ideal of existence. So we were not marrying as a speculation; nevertheless, since marriage comes so seldom in one's life, we had hopes that our moneyed relatives would do the handsome thing.

"They did. First came a complete set of knives, forks and spoons in a polished wood case. They were from the cousin Aggie had been named for. 'Such a sensible present!' said her mother; 'they will last a lifetime.'

"'Yes,' said I, 'it will take us a good while to wear all those out two at a time.'

"'Don't you suppose we're ever going to entertain any company, Joe?' asked the girl of my affection, tapping me on the cheek with one of the forks.

"The same night I had a note from her saying, 'Dearest Joe, you ought to see the lovely after dinner coffee spoons Second Cousin Milly has sent—no two alike. Orange plush case. Isn't it exciting? Don't tell, dear, but I almost wish they'd been something else, for I think some the girls are going to give me spoons.' The rest of this letter was not interesting—to you.

"This was the beginning of an avalanche of spoons—Charter Oak spoons, nutmeg spoons, soldiers' monument spoons, witch spoons, bust spoons, portrait spoons (I called these last our picture gallery, and suggested that they should be framed in ribbons and hung in the parlor). One of our friends sent a pair of salted-almond spoons, hoping that we would exchange them if they were duplicated, but it turned out that those were the only ones we had. The sugar spoons were all marked. There were five of them.

"It is a time-honored custom in our office when one of us is married for the rest to 'combine' and buy a picture; and you could generally tell what year a man's wedding came off by a glance at his parlor wall. Williams, who was married in '84, had 'Far Away,' Brown's, a few years later, was 'The Three Fates.' Ours was, of course, the latest thing out. It had a silver frame.

"As the days went by and pieces of silver piled up on us I was more than once reminded of the couple whose courtship was conducted in Browningese, and who were fitted out by their admiring friends with a Browning tea set, with quotations around the edge, 'Oh, the little more, and how much it is!' The Fords had a run on china, but a good deal of it got broken the first year. The Smiths' specialty was etchings; they had enough for every room in the house—only, they never had a house; they boarded ever since they were married. Finally the climax came, when my old Uncle John sent us a solid tea set. I hadn't expected anything from him, unless perhaps a Bible of a Webster's Unabridged, for he didn't enjoy giving anything away. Aggie was getting too tired to be very enthusiastic, but her mother was delighted, and it was no use thinking that I would just as soon have had the money.

"'This makes 103, dear—nine more than Susie Fish had,' said her sister.

"'One hundred and two,' said Aggie.

"'No, dear, 103—102 came this morning.'

"'Oh, I know I shall never get this list right!' exclaimed Aggie, diving for her blank book.

"'Look out, or you'll be handing that book to the parson for a prayer-book,' said I.

"'Wouldn't be a bit surprised,' she answered, smiling; Aggie could smile when she was tired.

"Well, we were married. A man breathes easier when it's over with. 'But, Aggie,' I said, as the carriage door slammed on us, 'if it ever happens to us again, let's leave out the heathen superstitions.'

"'I know it,' said Aggie. 'I begged them not, but they would smuggle some in. See any in my hair?'

"'Some in your hat brim.' I brushed her off, and she seized the newspaper I had carefully brought along to look like an old married man, and conjured with it a minute, holding it out by an improvised handle. 'Here,' she said, 'the very childen in kindergarten know how to make paper dustpans—now brush the carriage seat.' When we got out I gave the hackman a dustpan of rice with a bill on top. 'There, burn it,' said I.

"'Did you see him chortle in his joy?' said Aggie, giggling; 'Joe, do you feel like a married couple?'

"'Lots,' said I.

"Our ten days in Washington had only one bogie—the blank book. Aggie said she must finish her notes. All I could do was to sit by and fret, and put on the stamps; and she told me I hindered her more than I helped, and she was awfully glad to have me around, it made her feel better.

"We began housekeeping in a cheerful way in a little house on a new street. It was something like to come home to one's own dinner table. We had so much silver that it looked funny with our plain china—nobody had given us a lot of ice-cream sets and things. I tell you, marriage is a lottery when it comes to wedding presents. I liked seeing Aggie's face in the sugar bowl, though. Every night the little maid (imported, to live up to the spoons) brought them and all the rest upstairs on a tray and we packed them away in the chest we had made and a pretty penny it cost, with its combination lock, which went into the end of the closet where nobody could get at it. One night we came home at 12 from a reception, and as we stole upstairs not to wake the sleeping handmaid, Aggie so sleepy herself that she tripped on her wedding gown and I had to hold her, we came upon the whole array on the floor outside our door.

"'Isn't it imposing? so safe!' said I, but Aggie said, desperately, 'I shan't care anything about going out evenings any more if I've got to put that silver away after I get home.'

"'Let it stay there.'

"'Oh, I can't. Mamma thinks we're so careless. We don't appreciate things enough. She says, if anyone had given her such elegant things when she was married she wouldn't have dared to close her eyes!'

"'Take more than that to keep my eyes open.' But I helped Agnes shove the tray under a chair, and drape the train of her wedding dress over it.

"'What on earth are you doing, Aggie?' I asked, on coming in for dinner one day. All I could see was one foot and a skirt ruffle in the closet.

"Aggie scrambled up enough to catch me round my knee. 'Oh, Joe, I'm so glad you've come!'

"'What is it? You're ready to cry.'

"'That's what I like about you; you don't have to be explained to. Henry Walker wouldn't have known I felt like crying if I'd screamed it at him!'

"That made me feel pretty good (though dinner wasn't ready). 'But what?——'

"'It's the silver! I came up to change the forks and spoons so they should get worn alike, and I've shut the paper with the combination in the chest, and I can't remember what it was.'

"I got down beside her. It was hotter than Mexico in that closet. I turned and tried the lock. 'Do you keep your dresses out of my way, they tickle the back of my neck.' No good. 'Well I guess we'll use the old forks to-day,' said I; 'I don't believe they'll fade away yet awhile.'

"'Oh, I'm so sorry—but—they're every one shut up in that chest.' So we laughed. What else was there to do? It was funny when Deming came home with me to tea—we'd asked him some days before. It wouldn't have been funny with some girls. The table looked principally white china, and the kitchen knives and forks didn't go round. Ever cut omelet with a pewter spoon? It is great.

"It wasn't quite so funny when three hot days had gone by and we had nearly smothered sojourning in the closet, and no news of the combination. 'Don't tell mamma!' pleaded my wife. I began to think I should have to call in a locksmith, when one evening Aggie startled me by jumping out of bed crying, 'I've got it! I've got it!'

"'Got what—a nightmare?'

"'I've got the combination! I've been working on it all the time, and it just came to me in my sleep. Get right up, Joe, and hold the light, and mind you don't set anything on fire.' In another [illegible] the front of the chest fell down, and behold our household gods! 'If anybody wants to steal them between now and daylight, they can, that's all,' said Aggie; 'but I'm not going to shut that lock again to-night for anybody!'

"In the fall there was burglar scare about town, and Agnes' mother came over and gave her a lecture upon locking the windows. She said we really ought to have a burglar alarm. To please her, I had one put in. Election night I went down to town telling Aggie not to sit up for me, for I should wait for the returns. It was 1 o'clock when I opened the front door very softly, not to disturb Agnes. 'B-r-r-brr-ke-plunk!' I forgotten the alarm.

"Before I had time to say a word or even turn down my coat collar, my wife appeared at the head of the stairs. She pointed a pistol at me. Her hair hung loose, and she was in her—well, never mind; but she looked distractingly pretty.

"'If you come one step further I'll fire!' she cried.

"'It's Joe, Agnes,' said I, meekly.

"'I don't believe it! Take off you hat!'

"I took it off, and made her a low bow. 'Don't shoot your husband; he's doing the best he can.'

"Agnes laughed hysterically. 'Oh, Joe, I was so frightened.'

"I rushed upstairs and caught her. I took away the pistol, and wrapped her up in her dressing-gown. 'Do you think you ought to appear before burglars in this costume?' I inquired. She blushed. 'I never thought of that.'

"'And to think you should point a pistol at your own husband.'

"'It wasn't loaded, Joe.'

"'Agnes Lounsbury,' said I, 'do you mean to say you were so rash as to aim at me with a pistol that wasn't loaded?'

"'But I shouldn't have fired it, anyway; it wasn't cocked.'

"Well, this ends the watchman burglar alarm business,' said I. 'We've had about as much of it as we want. To-morrow we'll decide what silver we want to use every day, and the rest shall go down to the bank.'

"We're able to breathe now. The silver stands on the sideboard, and as yet nobody has carried it off; if they do Agnes' mother will say she expected it, for we aren't the careful people they used to be in her generation. Once in a while Aggie quarrels with me because some dish or other that would make a show for company is at the bank, and I don't see my way clear to bring it home under my arm. 'You can have them all home and trust to luck if you'd rather,' I say.

"'I'd rather they were at the bank, because then I should have them, you know.'

"'Don't see it,' said I; 'but it's just as you say.'

"When our anniversary came around we had a present and a note from one of Agnes' elderly friends. The note ran this way:

"My dear Mrs. Lounsbury: We send you our best congratulations on your anniversary. My husband will have his little joke, you know; and, as some one told him that the Lounsburys had had so much silver given them on their wedding that it was a positive embarrassment to them, he says you ought to be ashamed of being such plutocrats at your age, while the older generation has not even accumulated souvenir spoons, and sends you this little gift to remind you of the fact——'

"'Oh, Joe! it's silver!' for I had punched a hole in the paper. 'No, it isn't. It's a pudding dish, or for oysters, you know. How kind. And plated, too. It didn't cost much, Joe, did it?'

"'A few dollars, I should think.'

"'How good! Perhaps even less, Joe?'

"'Perhaps so; it's rather light weight.'

"'Isn't it delightful? We'll have some oysters in it to-morrow night, and ask them over to tea.'

"'I should feel dreadfully to have that taken,' I heard her murmur that evening.

"'What for?'

"'Because it's such a comfort to have one thing that you don't care whether it's stolen or not.'

"'You're getting sleepy, Aggie. But I know one thing that goes on, goes on forever.'

"'What?'

"'Our storage rent. I reckon in a few years we'll have paid for the whole outfit, and then we'll fetch it home and keep open house for burglars with a clean conscience.'

"'Don't be ridiculous, Joe,' said my wife."—New York Tribune.

### Destruction Caused by Bagpipes.

A Scotch Highlander, dressed in kilts and carrying a set of bagpipes under his arm, appeared at Bar Harbor the other night and next morning at 8 o'clock strolled up Main street in search of a good place to try the bags on the natives. It is years since the uncanny music of the canny Scot has been played there, and it had a wonderful effect, the first tune causing no less than five simultaneous runaways among horses and the wrecking of two wagons and sets of harnesses. The bagpiper stopped in the middle of the tune to see the fun, and after he saw the destruction that one tune had wrought he let the wind out of the pipes and took the 10:30 o'clock boat for Bangor.

Gossip is a pleasant way of criticising yourself. No man ever did a thing that you are not liable to do.

Half the mistakes of this world are made by people who think they are correcting mistakes of others.

About all the people you used to know have lots of children, and are poor.

Nearly all the fat men seem to be leaner this summer.

## FOR SUNDAY READING

### THE GOSPEL OF GRACE IS HERE EXPOUNDED.

**One of the Commonest of Sins—Secret of a Happy, Christian Life—Sermons Drawn from the Sayings of Wise Men.**

### Few Do It.

THERE is still existing a manuscript letter written by Sir Thomas More to his wife, Alyce, when the news came to him that his great mansion at Chelsea, with its offices and huge granaries, had been almost destroyed by fire.

Instead of lamenting over his loss, he bids her first "find out if any poor neighbors had stored their grain in the granaries," and if so, to recompense them. Secondly, to discharge no servant until he have another abiding-place; and lastly, to "be of good cheere, and take all the howsold with you to church, and there thank God for what Hee hath given us, and what Hee hath left us."

He urges her, "I pray you, Alyce, with my children, to be merry in God."

Most of us, if we had lost property and home in a night, would think we did well if we were patient under God's will; but to be cheerful and even "merry" in Him, is an almost forgotten grace.

Robert Louis Stevenson, in a prayer written for his family on the night before his death, asked that when the day returned it should find them strong to endure if it brought sorrow, and eager to be happy if happiness were their portion.

"Why," asked a Hindu sage, "why are the Christians melancholy men? If I believed as they say, that the great God was my Father and that His Son was my Elder Brother, I should not groan, though I lost a few bushels of wheat, or even an eye. I should be of all men most happy and gay. They do not believe what they say."

David, whose life was full of struggles and griefs and sins, taught the world its hymns, full of a mighty, joyous thanksgiving.

Paul in prison, knowing that death in its most painful shape might be near, could exhort his friends not only to be patient, but to "rejoice in the Lord alway. And again I say," he adds, urgently, "Rejoice."

Most men will laugh when they are well-fed and their lives are comfortable, but it is a different thing to sing in prison, or when one's home is burning to find time to be kind to the poor and "merry in God," like old Sir Thomas More.

### Life's Little Days.

One secret of sweet and happy Christian life is learning to live by the day. It is the long stretches that tire us. We think of life as a whole, running on for us. We cannot carry this load until we are three score and ten. We cannot fight this battle continually for half a century. But really there are no long stretches. Life does not come to us all at one time; it comes only a day at a time. Even to-morrow is never ours till it becomes to-day and we have nothing whatever to do with it but to pass down to it a fair and good inheritance in to-day's work well done and to-day's life well lived.

It is a blessed secret, this of living by the day. Any one can carry his burden, however heavy, till night fall. Any one can do his work, however hard, for one day. Any one can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly and purely till the sun goes down. And this is all that life ever really means to us—just one little day. "Do to-day's duty; fight to-day's temptation and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see and could not understand if you saw them." God gives us nights to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We cannot see beyond. Short horizons make life easier, and give us one of the blessed secrets of brave, true, holy living.—Golden Censer.

### The Sin of Worrying.

This is one of the commonest of sins. It also is one of the most reprehensible. Many to whom gross temptations present no attractions yield to this one almost without a struggle. It is wholly unreasonable, and, when allowed to become a habit, it is full of torment. It spoils one's own peace and renders one a source of continual distress and annoyance to others.

Worrying is fretting because matters have gone wrong or are supposed to be destined to go wrong. If the former be true, worrying does no good, even when we are conscious of having been in fault. Go to work bravely and remedy what is amiss, so far as possible, and what cannot be remedied bear with Christian patience and courage. If the latter be true, do not assume that the threatening evil must befall, but do your best to prevent or lessen it, and remember that God allows evil as well as good to happen, that seeming evil often results in blessing, and that, should the worst come, probably in time you will find reason to thank God for it.

No one has any right to throw the doubt upon the divine wisdom and goodness which worrying involves. No one may rightly depress and discourage others thus. Worrying is distrusting God. It is refusing to believe that his promises are true and that his power is invincible. It is peculiarly dangerous and disheartening because it finds such a field in the realm of little things. It promotes peevishness, suspicion and needless faultfinding. It warps one's sense of moral proportion, making light of serious things and magnifying molehills into mountains.—The Congregationalist.

### To Meet the Demands.

Some day we are to go forth in our spiritual responsibilty, and to meet the demands of our spiritual existence. The soul, buried under the cares of life, thrills when it hears such tidings as that. Is it ready—is it in any way getting ready—for such resurrection? See how the whole evangelical experience starts with such an intelligence. The soul brought face to face with its destiny feels its utter unfitness for it. Sin and stains are on its garments. It must have some deliverer. It must find its spiritual world for which it feels its unfitness, for which it must be fit. It cries out for Christ. Christ comes, and the mysterious work of pardon and regeneration passes between him and the soul; and then the soul, with a spiritual immortality now set clearly before it, goes to work to struggle with itself, to conquer down its yet remaining sin, to win Christ perfectly, to be good, pure and holy.—Bishop Brooks.

### Press the Battle!

Now press the revival battle. Press it with agonizing prayer. Press it with persistent faith. Press it with dauntless courage. Press it with consuming zeal. Press the battle by pungent preaching. Press it by soul-stirring songs. Press it by personal solicitation. Press it at the church. Press it in the homes of the unsaved. Press it wherever an unconverted soul is to be found. Press the battle until lukewarm saints are aroused. Press it until backsliders repent. Press it until prodigals come home. Press it until pungent conviction settles down upon all the people. Press it until heaven shall become vocal with songs of joy. Press the battle! Press the battle!—Epworth Herald.

### A Wooden Church 700 Years Old.

The "Stavekirche" at Borgund, Norway, depicted here, is one of the most venerable wooden edifices in the world.

THE OLD WOODEN CHURCH.

The interior of the church consists of a large, semi-square auditorium and a smaller and narrower choir, which latter ends in a semi-circular recess, within which is the altar. An open gallery surrounds the church. Light enters only through small, round holes under the main roof, so that the worshipers are always shrouded in that semi-darkness so favorable to meditation.

### Calm After Struggle.

There are some spirits which must go through a discipline analogous to that sustained by Elijah. The storm struggle must precede the still small voice. There are minds which must be convulsed with doubt before they can repose in faith. There are hearts which must be broken with disappointment before they can rise into hope. Blessed is the man who, when the tempest has spent its fury, recognizes his Father's voice in its undertone, and bares his head and bows his knee as Elijah did. To such spirit it seems as if God had said, "In the still sunshine and ordinary ways of life you cannot meet me; but, like Job, in the desolation of the tempest you shall see my form and hear my voice, and know that your Redeemer liveth."—F. W. Robertson.

### Do Not Neglect to Pray.

Dear children, do not neglect to pray, but make it one of the most pleasing duties. God hears the prayers of good and true children. When you begin to pray—whether it is in the temple or at home—then "know before whom thou standest" and feel that you are before God, and that His loving eye is upon you and that He will answer you when you pray with humility and devotion.

### Loyalty to Christ and the Local Church

Indianapolis has prohibited Sunday base-ball.

Invite the honorary members to conduct a meeting.

The Bicycle Evangelistic Club can do splendid work all summer long.

Ice cream and strawberries. Social. Money. Delegates. Convention.

A gospel meeting for boys under 16 has been started by the Beverly (Mass.) Y. M. C. A.

Through agitation by the young people, the postoffice at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was closed on Sundays.

Your society might do something toward providing the barber shops of the place with clean literature.

A light fan pasted full of pictures, some of them amusing, is just the right summer present for a hospital.

It is proposed that Washington's birthday be hereafter observed as America's Christian Citizenship Day.

It is said to be the general custom for gold and silver mining companies to compel their miners to work on Sunday!

Cards with blanks for name and address placed within convenient reach of strangers will facilitate acquaintance.

There are fourteen societies of Christian Endeavor in the vicinity of Oxford, England, that bulwark of high-churchism.

## Topics of the Times

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has preference over all others.

For hats birds of paradise plumes have, to a great extent, replaced the stiffer aigrette in London.

New Zealand exported $4,448,000 worth of gold last year. Three-quarters of it came from the west coast of Otago.

There are base-ball clubs in all the mountain towns of Tennessee this year. The craze is more widespread than ever.

In Colfax County, Nebraska, the sloughs are alive with eels and the inhabitants are hunting them down with guns.

An English professional cricketer's yearly income is on the average $750, which is less than the wages of the better class of workmen.

Quill toothpicks, as a rule, are imported from France. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where 20,000,000 are annually produced.

Some high prices were paid for fine old snuff boxes at Christie's in London the other day—$9,000 for one, $5,500 for another, and $3,000 for a third.

If the armies of Europe should march at an eight-mile gait, five abreast, fifteen inches apart, it would require nine and one-half days for them to pass a given point.

The largest bronze casting ever made in America is the buffalo's head which hangs at the eastern entrance of the Union Pacific bridge, between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Has there been any better example of self-control afforded by modern civilization than that given at the Louisville Woman's Congress, where speeches have been limited to three minutes each?

About 2,000 miles of railway are under construction in Japan, and the London Times says there are signs that American engineering and material will be preferred to English hereafter by the Japanese.

Napoleon's lucky day was the second of the month. He was made a consul on Aug. 2, 1802, was crowned Dec. 2, 1804, won the battle of Austerlitz Dec. 2, 1805, and married the Archduchess of Austria April 2, 1810.

The pavement in front of the William H. Vanderbilt residence in New York City cost over $40,000. The single stone lying directly in front is the largest known paving stone, and cost, transportation and all, $9,000.

The Argentine Republic is going to send a team of polo players to England next summer, and much interest is expressed to see their ponies, which are said to comprise specimens of every kind bred in South America.

There is nothing to equal a lavender pillow for tired heads. The pillow is filled with dried lavender and gives forth that refreshing odor always so pleasant. The covers are made of fine white linen delicately embroidered with violets.

The steamer Joseph L. Colby has been chartered to tow three coal-laden barges from Philadelphia to Montreal. This is thought to be one of the largest runs on record for a steamer to tow two barges, the distance being about 1,600 miles.

Baltimore, the new estate of George Vanderbilt, in North Carolina, has 95,000 acres, and the system of roadways is so perfect that Mr. Vanderbilt, who is a wheelman, can go 100 miles over the macadamized road without going off his estate.

Westminster Hall has been closed to the public, except when under surveillance, since the dynamite explosion eleven years ago. The St. James Gazette suggests that it is time to take away the policemen and to let visitors enter the hall freely.

A league for the elimination of foreign words from the French language has been formed in Paris. It is not likely to be more successful than the German association to turn the French element out of German has been in translating the bill of fare.

It is a curious coincidence that while the hundredth anniversary of Edward Jenner's first successful vaccination in the little Gloucestershire village where he practiced was being celebrated throughout Europe the town of Gloucester was suffering from an epidemic of smallpox.

A method of mummifying the dead by absorption of humidity and grasses after the body is placed in the coffin has been devised by an Italian named Vercelloni. The body seems to be preserved as if in life, except that the color is the yellowish copper tint peculiar to Egyptian mummies.

A German inventor has hit upon a method of putting stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a waterproof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand and spreads it over the leather sole used as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible.

A sensational mining discovery has been made in the Black Jack mine in Oneida County, Utah, not far from Preston. In a coal mine it was found there were rich deposits of silver, and the discovery has created the greatest excitement. The country for miles around has been located.

Greece has determined to have Olympic games at Athens every four years. The stadium is to be completed in Pentelic marble, M. Averoff, of Alexandria, who gave 1,000,000 drachmae to have the race course put in order, having promised to give 500,000 drachmae ($100,000) a year for the purpose.

Japan has now $75,000,000 on deposit in the Bank of England to her credit, and $10,000,000 in the Bank of Germany—this being the amount of the installment recently paid by China on war indemnity account. Most of this money will stay in Europe, and will be spent there by Japan for ships and munitions of war.

France's hay crop being a failure, M. Meline, the Premier, has ordered professors of agriculture throughout the country to suspend their lectures and to proceed to the rural districts, where they will try to persuade the farmers to sow vetches, corn and other fodder to make up for the hay, and make use of oil cake, straw, bran and corn.

A bass viol player in distress and unable to pay his rent crawled into his big fiddle to die in Paris recently. He was missed after a day and discovered on the landlady seizing the viol for rent. It was found difficult to get him out, even after the back of the viol had been removed, and as the man is insane no explanation of how he got into his instrument has been found.

A man in Milwaukee has inaugurated what may become a general custom all over the country. He has converted the basement of a large office building into a storage-room for bicycles, with attendants to clean the wheels and care for them and to make repairs when necessary. No charge is made for checking or caring for the bicycles when they are left by tenants of the building. The storage-room is maintained as an attraction for tenants.

The managers of the Cunard line of transatlantic steamers make the claim that, during the entire history of their company, extending back, as it does, to the day when steam was unknown as a motive power, they have never lost a passenger, and the worst accident to any of their vessels was going aground. This casualty has occurred to two of their ships, and in each case the vessel was saved. Such a record is without parallel in the history of navigation.

An incendiary with a mania for burning saw-mills has broken loose in the neighborhood of Farmersburg, south of Terre Haute. Within the past month four mills have been burned, entailing a total loss. The fires have left the entire country to the south, for a radius of twenty miles, without a mill, and as the country is heavily wooded the deficiency is keenly felt. No insurance was carried upon the majority of the mills, and their owners find themselves unable to rebuild.

A queer custom was observed for the two hundred and fiftieth time at Leighton Buzzard, England, this year in accordance with the will of a London merchant, who founded ten almshouses in the town. The trustees, accompanied by the town crier and a band of boys carrying green boughs, beat the boundaries of the parish, stopping at the properties from whose incomes the charities are supported. At all these places one boy stood on his head while the will was read. After the procession plum rolls were given to the boys. Until recently half a pint of beer was given, but this has been suppressed, rolls being distributed to all the school children instead. In the evening the trustees, the town crier and the inmates of the almshouses dined together.

### A Frightened Cadet.

Last winter, in a time of sudden thaws and wide extremes of temperature, the authorities at West Point issued a daily order defining the limits on the river within which the cadets were allowed to skate. So says the Illustrated American, which goes on to relate an adventure of a second-class man, who found himself one afternoon far outside the limits.

He first became aware of his transgression when he saw an officer on skates bearing down upon him. Anxious to conceal his identity, and to save himself punishment and demerits, he turned and skated for the shore.

A glance over his shoulder showed the officer striking out after him in real earnest. Never did cadet skate faster, but the officer drew steadily nearer. Happily, as the cadet thought, an outstretching point of land was just ahead.

Straight up on the rocky shore dashed the cadet, behind the little lighthouse, and ran up through the woods, with his skates still on his feet. Breathless, he reached cadet limits, and a quick glance around told him that he had eluded his pursuer.

Then he took off his skates and hastened to the barracks, to be ready for the roll-call that would most likely be ordered for the purpose of detecting the guilty skater. No such roll-call was ordered, however, and at parade that night an order was read extending the skating limits, and during the evening the pursuing officer called at the cadet's door to say:

"You are a very good skater, Mr. A. If I could have overtaken you, I would have told you that the limits were extended, and that you might skate even farther than you did. But then, I dare say you found the exercise you had quite sufficient."

### Had to Wear Gloves.

Aard Knox—Fevver I hit you once, they won't be nothin' left but to ring fer de ambulance.

Tuff Mugs—Is dat so? See me mit? Well, de authorties don't allow me to wear gloves on de street 'cause it would be a case of carrying concealed weapons.—Indianapolis Journal.

### Remembered.

Missionary—Surely you remember, Mr. Twaddles, who preached to your tribe ten years ago?

Savage Chief—Oh, yes; I remember him well; he was delicious!—Pick-Me-Up.

Nothing disgusts a sober man more than to have a lot of drunken men come in looking for him.

An old horse, like an old man, will stand whipping.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUG 14 ..... 1896


### WHO DEMONETIZED SILVER?

Frederick A. Luckenbach, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

I am 62 years of age; I was born in Bucks county, Penn.; I removed to Philadelphia in the year 1856, and continued to reside there until 1866, when I removed to the city of New York. In Philadelphia I was in the furniture business. In New York I branched into machinery and inventions, and am the patentee of of Luckenbach's pneumatic pulverizer, which machines are now in use generally in the eastern part of the United States and Europe. I now reside in Denver, having removed from New York two years ago. I am well known in New York. I have been a member nf the produce exchange and am well acquainted with many members of that body. I am well known by Mr. Erastus Wyman.

In the year 1856 I visited London, England, for the purpose of placing there Pennsylvania oil properties, in which I am interested. I took with me letters of introduction to many gentleman of London, among them one Mr. Ernest Seyd, from Robert M. Foust, ex-Treasurer of Philadelphia. I became well acquainted with Mr. Seyd, and with his brother Richard Seyd, who, I understand, is still living. I visited London thereafter every year, and at each visit renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Seyd, and upon each occasion became his guest, joining his family at dinner or other meals.

In February, 1874, while on one of these visits, and while his guest for dinner, I, among other things, alluded to the things afloat, of parliamentary corruptions, and expressed astonishment that such corruption should exist. In reply to this he told me he could relate facts about the corruption of the American Congress that would place it far ahead of the English parliament in that line. So far the conversation was at the dinner table between us. His brother Richard, and others, were there also, but this was table talk between Mr. Ernest Seyd and myself, After the dinner ended he invited me into another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption, and said: "If you will pledge me your honor as a gentleman not to divulge what I am about to tell you while I live, I will convince you that what I said about the corruption of the American Congress is true." I gave him the promise and he then continued:

"I went to America in the Winter of 1872-3 authorized to secure, if I could, the passage of a bill demonetizing silver, it was to the interest of those I represented—the governors of the Bank of England—to have it done. I took with me £100,000 sterling, with instructions that if that was not sufficient to accomplish the object to draw for another £100,000 or as much more as was necessary." He told me German bankers were also interested in having it accomplished. He said he was the financial adviser of the bank. He said: "I saw the committees of the House and Senate, and paid the money and stayed in America until I knew the measure was safe." I asked him if he would give the names of the members to whom ne paid the money, but this he declined to do. He said: "Your people will not now comprehend the far-reaching extent of that measure, but they will in after years. Whatever you may think of corruption in the English parliament, I assure you I would not have dared to make such an attempt here as I did in your country." I expressed my shame to him for my countrymen in our legislative bodies. The conversation drifted into other subjects, and after that, though I met him many times, the matter was never again referred to.

(Signed) FREDERICK A. LUCKENBACH.
Subscribed and sworn to before me at Denver, the ninth day of May, A. D. 1892.
(Signed) JAMES A. MILLER,
[SEAL] Clerk Supreme Court, State of Colorado.

That this affidavit is authentic can be verified by hundreds of men both in Colorado, New York and Philadelphia, who stand ready to vouch for the truthfulness of Mr. Luckenbach, while the whole transaction is familiar to hundreds of people conversant with legislation during the exciting times from '70 to '75.

The advocates of the single gold standard will not acknowledge that they are advocating a British or European policy in demanding a continuation of the twenty years or more of British monometalist rule at Washington. It must have cost the British and European bankers a large amount of money since 1872-3 to keep Congress and the Senate and the large army of American single gold standard papers throughout the United States working in the foreigners' interest and against that of American silver. But the profits of the business are large; they could well afford to pay a few odd millions. The $30,000,000 of American silver produced last year when purchased at half price by England and when coined into rupees for India would buy $60,000,000 of wheat and cotton, half the value it used to have in the markets of the world. Thirty million dollars a year is a good profit for investing a few odd millions in purchasing legislation and the untruthful utterances of the single gold standard advocates. England demonetizes silver in the United States, and then demonetized gold in India, hence the profits in the double transaction. What the United States requires is the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver (at the ratio of 16 to 1), as stipulated in the Constitution of the United States, or can the Supreme Court (which seems to be the highest legislative authority in the land) not be induced to find on American principles that the single gold standard is British rule and unconstitutional?—*Mining Journal.*

It is astonishing how prevalent the idea is that from some inate quality possessed by gold it has a definite and unchangeable value. Nothing is more false and absurd. The commodity-value of gold does not fluctuate because at the mints in all the leading nations of Europe and in the United States 25·8 grains can be coined into one hundred cents at the will of the owner. Were this not the case the price of gold in the market would fluctuate like that of any other commodity. The fact that it can be changed into money at the will of the possessor, gives gold its divine character. Besides this anyone han take uncoined gold to the Bank of England and get its coinage value, for a law of Great Britain compels the bank to buy it at that price. That law was enacted for two objects; one was to preserve stability fn the commodity price of gold and the other to secure to Great Britain command of the gold resources of the world.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of directors of said corporation, held on the 4th day of August, 1896, an assessment (No. 3,) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the secretary at his office on Edwards street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 24th day of September, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 24th day of October, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Dated, Aug. 4, 1896.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
June 20, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied to be patented for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBERSHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of Sections 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, fc'l 33, 35 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼ N W ¼ and S ½ of 21, the N E ¼ of 27.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

The S ½ of Section 13, the S ½ S W ¼ and S ½ S E of 15, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of 17, all of fractional 19, the N W ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼, the N E ¼ S E ¼, the N ½ S W ¼ and S W ¼ S W ¼ of Section 21, all of 23, 25, 27 and 29, fractional 31, the N ½, N E ¼ S E ¼, the S E ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ S E ¼ and W ½ of 33, all of 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 36.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 25, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 19, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, the W ½ N E ¼, the S W ¼ S E ¼ and W ½ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, fc'l 19, fc'l 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 23, all of 25, and 27.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 33.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional Sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.


EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS. Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 24 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1284 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 564.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and State of California, and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 37 and 45 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 37 and 45 being as follows:

**Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2 Whence bears N. 59° E. 537 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 20° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with drifts &c. at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 39° W. 5.27 chs. 527.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 16 links distant the center of an old incline some 200 feet in depth. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 82½° W. 400 links distant center of stable 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68° degrees W. 12.32 chs. 879.14 ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

**Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) This I set for the North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N. 16½° E. 1.14 chs. distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 59° W. 2.23 chs. 213.2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 15¼° E. 40 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 75½° W. 640 links distant a shaft. N 78½° W. 770 links distant a shaft. S. 69° W. 2.51 chs. 1657 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 15.38 chs 1017.10 ft. ascending I about 10° to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 70° E. 1.14 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 3.89 chs. descending I about 20° to a wagon road. 4.36 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) 5.55 chs. to bed of canyon 7.21 chs to bed of canyon 9.01 chs 594.7 to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears N. 31½° W. 1.22 links distant a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundry N. 69½° E. 10.44 chs descending I. about 10° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 1.22 chs 740.9 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4ft base, 2ft high.) Thence N. 59° E. 4.15 chs to the wagon road and west side of wash 4.97 chs 302.2 ft to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S., R 40 E. T 19 S. R 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base 2ft. high.) 6.15 chs to East side of wash 8.75 chs 577.5 10 ft to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft. base 2ft high.) whence bears N 17½° W. 850 links distant the ¼ sec corner between sec. 13, T. 19 S., R 40 E and sec 18, T 19 S., R 41 E., M. D. B. & M. Thence S. 9½° E. 5.62 chs 371.0 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. L. L. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft base, 2 ft high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 39° E. 387 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the lode line East end of Last Chance Mine No 2. S. 39° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. deep with drifts &c at bottom. 9.56 chs to wagon road 11.73 chs 772.2 to place of beginning

Containing 16.18 acres

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with Lode Line No 2. Eureka Quartz Mine.**

Thence Variation 15° 10' E. N. 39° W. 5.57 chs 367.6 ft to a point, thence N. 63° W. 2.18 chs. 89.6 ft to a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S, R 40 E. M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S, R 41 E M D M**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence Var 15° 10' E. N. 17½° W. 8.06 chs. 532.0 ft. to a mound of stone on ¼ section between Section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70¾ deg. W. .56 chs. 3.93 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. . P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. 8ft. S. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S. 6½ W. S. 73¼ deg. W. 268 links distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence 10 chs to bed of canyon. S 73 deg W. 5.49 chs. 362.30 ft. ascending I. about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 83 deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N 85½ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 8¼ deg. W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft deep. S. 81 deg. W. 310 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 86 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base & 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

**Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and Last Chance S. L. cor. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. 1 South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E. 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Var. 15 deg 10 min. E on South boundary. S. 77½ deg. W. 9.45 chs descending to bed of canyon N. E. & S. W. 10.93 chs 721.4 10 ft ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 88½ deg. E 127 links distant bed of canyon and 154 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 89 deg. W. 10.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon. 10.95 chs. 722.7 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 67 deg. W. 170 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E. corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9½ deg. W. 40 chs to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 300 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base & 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493.0 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. (mound 4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76½ deg. E. 10.70 chs. 706.2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. E. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of stone and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 6½ deg E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68½ deg. E. 5.20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.34 chs. 748.4 10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base 2 ft high.) whence bears N. 9½ deg. W. 8 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. Post in rock mound No 2 at South end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18.27 chs. and ¼ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 T. 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 56 deg. 23 min. 54 sec. E. 22.89 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 9½ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3.47 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.61 chs. 304.2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II and S. W. L. L. N. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.03 chs. to wagon road. 8.97 chs. 592.0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17.785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17.785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


## MISCELLANEOUS

### Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 10th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty-five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 9, 1896, when such registration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Notrary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Fish Springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION,
Dated May 22, 1896. County Clerk.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New Houses.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

THE NUCLEUS
THE NUCLEUS

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


### REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 46 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 149 | 8:30 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:20 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:25 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 299 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—ere soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GEN

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUG. 14 ..... 1896

OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GAVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .63⅝ |
| Antimony | 8½ |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅛ |
| Pig lead | 4.00 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14½c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Baldwin, W. J.
Green, Mrs. L. A.
Kirkland, J. W.
Smith, Wm.
Hoskins, B. A.
Griggs, John
Macmillan, H. J.
Rhodes, H. M.
Chavez, Andres

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

Tom Webb and H. Giles returned to Long Valley early in the week.

Mrs. Rooney was down from Big Pine early in the week on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. R. Moffett.

Several of our local prospectors are contemplating making a trip to Randsburg in the near future.

A. L. Conklin, wife and child, and Mrs. John Shepherd returned from their summer outing in Onion valley on Tuesday last.

P. H. Mack, Esq., will in all probability arrive at Independence next Wednesday, after a stay of two months in Mexico.

J. J. Gann returned from a visit to Mojave on Tuesday last. He reports the weather there as quite warm, the thermometer marking 102.

John Baxter and wife, Miss Waldrip, Miss S. Malone, Miss J. Baxter and Messrs. Harper and Moore started for Kern river and Mt. Whitney last Wednesday, on a pleasure trip.

It will be good news for tax-payers to learn that the State tax rate this year will be only 46 cents, against 68¼ cents last year. In these hard times, this saving will be appreciated by all.

N. E. Conklin, Esq., of Bakersfield, came down from Bishop on Wednesday. He expects to return to Bakersfield in a few days. He has not been here for several years and was kept busy shaking hands with old friends.

Henry Levy, Sam Gruber, Jacob Pfohl and L. Wilder, will leave for the Coso springs to-morrow morning. All the gentlemen are sufferers from rheumatism, and feel confident that the curative properties of these springs will effect a cure.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Richards came up from Keeler last Saturday and remained over Sunday. Mr. Richards has resigned his position as Railroad Agent at Keeler, and will soon leave for other parts. Mr. Richards has been in the employ of the Railroad Company for several years, and has made many warm friends in this and other sections where he has been stationed, by his kind, obliging and strictly business methods, who will regret his departure.

The rock drilling contest at the State Fair next month will be in charge of three judges. Six prizes will be awarded, one a purse of $400, $250 to winning team, $100 to second, $50 to third in a double-hand contest on a down hole in Folsom granite. A second purse of $400, $200 to winning team, $100 to second, $50 to third, will be given for a double-handed contest on a one-half upper-hole at an angle of about forty-five degrees. All entries close Sept. 1st. Letters postmarked that date will be received. An entrance fee of $5 for each man will be required. The contests begin Sept. 7th, at the Pavilion, Sacramento. No one anywhere is barred.

Guy Stockton came down from Mojave July 21st. He says the interest in mining matters out on the desert is on the increase, and there are strong indications that there will be some money spent in substantial development work. The day he left Mojave, J. C. Campbell of the law firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, came in with a party of five en route to the mines. The law firm in question has a one-fourth interest in the Moore & Singleton mine and Mr. Campbell was going out to see what should be done with the property. He had a surveyor with him and it was reported that he was going to have a line run for a pipe line to carry water to the place where a mill is to be erected. If the water can be secured, it is reported that a mill of fifty stamps will be erected for working their own ore and to do custom work.—*Bakersfield Echo.*

### Old Inquiries by an Old Timer.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., July 28, 1896.

*A. W. Eibeshutz, Esq.:* DEAR SIR—It is a little over two years since the inclosed letter was indited. The reason for receiving no answer is now fully explained. How I failed to send it at the time it was written is now beyond my ken, except that it has just now come to light from among an unused mass of political economy manuscripts.

In sending at this late day, I trust you will pardon the seeming neglect and still take time to answer the requests for information it contains.

I intend to make a trip to Owens River this year (some time) if it is possible to get away from affairs here long enough to do so

With many kind remembrances to your family and other friends, I am, as ever,

Very truly yours,

GEO. K. PHILLIPS.

SAN DIEGO, June 27, 1894.

Your kind favor came duly to hand Was glad to hear from you, but sorry to learn of the misfortunes of our old friends Bacon and McKellips. How time flies! and with its flight comes the strange and inevitable things you speak of.

* * Is anything being done on the old locations around Chrysopolis or San Carlos? Has the railroad a station at either of these places or at Bend City? Should like to take a run up this Fall and wander around some of our old landmarks. By the way, are there any hotels in any of the localities mentioned?

That soda business at the lake is an old idea of mine, but the suggestion was laughed at in Independence.

Has any mining been done in Mazourka Canyon? Old Gid Whiteman claimed that some of those lime belts ranging from near the mouth of the canyon across in the direction of the Green Monster strongly resembled the locality surrounding the Eberhardt mines, at White Pine.

Do you still hold on to the Ygnacio and the Eclipse? I met a man here a few years ago by the name of Bevans, who said he had bought some of my old locations in the vicinity of San Carlos, and was intending to develop them for a Philadelphia company. Am afraid the result was not very flattering to said company.

Let me request the favor of an answer to questions asked herein, and further favor me with a short synopsis of mining ventures now under way or in contemplation on the Inyo Range from Deep Spring Valley to Cerro Gordo—a bare mention of the principal ones is sufficient—I shall be greatly obliged. Is V. G. Thompson still running the Independence hotel—the Blaney House?

This place has passed through and is still undergoing a period of great depression. A river, like Owens River, would make it the garden of the State; scarcity of water is the great drawback. There is plenty to be had by the use of storage reservoirs and canals or pipes, but so far the great cost has acted as a wet blanket on all such projects. Yours, etc.

GEO. K. PHILLIPS.

### Mining Deal in Telescope Range

PLEASANT CANYON, INYO CO., CAL. Aug. 6, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: As there seems to be a misapprehension as to the true state of facts connected with the deal now going on here, the following may not only be interesting to the public but will convey some idea of the importance of the mineral resources of this county that has heretofore laid dormant, but which is now being investigated and being bought up by outside capital.

The amount, $5,000, stated in one of your former issues as the consideration for the property is but a drop in the bucket as to the real price which the owners will receive. From personal knowledge, the true facts are that through the exertion of L. de Tourniel and Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Wiley—a prominent and world known mining expert—was brought to examine the mines. Messrs Tourniel and Hoffman had before interesting Mr. Wiley secured options upon what is known as the Friday group of mines. Upon examination Mr. Wiley immediately saw the value of the property and secured options and bonds upon other properties situated adjacent and in other sections of the district. And the owners will receive a partial payment upon August 24th greatly in excess of the amount stated in issue of July 24th.

Yours, R. DEEKER.

### Something of an Egg.

LONE PINE, Aug. 10.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: You will find herewith an egg, laid by a half-breed Spanish hen three years old. She has been in the habit of laying double-yolk eggs, but this time she astonished herself and me also.

See measurement: Eight inches longitudinal; six inches in circumference.

Can the County beat it? Can the State do so? Yours, truly,

PALMER.

### Good Roads.

All those interested in the matter of "Good Roads" should be sure and attend the meeting to be held at the Court House on Tuesday, August 25th. Hon Marsden Manson, State Highway Commissioner, will addresss the meeting. All our people should be interested in this subject, and should attend the meeting, and learn what the people of the other portions of the State are doing in the matter, and how they are doing it.

### Thanks.

To the kind friends who assisted me during my time of trouble and distress, I desire to express my heartfelt thanks. It is only in such times of trouble that true, disinterested friendship is thoroughly appreciated. And I desire to state that those who so willingly gave me their aid will ever be remembered.

W. H. HUFF.

### A few Silver Coated Pills from Lower Inyo.

Thomas Boland is expected home this week.

Charles Anthony is still in Los Angeles and is doing good work for the mining interests of his section.

The bicycle raffled off last week in Keeler was won by Pat Connell, employed at Bolands. His lucky shake was 43. He sold the wheel.

Keeler was almost depopulated on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week on account of a ladies' convention at Independence. The meeting came to order in Judge Davidsno's court room, and was a very spirited affair. Bryan will probably be endorsed.

Mr. D. Holland, Miss Edna Shepherd, Mrs. W. M. Richards, Mrs. L. F. J. Wrinkle and Mrs. A. L. Boland and others were among the visitors from Keeler to Independence last week.

A. L. Kilpatrick, the flour mill man of Bishop, was in Keeler last week, enjoying the cool lake breezes and change of climate. He says he will start up the mill soon and be prepared to furnish flour of number one quality to all.

Mr. W. M. Richards has tendered his resignation as agent at Keeler, and will probably remain in Inyo county for a few weeks to settle up business affairs before his departure to South Africa. Mr. Richards has been stationed at Keeler for five years, and has given general satisfaction in all his dealings with the public.

JUSTICE.

### Precinct Register

The following is a list of the voting precincts with the number of voters who have registered:

| | |
|---|---|
| Round Valley | 48 |
| Lincoln | 79 |
| Bishop | 236 |
| Laws | 39 |
| Poleta | 17 |
| Cottonwood | 5 |
| Big Pine | 118 |
| Fish Springs | 38 |
| Taboose | 17 |
| Independence | 138 |
| Citrus | 12 |
| Georges Creek | 56 |
| Lone Pine | 80 |
| Keeler | 29 |
| Cerro Gordo | 14 |
| Darwin | 26 |
| Panamint | 32 |
| Olancha | 9 |
| Modock | 14 |
| Total | 1010 |

This total will probably be increased by a few as some of the precincts have only limited mail facilities, and all the names have not yet been received by the Clerk.

### About Bloomers.

Bloomers have caused a social upheaval in the town of Mountain Grove, Mo. A few evenings ago several of the leading society belles appeared in bloomers at a church entertainment. The good sisters of the various churches sent up a terrible howl, denouncing the young women as simply outrageous in their conduct. One of the local papers condemned the costumes as vulgar, and the rival paper championed the bloomer cause. The leading clergyman of the place has shocked his congregation by coming out squarely for the new woman on the plea of dress reform. The best families of the town are arrayed against each other, and at the last reports it was impossible to tell whether bloomers or petticoats had the best of the battle.

### Will Hold a Fair.

A citizens' meeting was held at the Pavilion on Saturday evening last for the purpose of discussing the Fair question. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, to report Monday evening. On that date another meeting was held and the committee reported having raised five hundred dollars, with a certainty of adding considerably to that amount. It was determined in consequence to hold an Annual Fair at Independence this year, under the management of the Directors of the Eighteenth District Agricultural Association. As soon as a meeting of the Directors can be held the date of holding the Fair will be announced and the racing programme published.

### From Aberdeen.

The religious services conducted by Mr. Nicholas, of Independence, at Taboose School House were tolerably well attended last Sunday. These services are held the second Sunday of every month, at 11 a. m., and everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Ambrose Smith, the "sweet" man of Fish Springs, was in Aberdeen last Sunday.

Mr. Neil's haying crew of "Native Sons" in some way obtained some fire water, which made them so hilarious that it was some time before they would condescend to perform manual labor.

AURORA.

### May Lose His Leg.

From a private letter we learn that Mike Reddy, who had his knee so badly crushed a couple of weeks ago at Darwin, and who was taken to San Francisco for treatment, is in danger of losing his leg, as all the bones of the knee are crushed or splinterered, and small hopes are entertained by the physicians in charge of saving the member.

According to a local paper Nevada City has a beer mine. The man at the windlass said: "You see, we've been engaged to clean out this old shaft to be used as a well by the landlord yonder. As we dig down we strike bottles of beer—that is, our partner finds them. He has only let us see a half dozen of them so far, but if the supply don't run out soon he will be in condition to turn his job over to us, and be hauled to the top in a bucket." For years the hotel man used the shaft to keep his beer cool in.

Sheriff Given and Treasurer Bunney left for a hunting and fishing trip in the Kern river section.

County Clerk Hession returned from Bishop and the upper country on Monday last.

### POLITICAL ANNONCEMENTS

To the People of Inyo County.

YIELDING TO THE IMPORTUNITIES OF my hosts of Inyo County friends, expressed in petitions, letters and personally, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, at the approaching election in November.

The office being a non-partisan one, and as those who have so cordially invited me to seek the office represent all political parties, it would be pleasing to me to be the candidate of the people irrespective of party.

Respectfully,
N. D. ARNOT.

June 24, 1896.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. NO. 661

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALVAH L. CONKLIN, of Inyo County, Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 661, for the S½ of SW¼, Sec. 14, NW¼ of NE¼ and NE¼ of NW¼, sec. 23, Tp. 11 S., R 34 E., M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: David M. Rogers, Edward B. Smith, Ambrose W. H. Smith and Joseph Seely, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate), the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in gold money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 16 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 18 south, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispriada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 20th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the above sale is postponed to Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the same place ans time of day.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif. July 25, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 937.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Sept. 3, 1896, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer, for the S½ SE¼ and NE¼ SE¼ of Sec. 35, Tp 11 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, John Kispert, John Meyer and Frederick Albers, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND,
Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of July, 1896, an assessment, (No. 5,) of thirty (30) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Sept. 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 20th day of Oct. 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, July 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


# LEECE & WATTERSON,

## BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.

SUCCESSORS TO STERLING & LEECE.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—AND—

## VEHICLES.

THE STUDEBAKER IS THE BEST.

STOVES, RANGES and FITTINGS.

Get our prices—it will pay you.

We are sole agents for Bishop and district for

DEERING Mowers, Reapers, Binders.

ADRIANCE Buckeye Mowers, Extras

HOLLINGSWORTH Tiger Rakes.

OLIVER Chilled Plows and Extras.

STUDEBAKER MANUFACTURING CO.

BLACKSMITHS', CARPENTERS', BUILDERS', MINERS', & PROSPECTORS'

## SUPPLIES.

☞ We carry the Largest Stock of Hardware, Agate and Tinware, Agricultural Implements and Painters' Supplies this side of Reno.

All kinds **work and repairs done in Tin, Copper and Sheet Metal** on short notice. A call kindly solicited. All orders by mail shall receive prompt and careful attention.


LOOK OUT FOR RHINE'S AD. NEXT WEEK.


MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

A. E. WEBSTER, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

## BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

☞ LOWEST PRICES. ☜

REID & WEBSTER.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have Been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

## Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

## Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

## Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

## TAILOR

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

**HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

(TERM COMMENCES AUGUST 4TH.)

"An excellent institution, beautifully situated at Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal. Having had occasion to investigate the management and methods of Hoitt's School, we are satisfied that for careful supervision of boys and thorough moral, mental and physical training it has no superior. It has fairly earned its increasing popularity."—*S. F. Evening Post.*

She—Every time one of us girls gets married father plants a tree on his estate. He—A much better plan would be for him to plant a house there.—Life.

We dislike a man who does two cents worth of joking in transacting one cent's worth of business.

Many a man is very liberal in buying whisky who does not pay for the meat and bread his children eat.

**IF REMOTE FROM MEDICAL HELP,** Doubly essential is it that you should be provided with some reliable family medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best of its class, remedying thoroughly as it does such common ailments as indigestion, constipation and biliousness, and affording safe and speedy help in malarial cases, rheumatism and in activity of the kidneys.

Mabel—And so he had the assurance to demand that you marry him. What did you say? Ethel—I told him the supply was not equal to the demand.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

**Duxbak**

is the name of the

S·H·&M· REGISTERED TRADE MARK

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING

that is rainproof and sheds water. It wears—like the other S. H. & M.'s and does not turn gray like the cheap kinds. Put it on your traveling and sea-side gowns

**If your dealer will not supply you we will.**

*Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.*

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, giving valuable points, mailed for 25c.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

**CANCERS AND TUMORS.**

The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. Cancer of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experience. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given.

**Doctors A. S. COOK & C. C. COOK,**
634 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Suppositories absorbed through the pores. A positive cure. Pamphlet and Sworn Proofs free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

## ONE OF THE QUEEREST OF LAKES.

**A Puzzle to Geologists In the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky.**

Sinking creek, in the northwestern part of this county, is not a running stream or creek, as one would imagine from its name, but it is a large lake, which forms only in the spring of the year, when thaws and rainfall produce an overabundance of water. The formation of a lake covering over 200 acres of land and sometimes over 300 comes with the suddenness of a rise in the Mississippi river.

The lake is formed in a hollow entirely surrounded by gradually inclined hills of blue grass fields and meadows. These hills are at first imperceptible to the eye on account of the gradual and even slope of the surrounding country. A closer examination of the country shows that for miles around it all gradually inclines to the place where the springtime lake forms, but the place itself is merely a slightly rolling tract of land, over which various fences, trees and shrubberies are seen. As the lake depends on the rainfall for its supply of water, it is larger some years than others and has been known to cover 350 acres of land and the water all the way from 5 to 30 feet deep. This body of water is a veritable Mecca for duck hunters at the time of the year when ducks pass through Kentucky on their way to the northern lakes.

There is no outlet above the earth in the way of a creek or hollow. There is no cave or sink hole on any of the land which is covered by water through which the water may escape. Yet within one month this immense amount of water disappears. After the disappearance the earth which is covered, instead of being a wet, marshy place, as is the case of an ordinary springtime rise in water, is a beautiful, fertile, blue grass vale, over which blooded Kentucky stock roam during the summer months and fatten on the rich pasturage. No appearance of a marsh or water weeds, etc., is found after the lake has gone.

Exactly what causes the "sinking" of the lake has never been determinated, although various geologists have visited the scene. It is a well known fact that quicksilver thrown into a pond or lake will cause it to soon sink, and it is claimed that the water forming this lake, as it is drained down from the surrounding hills, brings with it a composition of some kind similar to mercury or quicksilver in its action on sinking a lake, and that this is the key to the mystery of Sinking creek.—Nicholasville Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.

A fat French lady despairingly says, "I am so fat that I pray for a disappointment to make me thin, but no sooner does the disappointment come than the joy at the prospect of getting thin makes me fatter than ever."

OFFICE OF
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.
DURHAM, N. C.

**To ALL Merchants Who Retail TOBACCO.**

Dear Sir:

You are entitled to receive FREE from your wholesale dealer, WHITE STAR SOAP with all the

**Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco** you buy. One bar of soap Free with each pound, whether 16 oz., 8 oz., 4 oz., or 2 oz., packages.

We have notified every wholesale dealer in the United States that we will supply them with soap to give you FREE. Order a good supply of GENUINE DURHAM at once, and insist on getting your soap. One bar of Soap FREE with each pound you buy. Soap is offered for a limited time, so order to-day. Yours very truly,

**BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY.**

If you have any difficulty in procuring your soap, cut out this notice and send it with your order to your wholesale dealer.

"A very smooth article."

**BattleAx PLUG**

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

Don't compare "Battle Ax" with low grade tobaccos—compare "Battle Ax" with the best on the market, and you will find you get for 10 cents almost twice as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grade brands.

**Improving the Telescope.**

Prof. C. S. Hastings, of Yale, has devised a method of shaping and combining two lenses of ordinary optical glass in such a manner as to do away with the outstanding color due to chromatic aberration, which has always been a source of more or less trouble, even in the best of modern telescopes. It is estimated that the improvement will increase the effective power of telescopes about 10 per cent.

**Odors and Photography.**

Every photographer knows that singular differences exist in the actinic action of light on succeeding days which, so far as general appearances go, seem to be equally favorable for photographic purposes. This may be partly explained by the recent discovery by Monsieur Declaux of Paris, that the odors arising from vegetation and disseminated through the air diminish the actinic power of the solar radiations which reach the surface of the ground.

**Texas Sulphur.**

The best known sulphur deposits in the world are those of Sicily, but according to Mr. Eugene A. Smith, of the University of Alabama, Texas may possibly enter the field as a producer of commercial sulphur. The deposits examined in Texas are situated in a large basin some forty miles northwest of Pecos, but others are said to exist both to the west and north of this locality. The nearest railroad is twenty miles from the sulphur basin, and the surrounding country contains no fuel and very little surface water.

**A Hiding Plant.**

Many insects and other members of the animal kingdom mimic the forms and colors of plants and other natural objects, for the supposed purpose of concealment from enemies, but it is rare to find a similar peculiarity in plants. An instance of this, however, has been noticed at the Cape of Good Hope, where a species of mesembryanthemum, or fig-marigold, so closely resembles the stones amid which it grows, both in color and form, that it frequently escapes the attention of cattle and other browsing animals. South Africa presents other instances of what is called protective mimicry in plants.

**Ingenious Chimpanzees.**

A recent report by Prof. O. F. Cook on colonization in Liberia gives some interesting facts about the chimpanzees living in that country. It appears that these animals, which bear such curious resemblances to men that the natives call them "old-time people," are very fond of the flesh of land crabs, which they dig out of the burrows. To crack open the shells of the crabs they dash them against rocks. They also crack nuts with stones in the regular human fashion; and most curious of all, perhaps, they kill pythons by grasping the huge serpents about the neck and beating their heads with stones.

**Going Astray at Sea.**

The difficulty of keeping a modern steamship on a straight course is pointed out in the Scientific American. The helmsman steers by the compass, and while a single degree of deviation appears very small on the compass card, it would, if continued, carry a fast steamship four miles out of her course in a single day's run. Yet the compass gives the course more accurately than the ship can be steered. Owing to the deflecting power of the waves and the rolling of the ship, which causes first one of her propellers and then the other, if she be of the twin-screw type, to exert the greater effect, the course is continually shifted a little this way and that, despite the helm. The only safety is in correcting the compass course by frequent observations of the sun, moon and stars.

**History in a Tree.**

In the British Museum of Natural History there is a section of the trunk of a large fir-tree from British Columbia, the growth rings of which indicate that is was more than 500 years old when it was cut down in 1885. A correspondent of Nature calls attention to the fact that about twenty of the annual rings of growth, making the latter part of the first hundred years of the tree's existence, are crowded together in a remarkable manner, indicating that during those twenty years some cause was in operation greatly retarding the growth of the tree. On looking into history the correspondent found that, nearly at the time when the tree in question was evidently suffering from very adverse conditions, Asia and Europe were undergoing extraordinary disturbances from earthquakes, atmospheric convulsions, the failure of crops, pestilential diseases, etc. China, in particular, suffered even more than Europe. He therefore suggests that possibly the crowded rings in the trunk of the tree may be a record of the existence of the same unusual conditions affecting animal and vegetable life at that time in North America also; and he shows that if the tree had reached its full growth, and ceased to form new rings a few years before it was felled in 1885, the correspondence in time would be complete.

**Colorado Cloudburst.**

A writer in Travel describes a cloudburst which came without warning, one hot, stifling day, upon the dwellers at Magnetic Springs, in Southern Colorado.

The clouds gathered in the hills behind the turn, and came drifting like frightened sheep before the breath of a strong west wind. No thought of danger occurred to us until, in an awful hush, with no lightning-flash, no thunder-peal, they broke, and death came down.

The flood seized the canon like a channel; flume-wise it bore to the valley the cloud-sent torrent of the hills. The hotel stood full in the path of the flood. If the builder had not wrought better than any man knew, not one of us would have lived through the stressful time of boiling, foaming, hissing, roaring water, that leaped savagely against the walls, bit and tore at the foundations, caught every movable thing, as in the grip of a giant, and whirled and ground it to utter destruction.

"The cloud! The cloud has burst!" came the cry on every hand. With one impulse, everybody rushed to the corridor, there to huddle and hold to anything steady, half-med with the sudden and perilous shock.

Then some one shouted for the women and children to run within the office. We had hardly gained it when the back door gave way; the leaping flood rushed through the hall and parlors, and whirled their furnishings about like drift sticks in a swollen stream. We crouched there, watching them to fear and trembling.

The office had thick stone walls and but one door. Therein lay our hope of safety. Thought of succor was vain. No outcry we might make could possibly pierce through that elemental clamor, and summon the neighbors to our rescue. Earth and sky seemed to call and answer, one to another; earth in deep sinister rumblings, as though all its fountains were broken up, and the sky in an overtone of singing water, murderously swishing and thundering about our refuge.

It was over at last; the roars and hissing died down to the plash and pouring of rain. But still the house stood; we had a roof between us and the angry sky. Comfort is largely a matter of comparison. Now we rejoiced, though the place was full of wreck and ruin, and though the mud lay a foot thick wherever the flood had rolled.

By dint of hard labor one room was made habitable, and there, that night, we huddled about the stove that had somehow been groped for and dug out of the mud and then set up to warm us through the bitter chill that had come in the wake of the storm.

## NEW AND CURIOUS MIRROR.

**Invention of a German Chemist Which Is More Odd than Useful.**

An ingenious German chemist has patented a process for making the most curious mirror in the world. Looking into it from one side you see your reflection. Looking into it from the other side it seems transparent. Its uses are likely to be manifold. It may be put up in front of the prescription counter of a drug store, for instance, and the outsider cannot see behind the case, but the pharmacist can see out into the store readily.

The magician Hermann is said to have ordered the importation of several for use in some new illusions he is preparing for the astonishment of the public. Holding it up in front of him he will be hid from the view of the audience, but he can see them through it readily. The process of manufacture, as remarked, is patented and has been given out as follows:

Dissolve one part by weight of silver nitrate in ten parts weight of water and label "No. 1."

Prepare another 10 per cent. solution of silver nitrate, but in larger quantity. To this add ammonia water, drop by drop, stirring carefully until the precipitate formed at first is completely dissolved, and label "No. 2."

Now add solution No. 1 to solution No. 2 until the odor of ammonia is no longer recognizable and the liquid has again become very turbid.

Next add 100 parts by weight of distilled water for every part of silver nitrate originally used in solution No. 2, and filter until it is clear. Label this "No. 3."

Prepare a reducing solution by dissolving eight parts weight of rochelle salts in 384 parts by weight of distilled water; boil and to the boiling solution add gradually a solution of three parts of silver nitrate in ten parts by weight of distilled water, and filter when cool and label "No. 4."

Clean the glass to be coated thoroughly, lay it on a perfectly level surface in a room of the temperature of about 25 degrees C. (77 degrees F.).

Mix equal parts of No. 3 (the depositing fluid) and No. 4 (the reducing fluid) and pour over the glass. The glass may, if preferred, be dipped in the solution.

The time required for the deposition of the layer of just the correct thickness has to be determined by the judgment of the operator in each case. This may be aided somewhat by observing a piece of white paper laid below the glass.

When a sufficient deposit of silver has been made (and much less is required than for an ordinary mirror), pour off the silvering liquid and rinse thoroughly with the distilled water and stand the mirror on edge to dry. Coat the silvered side with a solution of shellac, colorless, in alcohol, and finally frame the mirror with a backing of clear glass to protect the mirror surface from being scratched.

**Mineral Fertilizers for the Cherry.**

In no one of our fruits is the stone or seed so large in proportion to the whole as it is in the cherry. For this reason, and also because it perfects its fruit in very short time, mineral fertilizers in available form are always needed for the cherry tree. Some of the most productive and largest kinds of cherries are very apt to rot before they ripen. This is almost always an indication that mineral fertility, especially potash, is needed. It is the potash in the soil that not only perfects the seed, but is necessary also in giving the color to the fruit that makes it attractive. The most highly-colored fruits require, therefore, liberal supplies of the potash fertilizers.

**Woman's Experience on a Jury.**

Mrs. Warren, who recently served as foreman on a jury in Denver, says: "As a matter of interest to the public, and particularly to ladies who in the future may be called upon to serve upon juries, I will say that in my own experience there has been nothing which should deter any lady from serving on a jury."

**Boston's Badly Planned Library.**

The great new Boston public library has already been found to have been ill planned and inadequate. It cost $2,500,000, and now $25,000 is about to be expended to construct a "suitable reading-room."

When you think of the worthlessness of some people you cannot wonder at their poverty.

It is age that makes a man look old; in a woman's case, it is "trouble."

## A DANGEROUS BIRD.

**What Will Happen Some Day to an Incautious Hunter of Blue Herons.**

"Some of these days," said the long-shore hunter, "I expect to open my daily paper and see a headline something like this, 'Killed by a Blue Heron,' and I'll tell you why. The blue heron is a big, powerful bird which has already badly disfigured the faces of several men. The men have wounded a bird, and then thinking to capture it alive they went up to it. Why, I'd as soon try to kiss a wounded grizzly. The birds grow as tall as 6 feet, and have necks like a fish rod and just the kind of muscles to move it the quickest with the most strength. They could drive their bill points through a quarter inch panel.

"The hunter goes up to the bird and sees it lying there looking as innocent as a robin, with only a wing broken. 'What a fine pet it would make,' the fool hunter thinks. Then he picks the bird up and starts for home in a wagon or a boat, with the bird between his knees. The bird's neck is drawn back like a letter 'S.' All of a sudden the bill shoots up and gives the man a gash alongside the eye three inches long. That is what always has happened. The wounded bird has missed its aim, but sometimes—and you want to remember it—this feathered spearman will drive its bill far into its enemy's eye, and like a steel umbrella stick the point of the bill will penetrate the man's brain. I guess the bird's aim has always been spoiled by the pain of its wounds, and so many a human life has been saved. I don't monkey with wounded bitterns, or cranes—well, scarcely."—New York Sun.

**A Homely Court.**

A backwoods court is thus described in the Cincinnati Enquirer: "A desperado was offended at the court and used unbecoming language, and when fined for contempt claimed that he could not be guilty of contempt, since there was no courthouse. The squire ordered a circle made to represent a courthouse, whereupon the desperado got outside of the line and renewed his insults. When told that he disturbed the court, he said, 'Make your courthouse larger.' Another line was drawn, with similar results, and still others, until the murmurings ceased to disturb the court. Another defendant was guilty of a breach of the peace. The court sent him to jail, writing the following mittimus: 'Jailer of Garrard county, you will please lock John Blevin up in jail and keep him until I call for him. He has been cuttin up and cussin and tryin to fight.'"

**What Touched Thackeray.**

At the sale of Lady Blessington's household furniture, her library, her pictures, porcelain, plate and some of her jewelry, which were disposed of before she left London for the last time, one little incident ought not to be forgotten. A French servant of Lady Blessington's wrote her a letter in which he told her that he had observed many of her friends passing through the rooms, and he added that "Mr. Thackeray had to cover his eyes to hide his tears."—Speaker.

**DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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**Blood Poison.**

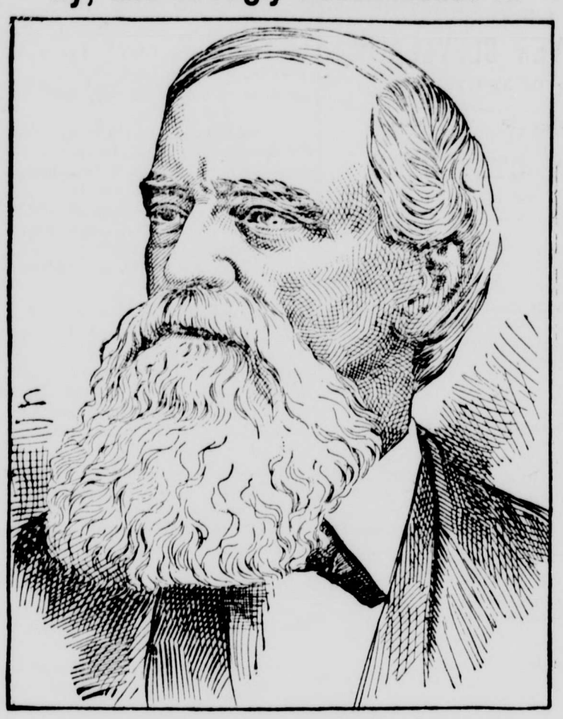
Contagious Blood Poison has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. It is the one disease that physicians cannot cure; their mercurial and potash remedies only bottle up the poison in the system, to surely break forth in a more virulent form, resulting in a total wreck of the system.

Mr. Frank B. Martin, a prominent jeweler at 926 Pensylvania Ave., Washington, D.C., says: "I was for a long time under treatment of two of the best physicians of this city, for a severe case of blood poison, but my condition grew worse all the while, notwithstanding the fact that they charged me three hundred dollars. My mouth was filled with eating sores; my tongue was almost eaten away, so that for three months I was unable to taste any solid food. My hair was coming out rapidly, and I was in a horrible fix. I had tried various treatments, and was nearly discouraged, when a friend recommended S.S.S. After I had taken four bottles, I began to get better, and when I had finished eighteen bottles, I was cured sound and well, my skin was without a blemish, and I have had no return of the disease. S.S.S. saved me from a life of misery." S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) will cure any case of blood poison. Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**SSS**

**MAJOR GENERAL BIRNEY**

**Uses Paine's Celery Compound in His Family, and Strongly Recommends It.**



Maj-Gen. Birney, who is now, at the age of 75, practicing law and doing departmental work in Washington, in a letter to Wells & Richardson Company, says:

"My wife has been taking the Paine's celery compound for some time past, and is so much pleased with it that she wishes me to express to you her high opinion of its merits. She thinks it is the best remedy she has ever tried."

Gen'l Birney's hearty acknowledgement of the great and lasting good that his family has received from Paine's celery compound is repeated, in substance, in countless testimonials, written in the same grateful spirit and sent from every part of the country.

Don't sit with folded arms and do nothing toward getting rid of poor health. Drive out all impurities from your blood; build up the vigor of the body with Paine's celery compound—the one remedy that has kept all its promises in the past.

The tired nerves and brain need just the sort of nourishment that this great invigorator is able to supply.

Now is the time when Paine's celery compound, aided by the favorable influences of the season, fairly outdoes itself. It searches out the hidden causes of debility, neuralgia, rheumatism and those constantly recurring headaches. The worn-out nervous tissues are invigorated. Paine's celery compound is the one successful nerve regulator that cures diseases without any possibility of a return of the trouble.

Take Paine's celery compound this very day.

It won't do to postpone getting strong and well until you have a vacation.

Do as thousands of others have done to their great joy, take Paine's celery compound! It will invigorate at once your impoverished nervous system.

If you really want to get well, read the letters recently published from such men as Justice Powers, Congressman Grout, Congressman Meredith of Virginia, Assistant United States Attorney John C. Capers, Congressman Bell, Lieut. McAllister, Congressman Neil and many others who are fully as careful of what they recommend. The perusal of a few of these personally signed, hearty testimonials of Paine's celery compound will give any one a clear idea of what this wonderful remedy is doing in every State in the Union, and in every city and village.

It is making people well.

**Prof. Babcock,** the well-known Chemist, says:—

"I find that Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure. It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa; the flavor is natural, and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance, which are to be detected in cocoas prepared by the so-called 'Dutch process.'"

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
. FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## JUST ONE YEAR OLD.

Just one short year ago he came,
Our little son, God bless him!
A heaven-sent treasure he is ours,
To care for and caress him,
No matter if the days be drear,
Our hearts he never fails to cheer.

When to my work I go away
I stoop and softly kiss him;
And through the long, long hours of day,
I sadly, sadly miss him;
Until at last, at set of sun
I go to him when work is done.

With outstretched arms and winning smile,
He coos a loving greeting;
'Tis hard to tell which one of us
Is happiest at our meeting,
This joyous frolicsome young elf,
His loving mamma, or myself.

His dimpled arms around my neck
Cling close in soft caresses;
While 'gainst my bronzed and bearded cheek,
His dewy lips he presses.
Oh, little love! Oh, baby mine!
You closely round my heart-strings twine.

God grant that in the years to come
He ne'er may know a sorrow;
May peace and happiness be his,
With every coming morrow,
And may Thine everlasting arm,
Protect and keep him safe from harm.

Oh, baby mine, when years have flown,
And I am old and hoary,
When you to man's estate have grown,
And strong in manhood's glory,
Oh, never may our hearts grow cold,
Dear baby boy, just one year old.
—Leisure Hours.

## THE FORTUNE TELLER

"Da——!"

"Oh! papa, pfui! how can you?"

The old high bailiff of Krohn pushed away the pretty little hand that his eldest daughter sought to place over his mouth.

"No," he said, "I will not keep quiet. I repeat that the whole custom of sending New Year's cards is a d——n bad one, and it is time to put an end to it. What are the results of such nonsense?

"First, I get my mail bag later than usual, and, secondly, it is crammed so full with the stupid stuff that I can hardly get it open!"

At length the old gentleman's efforts were rewarded, the bag sprang open, and he emptied its contents with impatience on the breakfast table.

"'To Fraulein Katharina von Krohn,' he read. 'My God! are they all for you, Kathinka?'

"Don't be so unbearable, papa, and please don't call me Kathinka."

The old gentleman replied to his daughter's request with an unintelligible growl and went on drinking his coffee.

"Just look what a lot there are for me!" cried Katharina, piling the letters upon the table in front of her and her face lighting up with pleasure.

"Are they all for you?"

"Yes, all. Now you can see what it is to be known as a beauty."

"And an heiress," added the father.

"Yes, and an heiress, she repeated, thoughtfully.

"But is there nothing there for my little Lili?" asked her father.

Katharina shrugged her shapely shoulders impatiently.

"Why, of course not. If a girl expects to be shown much attention she must be a little more pushing and important."

"And an heiress, too," was the father's laconic addition to the sentence.

"I really should be very grateful, father, if you would not allude so much to my money," was the rather curt protest.

"I can't help it, Katharina, when I see my little Lili here, as beautiful as the flower that gave her the name, and—well, she is not an heiress, do you understand? That's the whole thing."

Katharina made no answer. She was busily studying the handwriting on the envelopes.

A young girl who had hitherto sat opposite to her in silence left her seat, went up to the high bailiff, and putting her fair young arms round his neck, gave him a kiss.

A world of love shone in his eyes as he looked at her with pleasure and stroked her soft cheeks.

"Never mind, Lili," he said, slowly, "I am glad that you don't get such a pile of letters. I'm grateful, too, that you're not an heiress. Perhaps then no one will take you away from me."

Tears came into the girl's eyes, for, though she said no word, yet the thought that no one had remembered her or cared enough for her to send her a New Year's card made her sad. But she forced herself not to cry and tried to conceal the few tears that would not be kept back by kissing her father again lovingly on the eyes and lips.

The high bailiff of Krohn, the father of these two girls, had married twice. His first wife, a lovely, proud, but vain, woman, died soon after the birth of a little daughter, and left her the whole of a large fortune. His second wife, the daughter of a country clergyman, brought him no wealth but a sweet and beautiful disposition. When she, too, died after two years' married life he felt overwhelmed and had never since wholly recovered from the blow.

Katharina, the elder of the stepchild-children, had just finished her twentieth year, and, as she was as proud, pretty, and just as vain as her mother, had already laughed at many proposals for her hand—and money. No one had so far been able to take her fancy.

Lili was in almost every respect the opposite of her sister. Small of figure, quiet and retiring, it happened that she was often entirely overlooked. It certainly was not right of a father to love one daughter more than another.

Still he did so, and it was plain to everybody that it was the soft, sweet, patient Lili who was his favorite.

It made Katharina feel annoyed to see her father so gentle and affectionate toward her sister, for she said, with a sharp look at them both:

"What! kissing again! I cannot understand how you find pleasure in always lying round each other's necks."

"You are out of sorts, Katharina," said her father. "One of the cards you expected has not come, perhaps. I would almost wager that among all those letters there is none from Baron Horn! Eh?"

Katharina grew a shade paler at these words.

"I certainly expected a card from Baron Horn," she replied, trying to conceal her annoyance. "He surely has sent me one! Are you sure you emptied the mail bag thoroughly?"

"Yes, I think so. But you ha better look yourself; it would not be the first time that a letter has remained stuck in one of the corners."

"Ah! I thought so," exclaimed Katharina, pulling a crumpled letter out of a deep corner of the bag.

She glanced quickly and sharply at the address, and then with an exclamation of vexation let the letter hurriedly drop.

"Not from Baron Horn, after all?" asked her father, picking it up, "and yet—that is his writing. Heavens! why, it is for you, Lili; it's addressed to you."

"Oh! impossible!" said Lili, quietly, while a faint blush rose to her pretty cheeks. "It must be a mistake."

"By no means," returned her father, smiling. "Here, open it. Let us all see it. Oh, what a lovely card! Why, Katharina, where are you going?"

But the father received no answer. Katharina hurriedly gathered up her letters and left the room in a whirlwind.

* * * * *

The above-mentioned Baron Horn was a young nobleman who had just returned from Africa. It was well known that he took great pleasure in visiting the Von Krohn family, and under all manner of pretexts took every opportunity to be with them. Of course every one thought that the attraction was the rich and beautiful Katharina, and she herself took particular pains to spread this view of the matter.

Accustomed as she was to a large number of enthusiastic admirers, she had never for a moment imagined that the baron could interest himself in her quiet little sister until she was reminded to-day in a rather unpleasant manner of the possibility of such a thing.

She read her letters through and became better humored.

"How stupid of me to get so cross," she said, as she smiled at her lovely face in the glass. "It is not possible that he favors Lili when he knows me."

There came a gentle knock at the door, and the servant girl came in and announced that the carriage was at the door.

Katharina at once remembered that Baron Horn had promised to go for a drive with her, and with this thought her face grew bright once again.

A charitable bazaar was to be opened in a neighboring town, and, as the father was not able to go, Baron Horn had offered his escort to the two young ladies.

The baron was as punctual as most lovers—that is to say, he came half an hour before the time, and found Katharina quite ready, to his great astonishment, for as a rule she kept everybody waiting half an hour, at least.

Her purpose of frustrating a tete-a-tete between Lili and the baron was completely successful, for she did not move from his side until they all three were ready to get into the carriage.

The father stood with beaming face on the doorstep and waved a fond farewell after them.

"This Horn is a very sensible fellow," he thought to himself, "and I admire his choice. It will be very hard to lose Lili, but I would let him have her rather than any one else."

* * * * *

Although the bazaar was crowded the arrival of Baron Horn and his two lovely companions caused considerable excitement, and they were speedily surrounded by acquaintances.

Among these was a Capt. Linke, a tall, blonde fellow, and one of Katharina's most sincere and faithful admirers.

"How glad I am to see you here," he said.

"Really? Why?"

"May I show you why? Please come with me. At the other end of the hall there is a fortune teller, and I want you to see what she will tell you."

"May we join you?" asked the baron.

"Certainly. Come, we will all go together."

The mysterious room that held the fortune teller was reached. The fortune teller proved to be a little figure in the middle of a disc.

Round the disc were figures and numbers and slips of paper arranged. Anyone who wanted to see into the future paid a mark, set the figure revolving, and took the slip of paper opposite which it stopped.

"Now, my genaediges fraulein," said the captain, taking out his purse, "won't you try your luck?"

But Katharina refused positively to be a party to such nonsense, and, inasmuch as Lili could not be persuaded either, the baron asked permission to inquire of the oracle himself.

He set the figure in motion and took the slip of paper opposite which it stopped.

"Seek her hand and buy the ring. Thy life will then be full of joy," ran the words on it.

The baron tried to catch a glance from Lili, but she appeared to be absorbed in the nature and character of the floor and would not raise her eyes.

"Potz Blitz!" cried the captain, turning to Katharina, "that is famous; you really must be persuaded to try it now. Or, shall I do it for you?"

"You may do it for me," she replied in such sharp tones that everyone looked at her.

The captain turned the the figure and read the words: "Hast thou not often heard it said——" He hesitated; then tore the paper up and threw it on the floor. The conclusion of the sentence seemed to suit the many proposals that Katherina had received too well for him to read it.

"What was the rest, captain?" asked the baron, in all innocence. But the captain looked so displeased that the question was not pressed.

"I wonder what it was?" Lili whispered to the baron.

"We shall learn later, perhaps," he eplied. "But did you get my New Year's card this morning?"

"Yes," she answered softly, with a blush.

"And do you remember what the fortune teller told me just now? If I buy the ring will you wear it?"

He drew a deep sigh of relief as he saw his answer in her happy, blushing face.

She lowered her eyes and said: "I don't know. You must first speak to papa."—From the German.

### A Polite Raider.

A correspondent of the London Times has discovered, in the French archives, an original memorandum in which the famous scarover, Paul Jones, told the story of one of the occurrences connected with his raid on the British coasts in 1778. Jones wrote:

"Returning on board the Ranger, the wind being favorable, I sailed for the Scottish coast. My intention was to capture the Earl of Selkirk and detain him as a hostage. Accordingly the same day, 23d April, 1778, about noon, having with me a single boat, only two officers and a small guard, I landed on that nobleman's estate.

"On landing I met some of the inhabitants, who, taking me for an Englishman, told me that Lord Selkirk was then in London, but that my lady, his wife, and several lady friends were at home. This made me resolve to return immediately to my boat, and go back to the Ranger. This moderate conduct was not to the taste of my men, who were inclined to pillage, burn and devastate all they could. Though this would have been making war after the fashion of the English, I did not think it fit to imitate them, especially on this occasion, considering what was due to a lady.

"It was necessary, however, to find some compromise to satisfy the cupidity of my crew and to spare Lady Selkirk. I had only a moment for choice. What seemed to me best to reconcile everything was to order the two officers to go to the mansion with my guard, which was to remain outside under arms, while they alone entered. They were then politely to ask for the family plate, to stay only a few minutes, to take what was given them without demanding anything more, and return immediately afterward without proceeding to any search.

"I was strictly obeyed. The plate was given up. Lady Selkirk told the officers several times over that she was very sensible of the moderation shown by me. She even wished to come to the beach, a mile from her mansion, to invite me to dine with her; but the officers begged her not to take the trouble to do this."

### Coyotes Recovered Their Puppies.

An amusing incident occurred the other day on the Lemon farm, near Garfield, Wash. Burt Lemon and an employe of the farm were plowing, when they came across three young coyote pups which had not yet opened their eyes. While they were examining them the old ones appeared and approached to within fifty yards. Mr. Lemon went to the house for a gun and a sack, and placed the young ones in the sack, which was tied up and left in the field until time to go in from work.

The old coyotes kept a respectful distance from the rifle, but hovered around. Several turns of the field were made with the plow, and, finally, when the men came in sight of where they had left the sack containing the young coyotes, they saw one of the old ones with the sack, puppies and all, streaking it over the hill, and that was the last seen of them.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

### Deplorable Ignorance.

Gen. John McNeil, who was a brother-in-law of President Pierce, and major-general of the New Hampshire militia at one time, is said to have been considerably incensed when he met any one who appeared to be ignorant of the wounds and honors he had won on the field of battle.

During the war with Great Britain he was shot while mounted on his faithful horse, receiving a severe wound in the knee, which caused him to walk stiffly for the rest of his life.

"How did you hurt your knee, general?" asked a young man whom the old officer characterized as a "whipper-snapper" one day, from a certain lack of respectfulness in his air and manner. "Did you have a fall?"

"Yes, sir," snorted the general, indignantly. "I fell off a horse! You never read the history of your country, did you, sir?"

### A Wonderful Flower.

The most wonderful flower in the world, as well as one of the very largest "blossoms" known, is a native of the Malay peninsula. It is simply a gigantic flower without either stem or leaves, and has more the appearance of a fungus than anything else. It is about three feet in diameter and has a globular central cup which has a capacity of nearly two gallons. This cup is always filled with a fetid liquor which attracts an immense swarm of flies and other insects. The pistils of this queer flower distill the liquid and it is believed that the rank odor attracts the flies in order that the flower may be fertilized.

When a minister takes "Woman" for his text, he never tells her anything that will make her more appreciative of her husband.

## OUR RURAL READERS.

### SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST THEM.

**Farmers Should Encourage the Study of Theories—How to Make a Good Earth Scraper—Crate for Marketing Produce.**

### Theory and Practice.

The successful man who prides himself on being a strictly practical farmer, breeder or feeder, with "no theoretical or scientific nonsense about him," may do considerable harm by the force of his example. The fact that he carries on his operations intelligently and successfully is evidence that he carries them on scientifically. He is then, although he may not know it, a scientific farmer, and unconsciously understands and carries out the very principles which scientific men are trying to impress upon the minds of the ignorant, and at which he scoffs. Such men do harm when they sneer at the idea that theoretical or scientific knowledge is unimportant. It may be unimportant to the man whose practice agrees in the main with correct principles, but to the man whose practice is not correct, and never will be until he understands the principles which underlie it, such an idea is disastrous. If all men could or would conduct their work on right lines it would matter little whether they understood the principles or not. But all will not do this. Most of them must know the principle first or they will not persevere in the practice; some will not, anyhow. Let us by all means encourage the study of the theories and principles which are back of correct practice in agriculture.—Stockman.

### Homemade Earth Scraper.

A good substitute for the expensive earth scrapers on the market may be

GOOD EARTH SCRAPER.

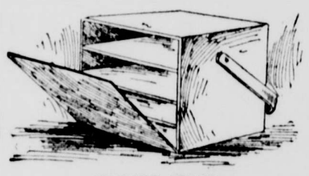
made as illustrated. The material should be hard wood, and the edge in front covered with sheet iron, after which an old piece of crosscut saw may be fastened beneath the edge and turned up at the sides. The iron straps to which the chain is attached should go around the back as well as the sides of the scraper, to give strength. For leveling ridges and filling depressions about the farm, such an implement is very handy.

### Avoiding Sickness.

There is nothing more essential to the success of a business man than the good health of himself and his family. This is especially true of the farmer, who must give personal attention to every part of his business and whose family is closely connected with his work. Anything that interferes with the usefulness of any one in the average farm home is a serious hindrance. For business reasons, therefore, the farmer cannot afford to have sickness in his household. One of the most common causes of sickness in the country is overwork. Many women especially suffer from this cause and do not seem to realize it, nor do their households. Another common cause of sickness is neglect of sanitary precautions. The country home is usually well situated to avoid trouble of this kind, but so often have we seen surroundings that invited disease that we have thought a country health inspector would not be out of place. It should not be difficult to prevent the pollution of air, water or food in the country, and if these are all pure there need be little fear of trouble.

### Box for Marketing Produce.

Many a farmer goes to market carrying fruit, butter, eggs and a number of other articles. A convenient package for his use is shown herewith. The box has a bail for carrying purposes. One side, instead of the top, is hinged, disclosing shelves when opened. Fruit, butter, eggs and other small articles can be placed on these shelves, and reached instantly without disturbing



PRODUCE CRATE.

other articles, which is not at all the case when the package opens at the top.

### The Dock Weed.

On meadow land the narrow dock is one of the worst of weeds. It is so tenacious of life that even after it is pulled up and partly dried it will grow again when wet by rains and allowed to touch the damp soil. It is very commonly anowed to seed, and the plant being cut with the grass goes into the hay, and the seeds are thus distributed in the manure pile. It is in this way that the plant is distributed in localities where none was known before. The seeds are very tenacious of vitality as they will undergo heating in a manure pile, and then grow quite as well as before being subjected to this ordeal, which will kill most other seeds. The dock roots can be pulled up while the ground is soft in the spring, or from recent heavy rains any time during the summer. But do not leave them on the fences, thinking that they will thus dry out so as to be incapable of growing again.

### Old Horses Still Efficient.

A gray-haired farmer named W. B. Anderson in Willink, Erie County, N. Y., drives a pair of mares that, though 34 and 36 years old, are still able to do a good day's work on his farm or take him on the road to the city. The team has never had any other owner, and they have never been overdriven. It is the excitement of too fast driving, which the horse probably enjoys as well as his owner, which shortens the life of most horses. We never knew horses to attain such age as this. Usually the teeth become so poor that they can only eat cut and ground feed, but this is usually best for all horses that have hard work to do, as it saves unnecessary labor for the digestive organs.

### Peas for Fattening Pigs.

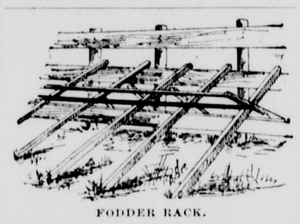
Corn is not the best food for young hogs, yet as it is more generally grown than any other, and is the cheapest grain feed, it is the staple ration. A diet of peas is much better for making growth. As the peas can be sown broadcast, they need no cultivating, and the crop may even be harvested by turning the pigs in and letting them eat what they will. We know a farmer who every year grows three to five acres of field peas. He gets the seed from Canada to avoid the pea bug, but in localities where few peas have been grown the pea bug has so far disappeared for lack of its favorite food that the pea can be grown for several years without any trouble from this source. Our farmer usually gets 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and says the peas cost less per bushel than the same amount of corn. He has the peas ground with oats and corn, and keeps some of this mixture to feed his pigs the following summer, when a little grain feed does much more good than it will in cold weather.—American Cultivator.

### Training a Young Cow.

Last fall I purchased a fine Guernsey heifer for $20 that had become spoiled in milking, says a contributor to the Country Gentleman. When she freshened she stood well until she found the hired man was afraid of her, when she kicked so terribly that we were obliged to put the calf to her again. The calf had been allowed to do the milking until four or five days old, which I knew was a mistake, but it occurred while I was away from home. I almost despaired of "reclaiming" that cow for the dairy, but at the end of six months weaned the calf, and, strange to say, had very little difficulty in training her. She is as quiet and gentle now as any in the herd, and bids fair to be an extra butter cow.

### A Fodder Rack.

When the pasture begins to get short, the stock must have extra feed, and a feed rack for the pasture or barn yard is necessary. The illustration shows such a rack built against a fence, which has one important feature. At the ordinary feed rack the strongest and most belligerent of the stock will course



FODDER RACK.

along the length of the rack and drive off the weaker. With the one herewith illustrated all such difficulties are avoided, as each animal must keep his own place.

### Grape Vines Bear Early.

Next to the strawberry, the man who is entirely destitute of fruit should plant the grape vine if he would wish delicious fruit of his own growing at the earliest possible time. We have ripened one or two bunches of grapes eighteen months after a thrifty vine was set. The year after that it can be made to grow four to five pounds of fruit, though it is better to thin this out to half that amount. There is no trouble in getting the grape vine to fruiting. Every bud left after pruning will make a shoot, and this will set two, three or four bunches. The chief difficulty is to prune closely enough to prevent more fruit from setting than the vine can bring to maturity.

### Grade Cows.

In speaking of scrub cattle, it should be noted that there flows some very good Ayrshire, Shorthorn and Devon blood in the veins of a large proportion of the so-called common cows of this country. Such cattle are by no means scrub stock. When we see cows giving sixteen to twenty quarts and producing daughters equal to themselves, we may well suspect some good thoroughbred ancestry somewhere.

### Poultry Pointers.

If the fowls are having free range you can stop feeding them meat scraps.

Keep the old hen penned in a small but comfortable coop, but let the chicks have free range.

Do not allow the drinking water to be exposed to the sun. Give fresh water twice daily.

Do not set the hens in the hen house. A sitting hen is a regular louse factory. A cool out building will be much better.

Did you ever try ducks? Get a few settings of eggs now and raise a flock. It will pay to raise them for your own eating.

Have shady runs for the chicks; and no better place for both old and young stock can be found than the orchard.

Let the chicks run in the garden if they will. They will gather seeds that will do both them and your garden a lot of good.

Don't forget that onion tops and tender lettuce are excellent for young stock. Cannot you spare a little from the garden?

If you keep the windows of the henery open at night, tack a screen of half-inch wire netting over the window so as to keep out rats, minks and other enemies.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

### THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

**Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.**

### Where Is She?

Frisky as a lambkin,
Busy as a bee,
That's the kind of little girl
People like to see.

Modest as a violet,
As a rosebud sweet,
That's the kind of little girl
People like to meet.

Happy as a robin,
Gentle as a dove,
That's the kind of little girl
Everyone will love.

### The Poor Bird.

An Irishman once went hunting, and saw a redbird and shot at it. He ran under the tree to get his bird and found a frog, and said: "Faith, and ye was a purty bird till I shot all the feathers off ye."

### He Was Uncle Will.

Willie and his big sister Lizzie didn't get along together very well. Willie was only 7 and his sister 17, but he resented her "bossing."

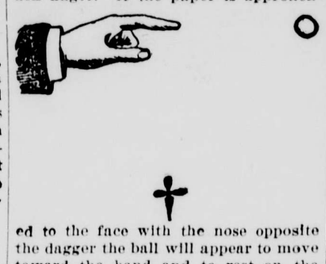
One day Willie's mamma had something to tell him, a piece of news from the household of his still older sister, who had been married a year before.

"Willie," said mamma, "God left a little baby at sister Mary's house last night. You're an uncle now, my boy. How do you like that?"

"Well," said Willie, after weighing the matter over carefully a minute, "I'll just tell you this. If I am Uncle Will, Lizzie ain't goin' to boss me no more."—New York World.

### Make the Ball Roll Into the Hand.

Here is a quaint old puzzle that you may be interested in solving. Look closely at the hand and the cross and the ball. At the ordinary distance from the eye (seven or eight inches) the ball is about an inch from the index finger. If the paper is approach-



ed to the face with the nose opposite the dagger the ball will appear to move toward the hand and to rest on the top of the index finger. By then moving the paper slightly the effect may be produced of the ball's rolling along the top of the finger and then of being clasped by the hand. The illusion is more pronounced if the drawing is enlarged to three or four times the size shown.

### Cats Adopt Two Queer Children.

A story comes from the far West of two lonesome old cats that brought up and cared for four frisky young coyotes. The coyotes were only 2 or 3 days old when captured about three weeks ago. The old cats had lost their families of kittens, and the coyotes were placed with them. They at once made friends with the little howlers, and fondled them as they would their own offspring, and the coyotes seemed satisfied with their foster-mothers. At first, not being pleased with the bed fixed for them in the barn, the cats carried their adopted kittens to the house several times. They defend their unnatural family upon the approach of a dog with all the fuss and fury characteristic of the cat tribe. It is a question, though, whether or not the savage animals will return the affection of their foster-mothers when they grow a little older.

### Wine at Parties.

Sometimes the girls wonder what they will do when they go into society where wine is offered. Some will be brave and say, "No, I thank you," very quietly and in a ladylike way, or what is better, they will turn down their glasses at first and have it understood. That it what Mrs. Cleveland, the President's wife at Washington, does. We suppose she would like to give her dinner parties without wine, too, as Mrs. President Hayes did when she was mistress at the White House. One of the cabinet ladies, Secretary Carlisle's wife, does that now. Not long since she gave a dinner party to President and Mrs. Cleveland, and there was no wine nor liquors on the table. There were two glasses to each plate, one for Potomac water and the other for Apollinaris water. The good time is coming when people will no longer put this fateful poison alcohol on their tables in any shape, and you girls will be glad to help it along.

### The Lost Dog.

There are a great many touching sights in a great city, but none much more so than to watch a lost dog. At first there is a look of startled surprise on his face when he loses the scent, quickly followed by a grim sort of humor, as though pretending his bewilderment is but a joke. He circles round and round, and his face grows thin and his eyes almost human in their anxious pleading. He starts off in one direction sure that he has found the trail; he is baffled, turned back. He looks in the faces of all who pass as if questioning to know his way. He thinks he recognizes his master and is off like a flash, only to return more anxious and eager than before. He gives himself no rest, but doubles and pursues and turns back, until all hope is dead in his faithful canine breast, and he starts off with a long lope down the street. Then it is that some demoniac boy or some detestable man flings a stone at him or kicks him as he flies by, and the cry is raised, "Mad dog! Kill him!" So the great host of idlers in ambush, who wait the opportunity for mischief as bees await the blossom of the buckwheat, are turned loose upon his track and his doom is sealed. From a lost dog to a hunted and dead cur is an easy transition.—Chicago Herald.

### She Considered the Lily.

At a teachers' convention in Detroit lately a lady, speaking about the influence of beautiful objects upon the character and conduct of young pupils, told a pretty story received by her from an eye-witness, and thus reported by the News-Tribune. The occurrence took place in New York.

"Into a school made up chiefly of children from the slums the teacher one day carried a beautiful calla lily. Of course, the children gathered about the pure, waxy blossom in great delight.

"One of them was a little girl, a waif of the streets, who had no care bestowed upon her, as was evinced by the dirty, ragged condition she was always in. Not only was her clothing dreadfully soiled, but her face and hands seemed totally unacquainted with soap and water.

"As this little one drew near the lovely flower, she suddenly turned and ran away down the stairs and out of the building. In a few minutes she returned with her hands washed perfectly clean, and pushed her way up to the flower, where she stood and admired it with intense satisfaction.

"It would seem," continued Miss Coffin, "that when the child saw the lily in its white purity, she suddenly realized that she was not fit to come into its atmosphere, and the little thing fled away to make herself suitable for such companionship. Did not this have an elevating, refining effect on the child? Let us gather all the beauty we can into the school-room."

## WORKING IT BACKWARD.

**Remarkable Things Shown by the Kinetoscope When Reversed.**

"Impossibilities made possible by means of the modern inventions in the electrical field" furnished the theme of a lecture given recently by Prof. G. Queroult in the Paris Academy of Sciences. During some of his experiments he hit upon the idea to turn around photographic records and also the series of picture seen through the kinetoscope, respectively the kinematograph. Having photographed a plant at regular intervals and shown in the kinetoscope the growth, the development of the stem, leaves, buds, flowers and fruit, the same consequence of photographic pictures reversed was presented to the eye of the astonished academicians, who wondered at the fruit turning into flowers, flowers into buds, buds drawing back into themselves and disappearing, the leaves closing, getting smaller and disappearing, the stem getting shorter and shorter, until the earth closes over it

The most incredible things are developed before the eyes of the spectator, if a most ordinary series of such pictures is reversed. A drinker takes up and empty glass and replaces it full upon the table; a smoker sees the stump of a cigar flying at him from the floor, takes it to his mouth and sees the smoke originate in the room, draws it into his mouth and into his cigar, which is gradually lengthened and finally replaced in the pocket. A wrestler, who has probably thrown away his garments, is recovered with them by their, so to speak, walking up on him to their places, while he himself performs motions of which we can understand nothing, because we never saw these most extraordinary motions performed backward; a man, for instance, seated at a table before an empty plate, works hard taking bite after bite from his mouth, until the chicken is whole again on the dish before him, and the side dishes are also returned full to their respective places. In order to fully enjoy an exhibition of the kinetoscope, such an exhibition should be completed by arranging alongside of each other the same scenes in regular order in one machine and reversed in another. It would be advisable, however, to inform the spectators previous to their looking at such a reversed series of pictures, for otherwise they might think themselves the victim of a dream, a hallucination, or something worse.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Nested Over a Doorway.

Inside the porch of a doorway of a house in Jesmond, England, a pair of greybirds built their nest. The passing in and out of the people residing in the house did not seem to disconcert the "happy couple," who helped themselves to some feathers placed at their disposal. The greybird, or song thrush, often chooses a singular place as a nesting site.

### The Test of His Memory.

Brown—Jack was noted for his memory when he was at college.

Smith—Was he?

Brown—Yes; he carried all the athletic records in his head.—Brooklyn Life.

### And in New York.

Wade—There goes a man who has served twenty years as a policeman.

Butcher—Where has he served?

Wade—Fifteen on the force and five in Sing Sing.—New York World.

### Definition of Fame.

Teacher—What is fame, Willie?

Willie—It's the thing that makes everybody want to look at yer.—Roxbury Gazette.

It is easy to be gallant to strangers, because one doesn't have to keep it up.

Politeness is such a strain that every one is glad when a guest goes home.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21 ..... 1896


Bryan's reception in New York on Wednesday teaches a lesson to those who can learn. It is said that it was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of citizens concerned about public affairs that was ever held in this country. The heat was sweltering; the arrangements of the committee which had the affair in charge were defective; the leaders of the kid-glove democracy were conspicuous by their absence. Yet as many persons as could be crammed into Madison Square Garden and reached by one voice were collected together, and testified their concurrence in the speaker's sentiments so vociferously that they went home hoarse and exhausted. It was on the afternoon of that day that the Canadian Crothers announced in his Bulletin in this city that the silver excitement was on the wane. Shallow pates and asses do not realize the true inwardness of the events which are passing around us. Twopenny halfpenny politicians sneer at Bryan. It has not broken on their dull minds that he typifies the revolt of the people against parties, that his coming signifies that people are tired of the democrats, tired of the republicans, tired of their surface fends which cover a mutual understanding beneath for the maintenance of trusts and combines, and protected classes, and for the division of public plunder. Democrats taunt republicans with maintaining a tariff for the robbery of the many, for the benefit of the few, and the taunt is just. Republicans legitimately retort that the party in power gerrymandered the tariff so as to throw millions into the Treasury of the sugar trust; and the retort is also just. Private citizens look around them in every direction and discern no friends anywhere. Between them and the politicians—whatever party name they go by—there is an impassable gulf set. Whichever party wins at election, the people lose. The knaves who alternate in the possession of power divert attention from the blunder of the people by affecting to be mightily enraged with each other. It is to set this partially straight that Bryan has come. He carries the standard of one of the political parties, just as Lincoln went before the people of Illinois as a Whig. But as Lincoln's mission was to overthrow the two parties under whose wings slavery was sheltered, so Bryan will inaugurate an era in which the two parties which are partners in boodle will for a time take a back seat, and let the people have a chance. With the unerring eye which nature has bestowed on the masses for their protection, the common people understand the office which Bryan has come to fill. They do not concentrate their attention on such details as the remonetization of silver on the basis of sixteen to one. They pass over the planks in Bryan's platform which have roused controversy. They look at his general attitude in a broad way and with a wide range of view, and they conclude that he signifies a revolt of the great body of tax payers against the select circle of tax eaters culled from the two parties. This is the explanation of the unprecedented gathering in Madison Square Garden on Wednesday; it is the key to the spontaneous outburst of feeling in favor of one of whom the public knew nothing three months ago, and who claimed no votes by reason of wide spread reputation, of our passing sagacity.—*Town Talk.*

The apparent requirements in mining enterprises are often of a character not wholly contemplated with satisfaction by peaceably inclined men. On the 30th ult. a meeting of the Matabeland Development Co. was held in London, England, to discuss the advisability of spending $25,000 in butchering the South African natives. That was not the wording of the resolutron, but is its import. The "gun fights" in Nevada, when men reckless of the future but careful of aim got $20 per diem and all expenses to hold sundry mining property, were small affairs in the way of a mining investment compared with the sanguinary appropriation which after some philanthropic discussion was carried by the board of directors of said company. "To suppress the revolt in Rhodesia" is what the money is for; it will be turned over to the British South Africa Co. which, among other mining requirements, finds it necessary now and then to exterminate troublesome natives. As a cold-blooded business proposition, the action of the directors was upheld by the manifest exigencies of the occasion. The amusing part of it is the effort to justify the matter in a burst of "patriotism," "manifest destiny," etc. No one said "these vermin infest a country that we have seized and which contains gold that we must have. They oppose us and must be killed." "Divine Providence," "the rights of the conqueror," and the stupidity and intolerable impudence of the natives who objected to the British Company enforcing its assumptive decrees, were referred to as justifying extreme measures. One letter was read beginning "When the company, in the exercise of its undoubted rights as conquerers, called for 45 per cent of the king's cattle, and God, in his inscrutable wisdom, determined upon destroying by rinderpest the remaining 55." Of course after that there was nothing more to be said. The protest of those who said it was "an enormous butcher's bill" were drowned in a roar of disapprobation and the resolution was passed "by an overwhelming majority." The appropriation will doubtless prove a paying investment.—*S. F. Sci. Press.*

One thousand bags of onions and an almost equal number of boxes of pears, for which there was no sale, were last week given away and dumped in the bay from the San Francisco water front.

Dealers say that never before in the history of Oregon has the wool situation been anything like what it is at the present time. Heretofore there has always been a market for wool at some price. There has always been money in the past, plenty of it, to advance to any and all who wanted to consign their wool. People have held back for better prices in days gone by, but when the time came that they had to sell there were always buyers ready to pay the market price. Now there is no market, no price, no buyers—none who will make advances. The wool business is at a dead standstill. Mountains of wool, one of the mainstays of eastern Oregon, is tied up, and, for the present needs, is as worthless as the sands of the Columbia; 20,000,000 pounds of wool in eastern Oregon towns alone, and no one to even advance money enough on it to pay freight from one town to another. This wool is stored in warehouses at Huntington, Elgin, Baker City, Union, Durkee, Pendleton, Heppner, Echo, Arlington and The Dalles.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 4th day of August, 1896, an assessment (No. 3,) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the Secretary at his office on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 25th day of September, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 24th day of October, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Dated, Aug. 4, 1896.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
June 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBERSHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of Sections 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼ N W ¼ and S ½ of 21, the N E ¼ of 27.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

The S ½ of Section 13, the S ½ S W ¼ and S ½ S E ¼ of 15, the S ½ N E ¼ the S ½ N W ¼, and S ½ of 17, all of fractional 19, the N W ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼, the N E ¼ S E ¼, the N ½ S W ¼ and S W ¼ S W ¼ of Section 21, all of 23, 25, 27 and 29, fractional 31, the N ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ S E ¼ and W ½ of 33, all of 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 36.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 25, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 29, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, the W ½ N E ¼, the S W ¼ S E ¼ and W ½ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, fc'l 19, fc'l 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 29, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 23, all of 25, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 33.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional Sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.


EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENDE, CAL.,
June 24 1-96.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1281 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 594.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.4 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 27 and 45 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 27 and 45 being as follows:

**Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 29° E. 527 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 20° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with drifts &c. at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 39° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To Intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S. R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.09 chs. 401.9-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted whence bears S. 75° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline some 200 feet in depth. S. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 52¼° W. 260 links distant centered stable 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68° 40' East W. 13.32 chs. 879.1 ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marded Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

**Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) This I set for the North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N. 56° E. 114 links distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 39° W. 2.33 chs. 213.2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 15¾ E. 40 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 29¾ W. 69 links distant a shaft. N 78¾ W. 779 links distant a shaft S. 62° W. 2.51 chs. 165.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2. x T. 19 S., R. 40 E. T. 19 S., R 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 15.48 chs. 1021.7-10 ft. ascending L. about 10° to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 70° E. 124 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 3.89 chs. descending L. about 20° to a wagon road. 4.26 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. N. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 5.30 chs. to bed of canyon. 7.21 chs to bed of canyon. 9.01 chs. 594.7 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance N. W. cor. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft. base, 2ft high.) whence bears N. 51¼° W. 182 links distant a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundry N. 69¾° E. 10.44 chs descending L. about 10° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. 11.22 chs 743.8-10 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) Thence N. 39° E. 4.15 chs. to a wagon road and west side of wash. 4.97 chs. 328.32 ft to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty, and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S., R 40 E, T. 19 S. R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 6.15 chs to East side of wash. 8.75 chs. 577.5-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. No. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the Northwest corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2 ft high.) whence bears N. 17½° W. 865 links distant the ¼ sec. corner between sec. 15, T. 19 S. R. 40 E. and sec. 9, T. 19 S. R. 41 E. M. D. B. & M. Thence S. 9½° E. 5.65 chs. 373.0 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 29° E. 67 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 30° W. 4.8 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. deep with drifts &c. at bottom. 9.26 chs. to wagon road. 11.75 chs 772.2 to place of beginning.

Containing 16.88 acres.

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with Lode Line No 2. Eureka Quartz Mine.**

Thence Variation 15° 10' E. N. 39° W. 5.57 chs 367.6 ft. to a point, thence N. 69° W. 12.18 chs. 803.6 ft to a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S, R 41 E M D M**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) Thence Var. 15° 10' E. N. 17½° W. 8.06 chs. 532.0 ft. to a mound of stone on ¼ section between Section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 25th
" .....February 22d
" .....March 28th
" .....April 25th
" .....May 23d
" .....June 20th
" .....July 18th
" .....August 22d
" .....September 19th
" .....October 17th
" .....November 14th
" .....December 19th

J. A. MCKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 497 feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70¾ deg. W. .53 chs. 3 9 3 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of Blacksmith shop. 8ft. S. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S. 6 W. S. 73¼ deg. W. 263 links distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence .10 chs to bed of canyon. S. 75 deg. W. 3.49 chs. 362.30 ft. ascending L about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 89 deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N 85¼ deg. W. 240 links distant an open cut. S. 88¼ deg. W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft deep. S. 81¼ deg. W. 340 links distant shaft 12 ft. deep. Thence S. 86 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.50 ft to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base & 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

**Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and Last Chance S. E. cor. No. I I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. ba s. 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. 1 South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E 166 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Var. 15 deg. 10 m in. E. on South boundary. S. 72¼ deg. W. 9 45 c s descending to bed of canyon N. E. a S. W. 10.93 chs 721 4-10 ft ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 88¼ deg. E. 127 links distant bed of canyon and 184 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon. 10.95 chs. 722.7 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. L. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 67 deg. W. 179 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E. corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9½ deg. W. 49 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 300 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base x 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.17 chs. 473 5 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. (mound 4 ft. base, 2ft. high.) Thence on South boundary. N. 75¼ deg. E. 10.70 chs. 705.2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. W. E. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears N. 6¼ deg. E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68¼ deg. E. 5.20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.34 chs. 748 4-10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 9¼ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock mil No. 2 at South end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18 27 chs. and ¼ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 T. 19 S., 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 55 deg. 23 min. 54 sec. E. 22.89 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 1½ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3 17 chs. to bed of canyon. 4 61 chs. 304 26 ft to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II and S. W. L. L. No. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original Eastend of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.08 chs. to wagon road. 8 27 chs. 592.0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17 785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17 735 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the oregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
Register.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


## MISCELLANEOUS

### Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 10th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty-five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 9, 1896, when such registeration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registeration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Notermy Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registeration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registeration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Engley.
Fish Springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION,
County Clerk.

Dated May 22, 1896.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and carefully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

THE NUCLEUS
THE NUCLEUS

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


### REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFERNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 28 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:30 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 146 | 8:20 a m | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | Lv 4:00 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:50 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 252 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 5 miles; Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valle

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUG. 21 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. A. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .67⅞ |
| Antimony | 8½ |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 3.65 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14¼c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Barnes, Mrs. Nancy
Brown, Mrs. A. R.
Fisher, R. F.
Kuskland, J. W.
Rhodes, Henry M.
Boydston, Miss Nellie
Flynn, Thos
Henderson, Wm. M.
Montague, F. N.
Wagoner, Miss Florence
Weaver, Monroe L.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

ARNOT—In Markleville, Alpine Co., Aug. 7, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Arnot—a son.

There are 1014 names on the Great Register.

Charles Collins came in from Darwin a few days ago.

Pete Laborge came in from Mazourka canyon Sunday.

J. R. Moffett returned from San Francisco Wednesday evening.

Ruth Mulholland has accompaied Miss Stella Hart to her Los Angeles home.

Schober's big team passed through town this morning en route to Mojave for a load of freight.

Mrs. P. H. Mack and Harry Mack left for San Francisco yesterday, where they will meet Mr. Mack.

E. L. Reese, of Bodie, has announced himself as a candidate for the Assembly from the 60th District.

Mr. Van Baker, Avah and Neel Bell and Rev. Hunter returned from a trip to Kings River last Saturday.

J. B. Clarke came down from Bishop on Tuesday and returned Wednesday with a load of drummers.

W. H. Virden, of Bridgeport, Mono county, has announced himself as a candidate for re-election as Superior Judge.

Mrs. A. O. Collins has returned to her home at Warm Springs after visiting several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Bert Rhine.

Miss Edna Shepherd, Miss Nettie Irwin, N. E. Conklin and Fred Holbert were passengers on Miller's stage line last Monday.

Clouds, thunder, lightning and rain have been the order of things since last Sunday. Several heavy showers have kept the roads in excellent condition.

Nettie Irwin has left Independence, where she has been spending her summer vacation with her parents, and returned to El Paso, where she will take up her studies again.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland and Miss Stella Hart are in Independence after a sojourn of five weeks in Onion Valley. Miss Hart returns to her home in Los Angeles to-day after spending four months in Inyo County.

W. K. Miller, the stage man, and Chris. Carrasco, of Lone Pine, were in Independence Monday. Mr. Miller informed us that he intends putting on a daily stage line between Mojave and Randsburg in the near future, and will equip the line with good stock and Concord coaches.

Board of Education met last Monday. There were three applicants for certificates before the Board, only one of whom succeeded in passing the test studies. Mrs. Dixon of Big Pine is passing the examinations for a first grade certificats. Those members of the Board present were Miss Maud Truscott, H. C. Hampton, George Willis and Supt. Austin. Absent, Mrs. Bert Rhine.

A party of campers arrived here Monday from Visalia. There were twenty animals including packs, and ten men and two ladies. Judge Cross and Supervisor Ellis of Tulare were with them. One pack animal narrowly escaped death. While following the trail between Bubb's creek and Lake Rhoda the horse lost its footing and rolled down the hillside turning over twice. It was stayed by some brush and pulled back to the trail again by means of ropes. A bad gash in the breast was sewed up and smeared with fir balsam, and the horse appeared but little worse for the experience when it arrived here.

Walter Ober, of Big Pine, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to get around.

Sheriff Given, Treasurer Bunney and Editor Chalfant, returned from a hunting and fishing trip to Kern river last Monday. Mr. Given brought home a black bear skin as proof of having shot one while on the trip.

An Eastern fashion writer says "no woman of good figure should hide it in bloomers," and now the world desires to know whether the emphasis of the remark is on "hide it" or "bloomers."

The Prison Directors met last Saturday at San Quentin and heard a flattering report from the warden for the last fiscal year. The cost of conducting the prison was a little over 30 cents per capita a day, but the jute mill lost $12,000.

A young man was drowned last week in Kern river. He had been suffering with malaria and mountain fever and had gone to the camping grounds to find relief. He had gone to the river for a drink and falling in was quickly drowned.

Among the mountain travelers this month in the high Sierras is a fish enthusiast. He is writing an extensive work on "American Fishes" and in company with John Broder is making a collection and study of our mountain fish.

At the bier of George W. Cornwell, one of the Southern Pacific's oldest engineers, who was married to a woman and living under the name of Parker, two other women came forward, each claiming to be his wife, and heart broken scenes ensued.

T. P. Luken and Walter Richardson, of Pasadena, arrived in town last night from a two week's trip to Kings river. The gentlemen declare that the Bubb's creek country surpasses anything that they have yet viewed in grandeur of scenery. They leave to-day for Mammoth and Yosemite via Bloody Canyon. The only shadow on a glorious experience was the losing of a horse over the Bubb's creek trail.

The Anti-Debris Association pays its manager $200 per month; has another official who gets $300 per month and so on. No one in the State Miners' Association gets anything for his personal services, some of the hardest workers even paying their own expenses. During the year ending June 30, 1896, one of the liviest county mine associations in the State—Placer county—collected and disbursed $822.51, of which $655 was sent to the State Association, all at an expense of $33.60.

### A Typographical Beauty.

Town Talk's fourth anniversary number, is out this week with a forty-page edition, it is replete with good things, contains upward of twenty handsome half tone illustrations, and is printed in the highest style of the art, with a beautifully tinted cover. John P. Irish contributes a long article, entitled "Who are the Creditors?" Dr. H. J. Stewart advances some excellent suggestions about a San Francisco conservatory of music. Hon. Frank McCoppin's address upon the new charter appears in full. There are editorials upon the Bryan reception in New York, of which we give our readers a copy, the approaching Presidential campaign, the Shortridge letter and other topics. It contains portraits of H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, G. W. Elder, Misses Celia and Beatrice Tobin, Mrs. John F. Swift, Mrs. E. O. Smith, Miss Xena Roberts and William I. Sterett. In addition to these are illustrations of Town Talk building, its composing, editorial, mailing and press rooms, as well as its new press. The entire number demonstrates what this journal has accomplished both in style of dress and material during its short life.

### Earthquake

At 3:27 last Monday morning the residents of town were roused from their slumbers by a sharp shock of earthquake. The trembling continued ten seconds the motion being from south-east to north-west. Doors and windows rattled briskly and crumbled adobes slid to the ground. Campers testify that the rocks on the mountain side dropped in some places. The people at Lone Pine were panic stricken for a short time, fearing a repetition of the horror of 1872. All has been quiet since, however, though decided earthquake weather has prevailed.

AND SHE SHOOK!

"So you're sure I'm round," said mother earth,
As her bosom heaved with surpressed mirth,
My children have wrangled for ages gone by
"It's flat! It's curved! It's broad and high!"
"Shiver my timbers! I declare,
Let's shake all round and call it square"

### From Aberdeen

Mr. N. Conklin, of Bakersfield, has been spending a few days with his brother, Mr A. L. Conklin.

Mr. G. D. Calvert and Mr. J. Belser went on a camping trip to hunt grouse on Stecker's bench last Saturday afternoon. Finding grouse conspicuous by their absence they returned Sunday afternoon with nothing but a big disgust as a result of their outing.

Master Will Calvert has gone to Keeler where he will be the guest of Master George Wrinkle of that place.

Mrs. A. A. Neil was quite ill a few days since, but we are glad to state that she is considerably better, and we hope will soon be entirely well again.

AURORA.

### Death of Gen. R. P. Keating.

R. P. Keating, Supt. of the Savage and other mines in Virginia City, died at his residence on Thursday night, August 13, of typhoid fever. He had been ill since returning from the east. Mr. Keating was an old Nevadan and well known mining man. He leaves a wife and six children. His remains were taken to San Francisco for burial. It is reported that he leaves a very large estate estimated to be worth over a million dollars.

Mr. Keating was one of the principal owners in the Hillside Land and Water Company, at Bishop, in this county.

### A Murderer at Large.

A horrible murder was committed last week at a logging-camp near Sequoia Mills in the mountains sixty-five miles east of Fresno. Robert L. Totton was almost decapitated by his brother-in-law, Cass Colvin, who wielded a razor. The murderer immediately left camp and took to the brush of the mountains wild. Officers pursued him. Colvin and Totton were employed as loggers, and Mrs. Colvin, who is Totton's sister, cooked for the camp. According to a meagre report from the scene of the tragedy, which is seven miles above Sequoia Mills, Mrs. Colvin and husband were quarreling when her brother came up. He took her part and began upbraiding Colvin, and accused him of abusing his wife.

Colvin became enraged at the interference of his brother-in-law, and when an accusation of mistreatment was made he flew at Totton and knocked him down. Then he whipped out a razor and sprang upon the prostrate man. In the presence of his wife Colvin slashed her brother's throat a number of times, almost severing the head from the body. Colvin executed the terrible deed so quickly that Totton could not resist. Blood spurted from the wounds, and the victim died in a few minutes.

Colvin then quietly ran to his room and secured his rifle before the other loggers learned what the trouble was and ran into the brush.

Instead of trying to make his way out of the hills into the valley, as was supposed, the murderer had concealed himself under a log landing within 300 yards of where he slew Totton on Tuesday evening.

For three days and nights Colvin lay hidden without food or water. He was starved out of the place and last Friday night about 11 o'clock emerged with the purpose of giving himself up to the officers. He crawled to the cabin of a logger named Mills and awoke him. Mills was afraid to let the murderer in and asked him if he still had the razor with which he cut the throat of his brother-in-law. Colvin replied that he had it with him. He agreed to give it up to Mills and handed it to him through a window. He was then let into the cabin.

Mrs. Colvin and her babies were stopping in the Mills cabin, and the murderer had a short talk to his wife. He then asked Mills to take him to the officers, as he desired to surrender himself. Colvin was famished, and when given a drink of water his stomach could not retain it.

Mills and the murderer made their way out of the logging camp as stealthily as possible, for if an alarm had been raised the loggers would have turned out and hanged the culprit. Colvin was fully aware of this. The two men walked to the sawmills, nine miles distant, where the two officers were stopping at a hotel, having just returned from a search through Sampson Flat to the Kings River. Mills and the murderer walked into the office of the hotel and sent the proprietor up to awaken the officers. Deputy Sheriff Timmins and Constable Ingels started at once for Fresno and landed their prisoner in jail Saturday afternoon.

### What It costs.

"What does an ounce of silver cost to produce?" is a question often asked and answered, the answer being rarely rational so much depending on the point of view. One eastern authority says it can be produced for five cents an ounce, that all a miner has to do is to build a fire at the base of a cliff and melt the bullion out of the ore right there. He also states that while engaged in this primitive pastime the miner can live on five cents a day. Another authority declares that silver can be produced profitably at 65 cents per ounce. The latter estimate seems based on statistics furnished by big concerns, where silver is a bye-product of the smelter and is an incidental output of the work. It is impossible for anyone acquainted with any of the facts to give even an approximate idea of what an ounce of silver costs to produce. Of course, anyone unacquainted with the matter can say whatever his fool fancy suggests. The writer has worked where every ounce of silver produced cost $5, and again where there was a handsome profit at going prices. There are individual cases where gold can be and is produced at a cost of 50 cents an ounce. Yet, probably every ounce of gold produced on this continent has in the aggregate, taking all things into consideration, cost $20.67. To take one special case as a basis to compute the cost of silver production is a specious and unfair method of reasoning, narrow and grossly misleading. Were it possible to sum up all the money and the value in money of the time spent, it is probable that every ounce of silver produced in the United States has cost $1.29.

### The Reception

A reception was given last Friday evening, at the residence of Mrs. A. Putman, in honor of Rev. G. E. Wilcox, who came in our midst Aug. 9th. At eight o'clock a procession of newly made friends arrived, and soon the house was filled with both young and old. The evening exercises were opened by reading of the scripture, prayer and singing of hymns, after which the multitude gave our welcomed brother the hand of friendship, and as he affectionately grasped each hand he invoked a blessing on each of his assembled friends. The topic for the evening was "Friendship and Sociability," on which Rev. G. E. Wilcox made a most touching address, assuring us of his sincere friendship; then a suitable programme was rendered consisting of songs, recitations and select readings. At twelve o'clock a blessing was pronounced at a very delicious supper table. After supper the time was spent in singing, conversation, and modest games were played. At three o'clock the benediction was pronounced, the Doxology, and the parting hymn, "God be With You till We Meet Again," were sung. Still the crowd lingered as if unwilling to leave the place which had afforded them so much pleasure, and where new and sacred ties of friendship were bound.

VERITAS.

### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To the People of Inyo County.

YIELDING TO THE IMPORTUNITIES OF my hosts of Inyo County friends, expressed in petitions, letters and personally, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, at the approaching election in November.

The office being a non-partisan one, and as those who have so cordially invited me to seek the office represent all political parties, it would be pleasing to me to be the candidate of the people irrespective of party.

Respectfully,
N. D. ARNOT.

June 24, 1896.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. NO. 661

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALVAH L. CONKLIN, of Inyo County, Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 661, for the S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec. 14, N W ¼ N E ¼ and N E ¼ N W ¼, Sec. 23, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: David M. Rogers, Edward B. Smith, Ambrose W. H. Smith and Joseph Seely, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United states, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 16 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100, thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 50-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Ice-house Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confomation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the above sale is postponed to Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the same place and time of day.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif. July 25, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 607.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. July 29, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Sept. 8, 1896, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer, for the S ½ S E ¼ and N E ¼ S E ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, John Kispert, John Meyer and Frederick Albers, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claiment, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of July, 1896, an assessment, (No. 5,) of thirty (30) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Sept. 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 28th day of Oct. 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, July 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


## LEECE & WATTERSON,

### BISHOP HARDWARE STORE.

SUCCESSORS TO STERLING & LEECE.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

—AND—

VEHICLES.

STOVES, RANGES and FITTINGS.

Get our prices—it will pay you.

We are sole agents for Bishop and district for

DEERING MOWERS, Mowers, Reapers, Binders.

ADRIANCE Buckeye Mowers, Extras

HOLLINGSWORTH Tiger Rakes.

OLIVER Chilled Plows and Extras.

STUDEBAKER MANUFACTURING CO.

BLACKSMITHS', CARPENTERS', BUILDERS', MINERS', & PROSPECTORS'

SUPPLIES.

We carry the Largest Stock of Hardware, Agate and Tinware, Agricultural Implements and Painters' Supplies this side of Reno.

All kinds work and repairs done in Tin, Copper and Sheet Metal on short notice. A call kindly solicited. All orders by mail shall receive prompt and careful attention.

## WAIT FOR IT!

## GRAND FALL OPENING

AT

## RHINE'S.

ANNOUNCEMENT NEXT WEEK.

## WAIT FOR IT!


### MERCHANDISE.


## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gent's Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

A. E. WEBSTER, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

LOWEST PRICES.

REID & WEBSTER.


### MERCHANDISE.


## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and $1.50 |
| Board, per week | $5.00 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.


### MISCELLANEOUS.


## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvement o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

## NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

j27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. K. Engley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled.——

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LONE PINE——

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——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

**HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS**

At Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal., is one of the most thorough, careful and practical "Home Schools" to be found on Pacific coast. It prepares boys for any university, technical school, or for active business; is accredited at the State and Standford Universities, and under the able management of Ex-State Superintendent Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., ranks among the first schools in the United States.—Re-opens August 4.—*Mining and Scientific Press*

**SIERRA INSTITUTE,**
**Auburn, California.**

A select Boarding School for Young Ladies. Climate unsurpassed. Full corps of specialists. Limited to thirty boarders. Prepares for university, teaching, or for life. School opens Aug. 19th. Send for prospectus.
W. H. DeBELL, A. M.,
Principal.

"What is that mental poise that women talk so much about nowadays?" "It is being able to look at caterpillars without feeling them crawling all over you."

**AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.**

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the glands that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir or madame—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use, if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

"Went fishing last week, I understand?" "Yes." "Didn't catch anything except a bad cold, I suppose?" "Not by a jug full."

**DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No Fits after one first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

# Eat

Naturally, have a good appetite, keep your blood pure and your nerves strong by taking

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Attend Stiehl's** The best and most economical **BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723** Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

**AGENTS WANTED** ELDRIDGE AND BELVIDERE BICYCLES, Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co., San Francisco. Send for Catalogue.

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**McCUNE CYCLES.** For Strength, Durability & Speed. Send for catalogue. Arnes & Dallam, Coast Agts. 232 Front St., S. F.

**AYRES' The Leading College.** Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., 325 Montgomery St., S. F. Send for Cat.

**WANTED** SOLICITORS CITY OR COUNTRY, $3 to $5 per day; call or send 12c for sample and terms. Pacific Chemical and Manufacturing Company, **155 Seventh St.**, San Francisco, Cal.

**BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS** SOMETHING NEW! EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. It will pay you to answer this advertisement. Ladies making big money. Address, Euchus & Hood, 69 East Santa Clara St., San Jose, Calif.

**Liebold Harness Co., 110** McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

**EVERYTHING** you want, almost! at **Smith's Cash Store,** 414-418 Front St, San Francisco. "Home Circle" free.

**Pacific Academy** Academy Sciences Bld'g, San Francisco, Commercial & English training. Virginia Patchett and Helen M. Curtis.

**HARNESS AND SADDLERY** BEST AND CHEAPEST. C. L. Haskell, 511 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAILEY, PORTER, BAILEY & CO., Miners and Assayers, Dealers in Mining Properties. Refer. Selby Smelting & L'd Co. 105 Montgomery St., S. F.

**WHITE Washing Tree Spraying Machines,** from $3 to $60. Agents wanted for New Line of Telephones. Catalogue. 7 Spear St., San Francisco.

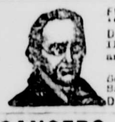
**Oakland Business College** OAKLAND, CAL. Send for the College Journal.

**HAY PRESSES** MAKE MONEY, PRESSING HAY. Write L. J. Truman & Co., San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.

**Rowell's Fire of Life!**
An unfailing Cure for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO AND ACUTE NERVOUS DISEASES.
For sale by all Druggists. $1 per Bottle.
Burnett & Co., 327 Montgomery St., S. F., Cal.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
For sale by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

**AGENTS WANTED, Ladies or Gentlemen** in every town, for one of the best selling articles made. Used by every man, woman and child. **Fredricks Sanitary Tooth Brush and Tongue Cleaning Attachment.** Endorsed by all the leading physicians and dentists. Send 15c. for sample. Retails for 25c and 50c. and terms. Pacific Chemical and Manufacturing Company, 155 Seventh St., San Francisco, Cal.



FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS** are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

**CANCERS AND TUMORS.**

The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. Cancer of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experience. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given. **Doctors A. S. COOK & C. C. COOK,** 634 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**SHAMPOO and CLEANSER** Cures MANGE, ITCH, DANDRUFF, SCURF and all Skin Affections. Finest Wash and Cleanser for Horses, Dogs and Cattle. MARTIN MANUF'G CO., 628 Post St, San Francisco.

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**THE LAND AGENT** Established 16 Years. **Sale and Exchange** of country property a specialty (3,000 propositions). Most reliable, largest and Best Systematised LAND OFFICE in America. I inspect and photograph, also write accurate description, and draft map of each property I represent. **620 Market St.**, opp. Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**
Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

S. F. N. U. No. 735. New Series No. 30

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

# Topics of the Times

About 10,000 Americans visit England yearly.

Among the English nobility 19 per cent. are childless.

In the new Hotel Cecil, in London, there is a telephone in each room.

Of the 9,533 sailors in the United States navy 4,400 are foreign born.

New buildings under way at Cripple Creek are estimated in value at $796,300.

Sunflower cake has been found, especially in Russia, one of the best auxiliary cattle foods.

American ebony is one of the heaviest woods known, weighing 83.18 pounds to the cubic foot.

A meteorite which fell in Australia recently had a mass of pure copper imbedded in one side.

Fashionable young ladies in Japan, when they desire to look very attractive, gild their lips.

A French railway company has ordered clocks to be placed on the outside of every locomotive.

The highest inhabited building in Europe is the Alpine Club house, on Mount Rosa—12,000 feet above the sea level.

Slight repairs to the stone wall at the Bloody Angle, Gettysburg, made the other day, uncovered 100 bullets, pieces of shell, parts of guns, etc.

The North German Lloyd is soliciting offers for the construction of five steamers of 5,000 tons each for the traffic between Bremen and Brazil.

African natives universally know how to prepare intoxicating liquors from such simple materials as the tops of broom corn, sugar cane juice and cocoanut milk.

From rough calculations lately made by contributors to the Zoological Record, it appears that over 360,000 species of animals have been described by naturalists up to the present date.

The playing of golf on Sundays is practiced to such an extent that in a certain parish in England, it is said, the hour of service has been changed to suit the convenience of players.

A good deal of "real" morocco is made from the skin of the ray. As for the salmon its skin is also tanned. The result is a very attractive scale-marked leather. This is used chiefly in Asia.

The Siamese, as a class, are not overambitious in trade, and the greater part of small retail establishments and various kinds of shops are in the hands of Chinese. The latter also furnish the labor of the country.

A horse dealer in West Woodstock, Vt., has owned 452 horses during his life and has never told a lie about a horse. One man who has dealt with him was so impressed with this remark that he recently gave him a hatchet.

A report on the State farms in North Carolina, which are operated by convicts, shows there are now 5,000 acres in corn and 4,000 in cotton, and that the condition of the crops is 25 per cent. better than last year at this date.

The ancient Greeks, to secure resonance without the use of woodwork, placed under the seats of their theaters earthen pots, with the mouth turned toward the stage, the vibrating mass of air in these serving to re-enforce the sound.

The houses of parliament are partly lighted by 40,000 electric lamps, which number is being constantly increased. Fifty experienced electricians are employed to keep the system in order. But there is still a yearly gas bill of over $10,000.

Western Australia's supply of jarrah and karri, the hard woods used for street pavements, is practically inexhaustible. The jarrah (eucalyptus marginata) covers 14,000 square miles of the country and karri (E. diversicolor) 2,000 square miles more.

The performance of Rubinstein's musical drama, "Christ," which Herr Lowe of Breslau superintended at Bremen last year, has been forbidden by the Prussian police in virtue of an old decree prohibiting the representation of the Savior in public entertainments.

A cruel custom prevails on the death of a prince of the royal family of Austria. His horse, covered with black cloth, follows the funeral, limping painfully. The lameness is caused by driving a nail through one shoe, and is intended to typify the animal's sorrow.

There is a Kansas editor who takes the right view. Recently, under the headline "We Are Thankful," he published the following editorial note: "We slipped and fell the other day and peeled our shin and nose; we feel grateful that we did not break our d—d neck."

If the Mikado of Japan carries out his plan of visiting Europe and the United States he will be the first Japanese Emperor who has ever been allowed to leave his country. The conservative Japanese are much opposed, however, to the scheme, and it may have to be abandoned.

It is a whole day's task for two men to fell a mahogany tree. On account of the spurs which project from the base of the trunk, a scaffold has to be erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, leaving thus a stump of the very best wood from ten to fifteen feet high.

Hissing is out of order in the house of commons. The rule against such an indecent display of feeling dates back to 1604, when it was decided that "whosoever hisseth or disturbeth any man in his speech shall answer for it at the bar as a breach of order and contempt of the house."

The very peculiar theory has of late been propounded that all men who partake to any extent of malt drinks have large feet! The women of Holland, Germany, and even England, are quoted as examples, while the women of the wine countries—France, Spain and Italy—are, on the other hand, famed for their small and shapely feet.

A curiously ingenious device is regarded as being sometimes employed by Mongolian letter carriers. These men make very long journeys on foot, and within a time which allows them only the briefest intervals for an occasional nap. To insure themselves against oversleeping, therefore, they tie a piece of joss stick to one of their thumbs, light it and lie down to rest. When the stick burns down to the flesh the pain awakens them and they resume the journey.

The almanacs of the middle ages were consecrated almost entirely to astrology and alchemy. The oldest printed almanac of which we have any knowledge is said to have appeared in Vienna in 1460. Fourteen years later Regimontanus, a German mathematician living in Hungary, published a series of almanacs from 1475 to 1506.

The only animal known in the world which, on the approach of dissolution, seeks out the general burying ground of its species, and there digs its own grave and lies down to die, is the guanaco, or wild llama. It is peculiar in other respects, too. These animals, in fact, have a regular sanitary system, which they respect like human beings.

A Bangor woman who had read that camphor sprinkled around the room would drive away flies and mosquitos, jumped out of bed the other night, seized the bottle of camphor in the dark and gave the bed a plentiful sprinkling. The next morning she awoke to find the white spread covered with ink spots and the ink bottle empty.

The Foudroyant, which, it will be remembered, was saved from being broken up in the German timber yards, is now nearly restored to what she was when she fought under Nelson, and is as near as possible an exact reproduction of a line of battle ship of the most glorious period of England's naval history.

A "midget" testament, three-quarters of an inch long and half an inch wide, weighing only twenty-six grains, and a "mite" Bible, one and three-quarters of an inch high by one and one-eighth wide, containing 936 pages and weighing 180 grains, have just been published by a Glasgow firm. They are said to be the smallest Bible and Testament in the world.

The Dominion of Canada, consisting of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, came into existence on July 1, 1867. It was subsequently augmented by the province of Manitoba and the northwest territories in 1870, by British Columbia in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873, and now includes the whole of British North America.

M. Henry, a French savant of the school of higher studies, has revealed the power of sulphate of zinc to absorb sunlight and give it back in the dark. A powder produced from this mineral gives a soft luminosity to a fair young face. A cyclist dusted all over with the same material is in himself a lamp on a pitch dark night. Damp will not spoil the effect. Rain is incapable of diminishing its brightness.

There are more Jersey cows in America than there are in Jersey, and yet there are more cows in Jersey than in any other similar area. England has twenty cows to every 100 acres. Jersey has fifty-eight, but then every farm there has its cows, and the farms are small, ranging from three to fifty acres, the reason being that the old Norman laws that still prevail in the island prevent the acumulation of property.

Dutch fishermen make astonishing catches by means of the following very simple plan: They put a number of live worms and insects in a bottle partially filled with water and then cork it securely. The bottle is dropped into the water, the fisherman sinking his lines alongside. It appears that the sight of the wriggling contents of the bottle so excites the appetite of the finny tribes that they fall easy victims to the bated hooks.

There has been great complaint of late by foreigners in Paris regarding the quality of the coffee served in the hotels and cafes. Paris has been noted heretofore for the excellence of the coffee dispensed to visitors, but for some unknown reason the coffee served recently has been of the very lowest grade. It has always been difficult to obtain a cup of good tea on the continent, but no complaint against the coffee has ever been heard before.

The recent death of Dr. Richard Salmon in England, at the ripe age of 106, bears out the truth of Dr. Saltymann's statistics regarding the increasing longevity among medical men. From the archives of his province Dr. Saltymann shows that whereas the average duration of life among doctors in the sixteenth century was 36 years and 5 months, in the seventeenth century it had risen to 45 years and 8 months, and at the present time had reached 56 years and 7 months.

There are at present no less than 2,500 journals published in Paris, in which number the technical journals hold the foremost place. There are over 200 financial papers, 190 medical papers, 170 political papers, 108 fashion papers, 104 illustrated journals, 60 sporting papers, and, among others, 8 papers entirely devoted to philately. The Gazette de France is the oldest political newspaper in France, having lately celebrated its 275 anniversary; Les Petites Offiches is 284 years old, and the Journal des Debatis 107 years.

A citizen says that he was riding on the front platform of a street car in Boston, and, as there was no one out there but himself and the driver, he, in a fit of absent-mindedness, repeated a few lines of Virgil in an undertone. To his surprise the driver of the car took up the lines where he left off and carried them on to the end, and in Latin. And yet, in cultured Boston, there hangs a sign board on which is printed this legend:

VETERINARY SURGEON.
HORSES CLIPPED SATISFACTORILY IN THE REAR.

**Proverbs Revised to Date.**

An ad in time will often save the business.

Don't count your chickens before you advertise.

A good advertisement is better to be chosen than great riches.

The better the advertisement the better the day.

An ad in the newspapers is worth two in the circular.

He advertises best who advertises most.

**Poor Little Things.**

Mrs. Chippering—So these are your children, are they?

Mrs. Marrow—Yes, and everybody says they're just the image of me.

Mrs. Chippering—Why, so they are, poor little things!—Tit-Bits.

# AN ECHO OF THE TRUCKEE SMASH-UP.

## MANY WILL RECALL THIS SAD AFFAIR WHICH HAPPENED IN 1892.

**Mr. H Watkins, of this City, Who was Injured in the Wreck Tells of His Terrible Sufferings and Final Cure.**

*From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.*

Mr. H. Watkins lives at 2008 Geary Street, San Francisco. He is a railway postal clerk, and has been in that business for years. When seen at his home he gladly told his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He narrates the facts leading up to his trying them, the benefits he has enjoyed by their use and the results of recommending them to others

He said: "I have suffered from rheumatism for years. At times I have been so bad that I could not raise my arms over my head. No one had worse rheumatism than I. I got it first in the Truckee smash-up. I was laid on the snow in the wreck and then taken to the railroad hospital. Ever since then I have suffered at times terribly, that is to say, up till a year ago. Once at Redlands, in San Brenardino county, I thought I should die, and at Promontory I was so crippled that I had to be carried to the mail car. No one who has not had it can understand the agony. I was not able to get out of bed at times. I had to crawl on hands and knees from the bedroom to the kitchen.

Occasionally when I tried to rise in the morning the pains would seize me and I had to be caught to prevent my falling. I tried every kind of medicine. The only thing that helped me at all up to a year ago was some fearful stuff an old Mormon gave me when I was taken down in Utah. It was horrible stuff to take and only eased me for a short time

"About a year ago I went into the 'No Percentage Pharmacy' on Market Street. While I was there an old man named Cowen of Vallejo Junction, came in. He told me he was going to get Pink Pills for his rheumatism. I told him if they could do him good they might help me too. He had been up to Byron Springs and was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. The doctors told him just as they had told me, that medicine would do him no good. Well, I didn't give up. I am a young man and you would not expect me to give myself up as a hopeless rheumatic at my age. I was ready to try anything. I bought two or three boxes of the pills and began to take them. The way in which they took hold of me was simply wonderful. I did not take many of the pills either, and, of course, I am careful not to expose myself. I have never been lame since and have never lost a night's sleep from rheumatism. I recommended the pills to my friends and I have yet to hear from the first one who has not been benefited. As for myself, I would gladly make affidavit to the good they have done me, in fact I am only too happy to do so for I cannot say too much for the benefit I have received.

"Going through Vallejo Junction on my train one day I saw the old gentleman, Mr. Cowen, and I called out to him 'how are the Pink Pills.' He replied, 'they're fine.'

"I was down in Los Angeles and called upon a postal clerk, a friend of mine. He told me that his wife was a great sufferer from rheumatism. I told her to try the Pink Pills, and now there is no one in Los Angeles who thinks more of the pills than Mrs. Carr, that is her name. I don't think she had rheumatism quite so badly as I, but she was just as anxious to get rid of it, and she is just as grateful to be well again.

"I always keep a box of the pills handy just in case I should need them, though my wife will tell you how rarely I use them now."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**Gladness Comes**

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

# AMERICAN SADDLES.

**Some Gems of Art Turned Out in the Far West.**

All over North America for many years Cheyenne saddles have been famous, and every equestrian outside of the United States cavalry and of the Northwest mounted police of Canada, has either had his horse tricked out with Cheyenne leather, or has wished he had. The fancy work on saddles, holsters and stirrup hoods, that once made Mexican saddlery famous and expensive, long ago was copied by the Cheyenne makers, who kept up the fame and beauty of American horse trappings, but made them so cheap as to be within the means of most horsemen. In the old days when Western cattle ranged all over the plains and the cowboy was in his glory, that queer citizen would rather have a Cheyenne saddle than a best girl. In fact, to be without a Cheyenne saddle and a first-class revolver was to be no better than the sheep herders of that era.

When the writer was in Cheyenne the other day the first places he looked for were the saddle-makers' shops. He was surprised to find only one showy, first-class store of the kind, and, instead of there being a crowd in front of it, there was no sign of more business than was going on at the druggist's near by, or the stationer's over the way. The goods displayed in the windows were beautiful and extraordinary. There were the glorious, heavy, hand-stamped saddles; there were the huge, cumbrous tapaderos; there were the lariats or ropes; the magnificent bits that looked like Moorish art outdone, and there were mule skinners and the fanciful spurs, and, in short, the windows formed a museum of things that a cowboy would have pawned his soul for. The metal work was all such as a cavalryman once declared it, "the most elegant horse jewelry in creation."

Englishmen and Germans now buy the fanciest and best trappings to send abroad to their homes. Hand-stamped saddles cost from $13 to $85, but $35 buys as good one as a modest man who knows a good thing will care to use. Cowgirl saddles were on view—seven of them—with rigging for side seats and with stirrups made in slipper shapes. It is not that there are really half a dozen cowgirls in the world, or half a dozen women like the Colorado cattle queen, or the lady horse breeder of Wyoming, but there are Western girls who have to ride a great deal, and they have fond fathers and brothers, and still fonder lovers; hence the manufacture of magnificent side-saddles, all decked with hand-stamped patterns, and looking as rich as the richest Bedouin ever dreamed a horsegear being made. There is still a good trade in cowboy outfits that are ordered from Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado and Texas, and similar goods go to the horse ranches of Nevada, Idaho and Oregon. Moreover, as long as men ride horses there will be a trade in fancy outfits for them.—Denver Field and Farm.

**Tranquil, But Severe.**

"My boy," said the examiner, in the friendliest of tones, to a lad who had just finished a piece of Latin prose, and was about tremblingly to place the composition in the gentleman's hands, "my boy, I looked over your shoulder while you were writing; you have every reason to be satisfied with yourself, and with care, will get a scholarship easily, and a good class in 'Mods' as well."

The examiner whose kind manner reassured the nervous boy had been sent by the University of Oxford to test the classical attainments of the Bath scholars. He was six feet in height, very thin, very tranquil, with that studied softness which seemed to conceal a severity that could be merciless. That side of his character showed itself a few hours later. Mr. Escott describes the exhibiton, in his book, "Platform, Press, Politics and Play."

It was winter; the Avon was frozen over, and examiner and examinees were skating over the surface, the former no less at home upon steel shod feet than in the teacher's chair hearing a recitation in Greek.

An overgrown lout, whose ignorance in Greek grammar had been detected by the examiner, thought he would obstruct the examiner's progress and send him sprawling. Fancying that his act was not observed, he placed in the path such obstacles as happened to be at hand. Along swept the examiner, and as he came to the obstruction, lifted with a single stride his tall form across the barrier.

"My young friend," he called out in a voice heard by all, "the next time you want to play any of these monkey tricks, try them on one of your own height. And now, remember that you have in front of you for to-morrow the verbs in Mi, which may present difficulties to you, greater even than this truck and broomstick did to me."

The laugh was turned against the ill-mannered lad, who, as his conqueror left the river, shouted, "Three cheers for the examiner!" The man was Mr. Percival, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and to-day Bishop of Hereford.

**The Temple of Serpents.**

The small town of Werda, in the kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for a loathsome den called the Temple of Serpents. It is a long building dedicated to the priests and mystery men of the kingdom, and in it they keep thousands of snakes of all kinds and sizes. These slimy, crawling creatures literally own the village, as well as the temple, which has been erected for their special accommodation, and may be seen hanging from the rafters and door posts of any house in the town. In Werda to kill a serpent is a crime punishable by death. The serpents in the sacred temple are fed by a regular corps of hunters, who are paid for their services out of the public exchequer.

**Feminine Fire Department.**

The little town of Nasso, in Sweden, has a feminine department, 150 strong, in its fire brigade. The water works of the village consist simply of four great tubs, and it is the duty of the women "firemen" to keep these full in case of fire. They stand in two continuous lines from the tubs to the lake, about three blocks away, one line passing the full buckets and the other sending them back.

It is dangerous for people to understand each other too well.

# IS THIS A SPECIMEN?

**Congressman Crowley Tells How He Made His Maiden Speech.**

"Did I tell you fellows how I come to make my maiden speech?" asked Congressman Crowley of Texas. "No? Well, it was this way: A gang of newspaper fellows was guying me as not making a speech. 'Speechmaking's no sign of a man's usefulness in congress,' says I. 'Better men than me are not making speeches, but if you're betting that I can't make a speech I'll just go you a ten.'

"'It goes,' says one of the gang. 'You're afraid.' And he shows the long green.

"'What's up in the house now?' says I.

"'Cannon is fighting an increase for a lighthouse keeper in your district,' says he.

"'I'll go right now,' says I. And in I goes. Well, you know what happened. I told Cannon he didn't know as much about keeping a lighthouse as a porcupine does about Ascension day, and Cannon spread himself all over me. If he'd known how I come to jump on him, I'll bet he'd laughed. Then I goes out, and the stakeholder hands me the stuff. That's how it happened."—Washington Post.

**Follows Omaha's Example.**

Alderman Abercrombie of St. Joseph, Mo., introduced a curfew ordinance at the session of the common council the other night. It is modeled after the ordinance passed by Omaha and Lincoln, and will no doubt become a law, as the members of the council favor its passage.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## GROWING OLD.

The fairest lilies droop at eventide,
The sweetest roses fall from off the stem;
The rarest things on earth cannot abide,
And we are passing, too, away like them;
We're growing old.

We had our dreams, those rosy dreams of youth;
They faded, and 'twas well. This afterprime
Hath brought us fuller hopes; and yet, forsooth,
We drop a tear now in this later time
To think we're old.

We smile at those poor fancies of the past—
A saddened smile, almost akin to pain.
Those high desires, those purposes so vast,
Ah! our poor hearts! they cannot come again;
We're growing old.

Old? Well, the heavens are old; this earth is, too;
Old wine is best, maturest fruit most sweet;
Much have we lost, more gained, although 'tis true
We tread life's way with most uncertain feet;
We're growing old.

We move along, and scatter as we pace,
Soft graces, tender hopes on every hand;
At last, with gray-streaked hair and hollow face,
We step across the boundary of the land
Where none are old.
—Atlanta Constitution.

## TWO HOUSES, BUT ONE HOME.

Of course the old house had been small. When he came out here from "York State" Bob wondered how he ever could make a house of the size he wanted. And yet he thought and wondered about it very little, for he was brave enough. He had talked it over with his wife, who laughed and sang the whole day long, and said she would be satisfied with any kind of a house he would make. And while he was felling the trees and hewing the ends of them and cutting the notches she fixed a tidy little place not far from the wagon, which had brought them over the mountains, and there she sat and sewed—crying sometimes furtively, for the very silence of it, and then singing in the cheeriest of tones and glancing out in the timber where Bob was chopping sturdily.

They lived in the wagon a month, cooking their meals at a fire on the ground, and eating, they two alone in all the wide forest, such gems of food as her dimpled hands had prepared. And finally the logs were rolled together, ready for the raising, and she sat there by the fire with Bob one night, very happy, and said little while he told her what the future would bring them. Next day was the raising. They owned a whole quarter section of land—four times as much as the richest man back there at Geneseo Corners, in York State, had ever possessed. And they had invited their neighbors to come in and help at the raising to-morrow, and this last night in the woods they sat there and dreamed the beautiful dreams of youth, and love, and perfect healthfulness. There was a little fire and the blaze of it gnawed away on the billets of birch, and the smoke went straight up to the blue sky there above the treetops—just a little way above the treetops, it seemed to them, as they talked about it.

They planned where their cornfield should be, and where they would raise oats and potatoes; and Bob wanted a big field for wheat, which couldn't be raised profitably back in York State. And then they arranged for the garden and the rose bushes and lilac trees—and their home was very near them. And then they sat there a long time in silence, the brook singing to them, and the foot of the fox pattering in the dry leaves and the cry of the owl coming to them across the hush of the forest—which was all their own.

Early in the morning, even while the chorus of song birds throbbed in the heavy gloom of the shadowy woods, the neighbors began to come. Bob heard them afar off, for the air was still. They called out "Hello!" as they came into his little clearing, one at a time, each bearing an ax, and all nodding in an embarrassed way at the little woman who wanted a home.

Early, was it? But not too early for her. They had not caught Bob's wife napping, and they thought well of her as they noted the order with which her household gods were treasured, even before there was a roof for her head. She made them a cup of coffee and they drank it, for it was good, and she brought it to them herself, and her face was very fair.

They laid the big foundation logs with four huge stones at the corners. They raised the smaller logs on that, and Bob's wife stood awed, for her home was growing, her heart was full and she almost wept with the stress of a thankfulness she never had known before, and her eyes met those of her husband when the first log over the door was laid. And she sang—though very low—all day from very happiness.

There was only a dozen men, but they worked with a will, and the timbers were ready; and the roof of poles was laid and ready for clapboards long before the day was done. They had eaten an excellent dinner, cooked in kettles they meant to tell "their women" about, and eaten from plates which Bob's wife said her grandmother had owned.

They helped Bob with the stable when the house was done and at dark they said "Good night," and shouldered their axes and tramped through the woods. Bob knelt down by his wife that night and put his arm about her and almost prayed—because in the gloom of the silent woods that unmade house looked like a home.

How wonderful it was in the following day when Bob rived the clapboards and spread them on and weighted them down against the force of a storm and hewed the timbers for the floors and "chinked" the cracks in the walls and swung a door for her! How wonderful it was when Bob's wife brought in her things and chose the corner for her cookstove and spread her treasures as fast as the floor was made! How wonderful it was when the house was completed and they sat one Sabbath morning and knew that God had given them all they wanted in the world!

This was thirty years ago. Bob has come to be called Old Bob, and the house the pioneers built for them that far-away day had come to be much too small, even with the additions time and ability had given to it. And here was the new house, ready and waiting. The carpenters had gone, the lathers and plasterers had taken their tools away, the painters had vanished. And Bob and his wife might move up into the new house whenever they wanted. Inded, Betty, the youngest girl—and the only one left at home—declared the moving was done. Certainly carpets were down in every room in the new house—most of them "boughten" carpets, though Bob's wife had insisted she wanted rag carpets upstairs and in the bedrooms, and the homely but substantial "hit-and-miss" of her hand loom had been used there.

Certainly there was new furniture—fresh from town, with swinging mirrors on the bureaus, and wire mattresses on the beds. Certainly there was an organ in one room and place for a piano in another and a big, high clock that chimed stood on the marble mantel.

But Bob and his wife stood about down there by the old house, not talking much, but just looking across the creek, and both thinking.

"The wagon stood right about here when I was notching the logs," said Bob, stepping it off and looking about in an effort to reconstruct that forest picture.

"And I sat here on a sheepskin that you had spread over a log," said Bob's wife, finding her place in the picture.

"And all that meadowland was one deep swamp," said Bob; "and back here on the hill was woods, and the road runs right where I never thought it could run at the beginning, but that was because the woods were here. Now there isn't an acre of timber on the quarter section."

"And when they got the new house up I hung our curtains at the windows," said Bob's wife.

"Yes," said Bob, "curtains that you had woven on your mother's loom; and you had rugs for the floor and comforts for the bed and all sorts of things for the kitchen—though I don't see how you contrived them."

They had gone to the door of the old house and were looking in. At the place where the fireplace used to burn they let their fancy run, and there was no modern stove with its unpoetic hearth.

"Dan's cradle stood right over there," said Bob's wife, and she almost started forward to rock it—for the mother instinct welled up again with the thrill of her youth.

"And little Letty's coffin stood right here," said Bob, as he drew again the somber picture of that earlier day.

"And here stood Ellen when she married her man," said Bob's wife, retreating a handbreadth may be, for even in the gathering gloom she felt the displacing effect of that daughter's aggrandizement.

"And there by the stump of the wild cherry tree George told me he wouldn't do it," said Bob. And through the pain of the reflection struck the sense of satisfaction, for George came back one time, and placed himself without reserve under the dominion of his father.

So they stood there as the stars came out, these two old people, shutting their eyes to the details of to-day, and trying to see no more than the gracious sweep of a golden morning. They went over the times when the orchard was planted, the trees being carried across the woods, and held by her while Bob packed earth about their tender roots, and blessed them with honest hopes of his labor.

They remembered the time when they dug the well, and how long it took them to learn that the water was better than that from the spring. They erased the big barns from the present picture and remembered the shelter of poles and straw and earth that made their stock all comfortable in those distant winters. They spoke of this and that addition to the first log house, but they kept its outlines in their mind. From this window they used to hear the wolves. From that they saw Andrew ride home from the war, one arm in a sling. Through this door came the first preacher who blessed the neighborhood. And through that trooped for a score of blessed years the sun-browned feet of growing childhood.

They followed the course of the years, in which that frost had melted away, and saw the widening sweep of their tillable land and the growing barns and the flocks and herds, and the manifold wealth of the prosperous farmer. Then they turned to the new house. However loving and neighborly the hands that had helped at "the raising," they knew it was a service different from that of the rough-looking men who came in the gloom of early morning with axes on their shoulders and called a bashful "Hello!" All the neighbors had come, it is true, and numbers of women had come over at noon to help "Bob's folks" with the dinner—though there was little need of that now when vigorous Betty had charge of the work, and her mother need really do nothing—though she was busy constantly.

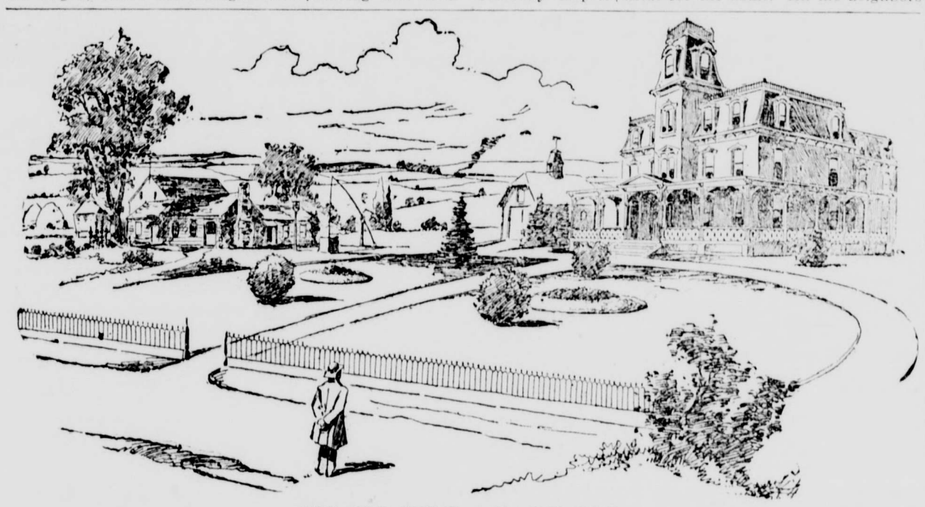
The timbers had been hauled home from the modern sawmills, and were lying ready to hand. The earth was digged up for a mighty cellar. Foundation rocks lay all about the spaces set aside for the home. All the neighbors were there, but a boss carpenter had charge of the work, and he regarded the presence of the neighbors as something of an intrusion. He understood they meant well and intended it as an expression of kindliness for Bob and his family, but men not bred to the carpenter's trade were less of help than they might be, anyway.

The frame house was "raised" and the neighbors had gone. The carpenters had completed it, the lathers and the plasterers and the painters had gone away. There had been a whole spring full of preparation and there stood Bob—old Bob—and his wife at the threshold of the old house, looking up at the new.

It was all they had dreamed—and much more. It was taller and finer and fuller of ornament than they had ever planned. It had furnishings not the wildest fancy could have provided in the old days. It had ornaments rare enough for kings and chairs too sumptuous to sit upon. It was a palace!

They had moved from the old house up into the new. They had taken everything along. Bob expected to use the log cabin as a toolhouse. They had left nothing behind. And yet they missed something as they went into the newer place. They tried to conjure up that spirit of perfect proprietorship, that sense of dominion with which they entered the cabin in the dusk of the first evening. They tried to realize this later and more difficult conquest of difficulty. But they could not. And they sat in the chairs and slept on the beds and ate at a table with an unreasoning and uncomfortable sense of loss.

In the new house Bob and his wife were away from home.—Chicago Chronicle.



THE OLD HOUSE AND THE NEW.

### The Tomato Sausage.

The newest market novelty is the tomato sausage. It is made in a domestic way at Portland; it is a delicate pinkish white and tastes of sage and ripe tomatoes. It has made quite a hit in that city and surrounding towns.

### An Old and Large Tree.

There is a lime tree at Neustadt, Wurtemburg, which is said to be the largest in Europe. It is over 1,000 years old.

### Weight of the Penny.

Henry III. of England ordained that the English penny should equal the weight of thirty-two grains of wheat.

The presidential candidate
Doth now seem small beside
The pitcher for the baseball nine,
Who is the city's pride.
—Baltimore News.

When it begins to get real summery hot, can't we manage to have the weather man arrested for scorching?—Philadelphia North American.

Briggs—Does your wife laugh when you tell her a funny story? Braggs—Oh, yes. I always tell her beforehand that it is funny.—Indianapolis Journal.

She—Do you know anything worse than a man taking a kiss without asking for it? He—I do. "What, for instance?" "Asking for it without taking it."

Mrs. Winks—I don't see how you could afford to pay $100 for a wheel, Mr. Winks—I couldn't. That's why I have got to pay $105 for it.—Somerville Journal.

Tommy—Paw, what is a designing villain? Mr. Figg—Oh, the description would apply to one of these poster artists about as well as anything.—Indianapolis Journal.

Sweet is the summer breeze that goes
To gladden toiling man—
Especially the one that flows
From an electric fan.
—Washington Star.

She—I would not marry you if I were to live to be a hundred years old. He—Well, I should say you wouldn't, if I had anything to say in the matter.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Look here, Bawl Barings, I've a proposition to make." "What is it, Noopops?" "You stop talking about your bicycle and I'll not say another word about my smart baby."—Truth.

Justice—You are charged with stealing Colonel Julep's chickens. Have you any witnesses? Uncle Moses—I heb not. I don't steal chickens befo' witnesses.—Amusing Journal.

Young Husband—Are you in favor of free silver or the gold standard, my love? Young wife—Oh, I don't care, my dear, so long as you have plenty of it.—Philadelphia North American.

"Say, Dobbs, all your family are away; what do you keep your alarm clock going for?" "I want to wake up every hour and realize that I don't have to walk the baby."—Chicago Record.

"We cannot find a place to go this summer." "What's the trouble?" "We want a summer resort from which we won't have to write home that we sleep under blankets."—Chicago Record.

"Mamma, were those stories Uncle George was telling us about the big fishes he caught fairy stories?" "I don't know, my child; I wasn't listening, but I imagine they were."—Brooklyn Life.

Edith and Mabel had just put their dollies in their little crib. Said Edith, with a sigh of relief, "There, I'm thankful we've got the children to bed. We shall have a little peace now."—Boston Transcript.

Wheeler—I see by the papers that a Chicago bicycler was held up by two men. Sprocket (feeling if the court plaster was in place on his face—I wish to gracious it had been me!—Yonkers Statesman.

Rugby—Our landlady is one of the most expert calculators in town. Wilkins—Is she? Rugby—Yep. We had beans for dinner to-day, and she asked me how many I would have.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

George—How do you like it, Cora? Cora—It's perfectly lovely. But what do they have all these policemen at the game for? Oh, I know; it is to keep the men from stealing bases.—Somerville Journal.

"It is the intention to collect about $11,000 for Pittsburg's Fourth of July celebration this year," remarked the Horse Editor. "Ah," replied the Snake Editor, "Money to burn!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"How is Jenny See getting along with her bicycle lessons?" "Oh, nicely," replied the young enthuslast. "She has only taken six now, and, do you know, I never saw any one fall off a wheel so gracefully!"—Buffalo Times.

Jilson—Is Jubbs sick or traveling? Jabson—Neither. What makes you think so? Jilson—I've been looking out of the window the last ten minutes and I haven't seen him playing a hose on his lawn.—Roxbury Gazette.

Clear Case.—"Do you ride a wheel?" asked the eldest of the doctors on the Insanity Commission. "Yep," answered the subject. "What make?" "I never noticed." The verdict was unanimous—dementia.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reginald—Time brings about some odd changes, doesn't it? Harold—I should say it did. Look at the matter of costumes. Why, when we played tennis, we turned our trousers up at the bottom, and now that we play golf we turn our stockings down from the top.—Woonsocket Reporter.

"If this Misther Hanna gets to be the great man he promises now," said Mr. Dolan, "there'll be twice the number av babies named afther him as is named afther most celebrities." "Oi see no rayson fur it," replied Mrs. Dolan. "It's plain as day, though. He's naturally qualified fur the distinction. They kin name all the b'y babies 'Mark' an all the girl babies 'Hanna,' an' there y'are."—Washington Star.

## RELICS OF ROMAN OCCUPATION

### Interesting Finds in the Excavations at Silchester, in England.

The result of last summer's labors in the excavation of the Roman city of Silchester—about ten miles to the southwest of Reading—may be seen in the rooms of the Society of Antiquarians, under whose auspices the work is carried on. The committee has been systematically engaged with this labor for six successive seasons, none of which has been more fruitful than the last as regards both the structural restoration of the city and individual finds.

About half the area—100 acres—within the walls—has been thoroughly explored, but it is anticipated that several more years' work will be required before the Romano-British city can be regarded as completely disclosed. An expenditure of at least £5,000 a year is needed for the work, which in some respects is of unequaled archaeological and historic interest, as nowhere else have so many houses, temples and public buildings of the period been discovered, and no other place has yielded a forum or a Christian church, and with some justice the committee claims that the exploration of Silchester is the beginning of the history of the civil occupation of Britain by the Romans.

The excavations last year were begun on May 7, and continued with no break, except for harvest, until the middle of October. An area of about three and one-half acres was examined, on which were two insulae (XIII. and XIV.), of which insula XIII. was clearly shown to have been occupied by the dyers, who, according to previous discoveries, worked in this portion of the city.

The real interest was centered in insula XIV., which was almost entirely covered by the foundations of two large and important houses. The western house of the two was of the courtyard type, but different from others of the kind in having the fourth side, which is usually open or nearly closed by a wall, covered by a range of large chambers with mosaic floors, some of the mosaics being of large size and good workmanship and in such good condition that three out of four were taken up and properly mounted for future exhibition at the Reading museum.

The eastern house also disclosed remarkable examples of beautiful mosaic pavements and rich panels for the walls.

Another pavement was interesting, both on account of the coarse workmanship, indicating a late date, and also for the pattern, which marked the position of the table and couches in the triclinium, of which it formed the floor. The most remarkable feature, however, in this house was the small chapel containing the base of a detached shrine for the household gods, a feature not hitherto found at Silchester.

One of the most interesting discoveries was that of a block of wood through which passed two large and perfect lead pipes, while the chase for another was cut in front. This arrangement, it has now been ascertained, represented when complete the force pump, described by Vitruvius as the "machina ctesibica." This is believed to be the first example of Roman hydraulic machinery discovered in Britain.

The most beautiful of the finds is a small pillar-molded bowl of deep sapphire blue streaked with white and yellow spots, which fortunately has been perfectly restored. No other complete example of this kind of imported glass has hitherto been found in this country.—London Times.

### Saluting the Flag.

Coffee is now served out, and for fifteen minutes the sailors sit and sip it before beginning the morning work of scrubbing decks and cleaning ship. This work should be finished by five minutes to 8, when the bugle sounds the first call for colors. Upon which the quartermaster bends on the flag to the halyards of the flagstaff at the stern, and a signal boy does the same with the "jack" at the bow, and both stand ready to hoist them at 8 o'clock. A little period of waiting follows, and then 8 o'clock is reported by an orderly to the officer of the deck, who sends the orderly to report it to the captain. Presently the orderly returns and reports:

"The captain says, 'Make it,' sir."

Thereupon the officer of the deck orders:

"Sound off!"

Then ring out the clear, majestic notes of the salute to the flag, while all the men about the deck face it as it soars with dignity aloft and floats out to the morning breeze; officers and men touching their caps in reverential salute as it comes to rest and the music dies away in long, full notes.—St. Nicholas.

### A Large Band.

The largest British regimental band is that of the Royal artillery at Woolwich, while the finest is generally allowed to be the band of the Coldstream guards. The Belgian Guides' regiment numbers more than 100 members. The great continental powers recognize the military band as an essential adjunct of every regiment. In Austria and Spain it is said that they frequently number as many as eighty performers, and forty is a common number in Russia, Italy and Belgium. England is still the only country which has adopted a systematic government method of educating her military bandsmen and bandmasters.

Professor in English (to young man)—How would you punctuate the following: "The beautiful girl, for such she was, was passing down the street." Student—I think, professor, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl.—Woonsocket Reporter.

A man never loves a woman less than when she is engaged in church work.

### Homemade Potato Sprayer.

The sprayer illustrated herewith is inexpensive and easily made. First, a heavy iron rod about 1¼ inches thick and 6½ feet long must be procured for an axle. This may be taken from an old grain drill, or elsewhere, and adapted to the present use. For wheels, take those of the hay-rake, as a high wheel makes the flow stronger. The shafts should be about eight feet long. They are bolted to the axle, five feet apart, and fastened securely, that the rod may not turn. Two pieces of wood, three by three inches and three and one-half feet long, are bolted across the shafts 12 or 15 inches apart, one of them being placed a trifle back of the axle, and the other farther in front of it. The singletree is attached to a third crosspiece farther forward. Two more pieces, two by six inches and two feet long, are bolted edgewise across the 3x3-inch pieces, two feet apart. These pieces are hollowed out at the top so that a barrel will rest on them securely. Two stopcocks are inserted into the barrel opposite the bung, and two pieces of hose six feet long, terminating in a fine spray nozzle, attached to them. The bunghole is turned upward and a funnel used in filling it. The horse walks between the rows of potatoes, the man following and holding a nozzle in each hand above the row, on either side. When turning at the end of a row, the hose may be laid across the barrel to stop the flow. The pressure of the liquid in the barrel, if well elevated, is sufficient to produce a steady flow, and the jolting of the machine will keep the paris green in solution. With a sprayer of this kind one person can easily spray ten acres of potatoes in a day.—American Agriculturist.

DEVICE FOR SPRAYING POTATOES.

### The Nooning Time.

In the longest days of the year, and when on the farm the hardest work of the year has to be done, there should be generally a longer rest at noon than is usually taken. The early morning and toward evening are the most comfortable times to work out of doors. But with a day nearly, or quite, fifteen hours long, there must be a considerable resting place in the middle of the day if health is to be preserved. The noon dinner may take half an hour or more, but after that should be a rest of a full hour or two, and if part of that time be spent in sleep both body and brain will be refreshed. Few know how great is the dependence of the nerves on sleep for their continuance in vigorous health. A noonday rest of not less than two hours will enable more work to be done than can be secured without it. If storms threaten when crops have to be secured the noon rest may be omitted, for in such case when rain comes there will be longer opportunities for resting and even for sleeping than will be desirable.

### Selling Young Pigs.

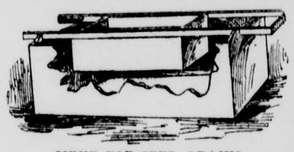
There is always profit in breeding pigs, providing the breeder is not too greedy, and is willing to sell his stock at reasonable rates. Live and let live should always be the rule. In nothing is this more true than in the breeding and sale of stock. It is very easy to get a surplus of stock greater than can be either kept or fattened with profit. As the pigs grow older it costs more to produce a pound additional growth, and what is worse, this extra weight is not worth so much per pound as is that of the smaller pig. The sow pigs may be worth more as they grow older if set to breeding, but the farmer who breeds pigs largely to sell while young does not wait for the sows to get to breeding age before disposing of them. He leaves some of the profit to the purchaser of his stock, as every stock seller ought to do. If no one did this the race of buyers would quickly run out, and then the grower of young pigs would be worse off than ever.

### By Products of the Dairy.

Almost all great manufacturing enterprises now derive a great part of their profits from the careful saving and use of by products that were formerly wasted. It is much the same with the dairy. There is no large margin of profit in making butter and cheese at present prices, and the question how to dispose of the by products left after these are made usually decides whether the result shall be on the loss or on the profit side. Making curd cheese without rennet from the skim milk is a profitable way to use it where a near market can be had for it. Almost every city or village would dispose of a large quantity every day if it were placed on market. Besides this, feeding skim milk to fowls, to pigs and to the cows are good ways to dispose of it. Which will be most profitable must depend on circumstances.

### Removing Foul Seeds from Grain.

As long as it remains true that as a man sows, so shall he reap, it behooves him to get all foul weed seed out of his seed grain. Some practice "swimming" it out, but the heaviest seeds will not float—only the seed pods of weeds and the lighter stuff. Better sift the wild seed out, and the illustration shows how to do it easily and quickly. Removable wire mesh bottoms may be used and thus a choice made in the size of mesh to use with any particular grain or beans, peas, etc. It will pay to use a mesh coarse enough to permit all small and inferior kernels of grain to fall through with the weed seed. Then only the best and most vigorous kernels will be sowed. Such selection of the best seed year after year will bring up the quality of the grain wonderfully.—Farm and Home.



SIEVE FOR SEED GRAINS.

### Watering Horses at Work.

It used to be the rule to keep horses from drinking at high noon or night after they had been working through the forenoon or afternoon, until they had eaten their feed and had cooled down. This was considered necessary in order to prevent injury from taking cold water while the system is heated. But this is cruel to the horses, as they cannot eat what they should if they are parched with thirst. The better way is to give each horse in the middle of the forenoon a pail of water into which a small quantity of oatmeal has been stirred. This will refresh and invigorate the horse without doing any injury, and will prevent him from being injured by drinking freely at noontime. The drink being nourishing, rallies the strength and enables the animal to do a greater amount of work without failure.

### Killing Rose Slugs with Hot Water.

It is very slow and difficult work thinning off the rose and pear slugs when they are found on pear and grape leaves. Not many people know that they can be easily killed by drenching the leaves with water heated to 130 to 140 degrees. This is death to nearly all kinds of bugs, and the water can be applied 10 to 20 degrees hotter than this without injuring the leaves either of the pear or grape vine. If the water is applied by spraying, it should be some hotter than is required, so that it may reach the slugs at the temperature that is surely fatal to them. Very cold water or that which has had ice dissolved in it will kill the rose slugs if dashed violently against them, but it knocks off many more, and they are soon found at their work again.

### Beets as Green Food for Pigs.

No other kind of root is so greedily eaten by pigs as the beet. It may not have so much nutrition as the potato, but what it has is sweet, and therefore is palatable. Even the fattening hogs will eat some beets every day, and should have them. But their best use is as green feed for sows that are giving milk. It will increase the quantity greatly, but it will need some grain feed with it to keep the sow thus fed from losing flesh too rapidly. It is expected, of course, that the sow will grow poor while suckling her young, but if this goes too far her value as a breeder is lessened, and the next litter of pigs will be deficient in number, or in vigor and size.

### Bagging Grapes.

Not so much is written now as used to be about bagging grapes to keep them from insect enemies or fungous diseases. The object is much better accomplished by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. The bags required a good deal of labor to apply, and at the low rate that grapes have lately sold for, it did not pay. Besides, it was found that the protection made the grape skins more tender, so that they were less prepared for long transportation or for long keeping. Bagging grapes is still practiced by amateurs, but it is a practice likely to be confined to them.

### Dairy Notes.

The cow should have all the food that she will assimilate.

A cow that is heated and worried will not milk well and her milk will not make good butter.

You cannot feed a scrub calf into a good one, but you can easily stint a well-bred calf into a scrub.

To make the very best profit the dairyman must own the best land, keep the best cows and give them the best treatment.

Not every farmer can feed his cows a wide ration, because it is sometimes too costly to be available; but whatever the feed there should be plenty of it, and it should be accompanied by plenty of water.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.....1896


### How to Ship Honey.

Wm. Muth Rasmussen, Secretary of the Inyo Bee-keepers' Association gives the following rules of the North American Association for grading and packing honey:

Fancy—All sections to be well filled, combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides, both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stains or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next to the wood.

No. 1—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white", "No. 1 dark", etc.

Honey that is perfect except not water white can be graded "extra C" and "second grade C." Don't grade or mark anything No. 2 or 3; the name hurts the sale.

Dealers are expected to quote only those grades and classifications to be found in their market.

Be sure to put papers in bottom of case—not old newspapers but clean wrapping paper—and when honey is packed cover with same.

Don't nail cover down tight until you are ready to ship. Some buyer may want to examine it.

Don't put on with big nails.

Don't put in any sections of uncapped honey; it may ruin the whole case.

Don't pack any honey to sell that you would be ashamed to show were the buyer present. The whole case will sell according to quality of poorest honey it contains.

Be sure and have the case faced with the most perfect sections of the grade it contains. Honey is generally retailed from original shipping case and the appearance is its best advertisement.

Buyer will pay more for a case of honey of standard grade, than when packed without regard to grading.

If all bee-keeprs would pay strict attention to the above rules, and pack their honey accordingly, they would be prepared to quote prices so that any buyer in the United States would understand the quality of the honey offered for sale, and if it was packed honestly we would soon have a reputation, and a more secure hold on the honey consuming public than at present.

### Mojave Mines.

The Enterprise is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Aug. Quitzow, who recently visited the mines at Mojave in company with Messrs. Will and Frank Putnam.

Mr. Quitzow, who is a mining attorney, and who has also had considerable experience in mining, said they made several mining locations on what appeared to be favorable lodes of mineral.

The Murry and Putnam mine, as far as their developments show, promises quite well; the lode is increasing in size as ... sink from the surface, and if present indications continue they will have a valuable mine in time: they have also more valuable locations in adjacent hills, all of which show well at point of discovery.

Mr. Quitzow says further that he met "Dr." Newman at his camp in the next canyon, and found him a courteous gentleman with an eye to business. The "Doctor" and Mr. Wilson have made many locations and will no doubt succeed in showing up some valuable properties, but at present there has been too little work done upon these locations to determine their value.

The Baron mine in which our friends, John Renz and John Ellis are interested, about four miles southwest of Murry's camp, is a wonderfully rich property. This lode is about 250 feet wide, running 1500 feet in a northerly direction through the entire claim. The mine shows for itself on the surface, nature having thrown up and exposed to the the eyesight near a million tons of ore, any part of which upon examination shews free gold. This property is under contract of a mill, which will be erected as soon as the proper mode of treating the ores from the lode has been ascertained and the question of water has been fully determined. Water and fuel are very scarce, the want of which may retard the development of these desert mines; still with grit and enterprise these obstacles may be overcome and the face of the country changed.—*Porterville Enterprise.*

### Map of The Sierras.

The Sierra Club of San Francisco has revised and republished for sale its lithographed map of the Sierra Nevada mountains in Central California. Its size is 38x39 inches and it includes the southern part of Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa counties, the eastern portions of Madera, Fresno and Tulare counties, including Sequoia and General Grant Parks, the western portions of Mono and Inyo counties, Yosemite Valley, Hetchy-Hetchy Valley, the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, the Kings River Canyon, Tehipitee Valley, and the Kern River Canyon. Separate enlarged detail diagrams of Yosemite and Hetchy Hetchy are also lithographed on the same sheet. This map has been compiled from all published sources, including the latest U. S. Geological surveys, and the county maps; and also in the higher regions, or those which are still officially unsurveyed, from the personal observations and explorations of members of the Sierra Club. Being designed to serve as a practical guide for residents of the valley towns and foothills, as well as for other travelers, particular care has been taken to exhibit with clearness and accuracy all roads, trails, bridges, fords and meadows, and the position and height of peaks, lakes and other objects of interest. This map is the first practically complete and accurate map of the high Sierras of California ever published. The map is for sale at Hartwell, Mitchell & Willis, 107 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Sale of Privileges.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASS'N. Independence, Cal., Aug. 25, 1896.

Sealed bids for Pool, Bar, and Ball privileges of the 19th Annual Fair of the 18th District Agricultural Association, to be held at Independence, Cal., October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1896 will be received by the Secretary on or before Sept., 30th, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. F. WILLIS, Secretary.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 705.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. August 26, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1896, viz: Charles Walter, for the S ½ of S W ¼ Sec. 22, N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jarius D. Mairs, Michael C. Muldoon, Joseph Seely and William T. Bonney, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 4th day of August, 1896, an assessment (No. 3,) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the secretary at his office on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of September, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 24th day of October, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Dated, Aug. 4, 1896.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, June 23, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBRESHUTZ, Receiver.

SOUTH AND EAST.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 33.

The W ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 11, all of Sections 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 28, RANGE 34.

The W ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ and fractional W ½ of Section 19, the S W ¼ of Section 29, and all of 33.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 33.

The N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 17, the S W ¼ N W ¼ and S ½ of 21, the N E ¼ of 27.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 35.

The S ½ of Section 13, the S ½ S W ¼ and S ½ S E of 15, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of 17, all of fractional 19, the N W ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ N E ¼, the N W ¼, the N E ¼ S E ¼, the N ½ S W ¼ and S W ¼ S W ¼ of Section 21, all of 23, 25, 27 and 29, fractional 31, the N ½ N E ¼, the S E ¼ N E ¼, the E ½ S E ¼ and W ½ of 33, all of 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 36.

All of Section 21, the S ½ S E ¼ and S ½ S W ¼ of 23, all of 25, 27, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 29, RANGE 37.

The S W ¼ of Section 29, all of 31, the S ½ N E ¼, the S ½ N W ¼ and S ½ of Section 33.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 34.

All of Sections 1, 3, 7, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 35.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, the W ½ N E ¼, the S W ¼ S E ¼ and W ½ of 9, all of 11, 13, 15, 17, fc'l 19, fc'l 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, fc'l 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 30, RANGE 36.

All of fractional Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, all of 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 33.

The S W ¼ of Section 5, all of fractional 7, the S ½ of 23, all of 25, 29.

TOWNSHIP 31, RANGE 34.

The S ½ of Section 23, all of fractional 25 and 27, the S E ¼ of 29, all of fractional 31 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 32, RANGE 34.

All of fractional Sections 1 and 3, all of 11 and 13.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.


## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENDE, CAL., June 24 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1281 linear feet of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead, with surface ground 594.7 feet in width on the West end, and on the East end 777.2 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lots Number 37 and 45 in Township 19 South, Range 40 and 41 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lots Nos. 37 and 45 being as follows:

**Survey of the Lode Line. Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 3 Post marked L. C. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft high) for the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. Whence bears N. 59° E. 537 links distance a mound of stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 20° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. in depth with drifts &c. at the bottom. Thence Var. 15° 10' East. S. 39° W. 5.27 chs. 347.82 To intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S. R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E., and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) 6.09 chs. 401 9-10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This being the point where the notice of location was posted, whence bears S. 75° E. 19 links distant the center of an old incline some 300 feet in depth. S. 25° W. 91 links distant center of blacksmith shop, 10 x 12 building. S. 32½° W. 490 links distant center of stable 12 x 16 building. Thence S. 68° degrees W. 13.32 chs. 879 1-10ft. To a 3 x 4 x 3 post marded Last Chance L. L. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2, (4ft. base, 2ft. high.)

**Survey of the Boundaries Last Chance Mine No 2.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. N. E. C. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) This last for the North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2; whence bears N. 56½° E. 111.0 chs. distant to a mound of stone claimed as the original North east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence Variation 15° 10' E. on South boundary S. 39° W. 3.73 chs. 213.2 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance E. B. No. 2 U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears S. 13½° E. 40 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original East boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. N. 75½° W. 640 links distant a shaft. N 78½° W. 770 links distant a shaft. S. 69° W. 2.51 chs 165.7 ft. to intersection with range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty East, and Township Nineteen South, of Range 41 East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No. 2 x T. 19 S., R. 40 E., T. 19 S., R. 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) 15.48 chs. 1021.7 10 ft. ascending L about 10° to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears S. 75° E. 194 links distant a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original South east corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2. Thence on West boundary N. 9½° W. 3.89 chs. descending L about 20° to a wagon road. 4.36 chs. 287.8 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance L. L. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West end of the lode line, Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) 5.50 chs. to bed of canyon. 7.21 chs to bed of canyon. 9.01 chs. 594.7 to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the South-west corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft. base, 2ft. high.) whence bears N. 51½° W. 1822 links distant a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No. 2, being the West end of the lode line Eureka Quartz Mine. Thence on North boundry N. 69½° E. 10.44 chs descending L about 10° to a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 11.22 chs 740.9 to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked L. C. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone for the West boundary of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2ft. high.) Thence N. 39° E. 4.15 chs. to a wagon road and west side of wash. 4.97 chs. 328.02 ft to intersection with Range line running between Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty and Township Nineteen South, of Range Forty-one East, of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, where I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked Last Chance Mine No 2 x T 19 S., R 40 E., T 19 S. R 41 E. in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base 2ft high.) 6.15 chs to East side of wash. 8.75 chs. 577.5 10 ft to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. IV U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the Northwest corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 (4ft base, 2 ft high.) whence bears N. 17½° W. 860 links distant the ¼ sec. corner between sec. 13, T. 19 S., R 40 E. and sec. 18, T. 19 S., R 41 E., M. D. B. & M. Thence S. 9½° E. 5.63 chs 371.6 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. L. L. No. I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft high.) built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 39° E. 537 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the East end of the lode line Last Chance Mine No. 2. S. 20° W. 488 links distant center of incline shaft 400 ft. deep with drifts &c at bottom. 5.6 chs to wagon road. 11.70 chs. 772 2 to place of beginning

Containing 16.88 acres

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the South west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with lode Line No 2. Eureka Quartz Mine.**

Thence Variation 15° 10' E. N. 30° W. 5.57 chs. 367.6 ft. to a point, thence N. 69° W. 13.18 chs. 869.6 ft to a stake marked Eureka Lode Line No 2 set in a small mound of stone

**Survey of Transverse Line Connecting the North west Corner of Last Chance Mine No 2 with the 1 4 Sec Corner, between Section 13, T. 19 S., R 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R 41 E M. D M**

Beginning at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked L. C. N. W. C. N. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original mound of stone built to mark the North-west corner of the Last Chance Mine No 2 (4 ft. base, 2 ft high.) Thence Var. 15° 10' E. N. 17½° W. 8.06 chs. 532.0 ft. to a mound of stone on ¼ section between Section 13, T. 19 S., R. 40 E., M. D. M. and Section 18, T. 19 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

Magnetic variation 15° 10' containing 16.88 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C. Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Last Chance Mine No. 2, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 25th
" .....February 22d
" .....March 28th
" .....April 25th
" .....May 23d
" .....June 20th
" .....July 18th
" .....August 22d
" .....September 19th
" .....October 17th
" .....November 14th
" .....December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free


## Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 24, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that David C. Lane, whose post-office address is Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1412.4 linear feet of the South West Mine, mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and lead with surface ground 42½ feet in width on the West end and on the East end 592 feet in width, situated in Coso Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number 46 in Township 19 South, Range 40 East of Mount Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46 being as follows:—

**Survey of South west Mine Lode Line.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. II. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South-west Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. Thence Variation 15 deg. 10 min. E. S. 70¼ deg. W. .56 chs. 3.93 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. P. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This is where the original mound was built, on which the notice of location was placed; whence bears S. 45 deg. E. 72 links distant the S. W. cor. of a shaft 5 x 6 and 200 feet deep. S. 28 deg E. 67 links distant the N. W. corner of blacksmith shop. 80. S. 24 deg. E. x 16 f. S. 65 W. S. 73¼ deg. W. 268 links distant an open cut 4 x 18. Thence .10 chs. to bed of canyon. S 76 deg. W. 5.49 chs. 362.30 ft. ascending L about 25 deg to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. U. S. S. set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 89½ deg. W. 88 links distant entrance to tunnel. N 85½ deg. W. 140 links distant an open cut. S. 8½ deg. W. 220 links distant shaft 10 ft. deep. S. 81½ deg. W. 340 links distant shaft 12 ft deep. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.77 chs. 710.80 ft to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. L. L. No. III U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine.

**Survey of the South West Mine Boundaries.**

Commencing at a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. N. E. cor. No. I U. S. S. and Last Chance S. E. cor. No. I I U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) This was set for the corner common as S. E. corner of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 and N. E. corner No. 1 South West Mine which is the West extention of the Last Chance Mine No. 2, whence bears N. 70 deg. E. 100 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original N. E. cor. of the South West Mine. Thence Ver. 15 deg. 10 min. E. on South boundary. S. 7¼ deg. W. 9.45 chs descending to bed of canyon N. E. & S. W. 10.93 chs 721.4 10 ft. ascending to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. E. B. No. II U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears N. 88¼ deg. E. 127 links distant bed of canyon and 184 links to a mound of stone claimed as the original E. B. of the South West Mine. Thence S. 80 deg. W. 10.10 chs. ascending rough broken ground to bed of canyon. 1095 chs. 722.7 10 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. E. cor. No. III U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4ft. base, 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 67 deg. W. 170 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original S. E. corner of the South West Mine. Thence on West end boundary N. 9¼ deg. W. 40 chs. to bed of canyon. 4.55 chs. 300 ft. to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. II U. S. S. set (to mark the West end of the lode line) in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base & 2 ft. high,) whence bears S. 80 deg. W. 6 links distant a mound of stone claimed as the original West end of the lode line South West Mine. 7.47 chs. 493.0 feet to a mound of stone claimed as the original S. W. corner of the South West Mine, in which I set a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. (mound 4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) Thence on North boundary. N. 76½ deg. E. 10.70 chs. 706.2 10 ft. descending rough broken ground to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. W. B. No. V U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft. base, 2 ft. high.) whence bears N. 6¼ deg. E. 113 links distant mound of stone claimed as the original W. B. of the South West Mine. Thence N. 68½ deg. E. 5.20 chs. descending to bed of canyon. 11.34 chs. 748 4-10 ft. nearly level to a 3 x 4 x 3 post marked S. W. N. W. cor. No. VI U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone (4 ft base 2 ft high.) whence bears N. 9½ deg. W. 5 links distant a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked Last Chance S. W. cor. No. IV U. S. S. set in a mound of stone claimed as the original mound built to mark the N. W. cor. of the South West Mine. Post in rock and No. 2 at South end of Eureka Q. M. No. 2 bears N. 51 deg. 56 min. W. 18.27 chs. and ¼ sec. cor. between secs. 13 and 18 Tps. 19 S., Rgs. 40 and 41 E. bears N. 36 deg. 23 min. 54 sec. E. 22.89 chs. Thence on East end boundary S. 1½ deg. E. 1.76 chs. to bed of canyon. 3.47 chs to bed of canyon. 4.61 chs. 305.25 ft to a 3 x 4 x 4 post marked S. W. L. L. No. I U. S. S. Last Chance L. L. No. I and S. W. L. L. No. I. This is set in a mound of earth and stone claimed as the original East end of the lode line of the South West Mine and the West end of the Last Chance Mine No. 2 lode line. 5.08 chs. to wagon road. 8.97 chs. 592.0 ft. to place of beginning.

Containing 17.785 acres.

Magnetic variation 15 deg. 10 min. containing 17.785 acres.

THE LOCATION of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Inyo County, California, in Book G of Land, Water and Mining Claims. The adjoining claimants are David C Lane and unknown owners.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said South West Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be bared by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of 60 days, (ten consecutive weeks,) in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND. Register.


## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


## MISCELLANEOUS

### Notice to Voters.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, held on the 10th day of April, 1896, it was ordered that the Clerk of said County make a new and complete Registration of the voters of said County in accordance with the provisions of Section 1094 of the Political Code of the State of California; that said registration commence immediately and continue until eighty five days before the next general election, to wit: to and including AUGUST 9, 1896, when such registeration will cease.

Further notice is hereby given that the affidavits for registeration may be sworn to before any Deputy County Clerk or County Assessor in the different towns and precincts without charge. Affidavits can also be sworn to before any Justice of Peace or Notorary Public. All naturalized citizens who have not been registered before must present papers when applying for registration.

All citizens are notified to apply for registeration at once.

All parties desiring to register can do so with the following named deputies in the various precincts named:

Round Valley—F. P. Blaisdell.
Bishop—J. E. Meroney.
Big Pine—A. K. Eugley.
Fish Springs—Charles Walter.
Independence—Clerk's Office.
Lone Pine—Fred Burkhardt.
Keeler—W. M. Richards.
Darwin—Henry Mettler.
Olancha—Ed. Walker.
Panamint—Richard Decker.
Modock—J. J. Gunn.

D. J. HESSION, County Clerk.

Dated May 22, 1896.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.

*WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.*


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office.


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:20 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:20 a m | 3:40 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles;

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUG. 28.....1896

OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .66⅛ |
| Antimony | 8½ |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅛ |
| Pig lead | 3.65 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14¼c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Burfield, Peter
Bollinger, W. A.
Fuller, Frank
Lawson, A. A.
Rose, Maria
Thorpe, Geo.
Barnes, Mrs. Nancy
Boydstod, Miss Nellie
Herizer, Mr. J.
Montrose, F. N.
Smith, Wm.
Wilcox, Rev. Geo
Relatives of Wm. Treglown.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### MARRIED.

DIAZ—MILLER—At Lone Pine, Aug. 22, 1896, by A. C. Harvey, J. P., Manuel Diaz and Miss Minnie Miller.

Dave Holland went to Keeler Monday.

Pat Keyes is reported very ill in San Francisco.

A. V. Davidson went to San Francisco Tuesday morning.

George Gilliam came down from Fish Springs last Monday.

Arthur Marx came back from San Francisco on Tuesday.

Treasurer Bunney and wife are enjoying a trip to the mountains.

Prof. Whitney, after whom Mt. Whitney was named, died a few days ago.

Rev. T. H. Nicholas left town on Tuesday to attend the Methodist Conference.

The base ball game last Sunday resulted in a victory for the Pintes. Score 20 to 19.

Lafe Gill, of San Diego, brother of Judge Gill, arrived from the lower country Thursday morning.

Marion Devries, of Stockton, Democratic nominee for Congress for this District, is expected here in a short time.

Mrs. Lillie Hawthorne and her son are on a visit from Los Angeles to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke of Lone Pine.

Sealed bids for the sale of Privileges at the coming Fair will be received by the Secretary, Geo. F. Willis, up to and including Sept. 30, 1896.

Mrs. J. C. Stone of Ohio, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California, lectured on Temperance Reform at the Church last Monday evening.

H. Levy is home again after a stay of two weeks at Coso. He is improved in health and would have remained longer had it not been for the heavy rains and wash-outs in that section.

A washout near Candelaria caused the south bound train a delay of three hours last Friday. A cloudburst near Little Lake made the stage road from Keeler to Mojave almost impassable.

The Holiness Band, who have been working earnestly in the northern part of the County for the spiritual welfare of the people, arrived here Tuesday and are conducting meetings at their old camping ground.

A jolly crowd of Big Pine campers were in town two days this week. Among them were Mrs. Gregg, Misses Clara Gregg, Carrie Gregg, Nettie Wallace, Maggie Campbell, Iva Schalton, Mrs. Louis Schalton, Steve Gregg, Wm. Gregg, John Schalton, and Geo. Mitchell.—*Bodie Miner.*

Tuesday evening at the Court House Hon. Marsden Manson, State Road Commissioner, talked on the condition of our County roads. He took us sternly to task for the state in which he found them, declared their roads to be a sure index of the character of a people, and admonished us to make no delay in improving them.

Wells Barnes is in town and states that the prospects of his new mine are, to say the least, very bright. The mine is a mile and a half north of McIver's and the latter has an interest in it. The ledge is from one to three feet wide and can be traced on the surface for several hundred feet. The rock all shows free gold. An assay of the rock was made and went $140 per ton. Three men are working on the claim and have already between 12 and 15 tons of ore on the dump. They intend to make a milling test in about two weeks.

### Eighteenth District Agricultural Association.

INDEPENDENCE, Cal., Aug. 25, 1896.

Meeting called to order, with E. Robinson in the chair.

Present: Directors Robinson, McIver, Shepherd and Rhine. Absent: Cooley and Wells. Credentials of other directors not before the Board.

The following officers were regularly elected for the ensuing year:

President, Bertrand Rhine, P. O. address, Independence.

Secretary—Geo. F. Willis, Independence.

Treasurer—E. Robinson, Independence.

It was decided to hold a Fair on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of October, 1896, at Independence.

The following racing programme was adopted:

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.

1. Indian Pony Race, one mile dash; $10 to first horse, $5 to second. Ten or more to enter; entrance fee, 50 cents. Horses owned by white men barred.

2. Two-year-old Trot, ½ mile; best 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

3. Three-minute class, Trotting, best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $100.

4. Running, ¼ mile dash. Purse, $25.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

5. For horses that have not before started. Trotting; best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $75.

6. Running; ½ mile dash and repeat. Purse, $75.

7. Free-for-all Trot, for horses that have no record better than 2:44; best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

National Trotting Rules govern trotting races. California State Agricultural Association Rules govern running races. Entrance fees 10 per cent of purse. Entries close Sept. 20, 1896. Horses to be named the day preceding the race. Not less than 3 to enter and 2 to start. Any race not filled by Sept. 20th is subject to change by the Board.

The discussion and revision of the Premium List was postponed to the latter part of this week.

### The People vs. McKinleyism.

EDITOR INYO INDEPENDENT—I crave space in which to answer an editorial squib in the *Register* of the 13th, which impugns Bryan's ability to manage the financial affairs of seventy millions of people because he only pays $11 taxes.

Were William J. Bryan such an individual as the Grove Johnson who served us in Congress last year elected upon an anti-railroad platform to become a wet nurse for C. P. Huntington's Funding Bill, he would probably pay more to the assessor.

Furthermore, McKinley, the Sphynx of Canton, will have to pay to Boss Hanna $118,000 more or less before he can rightfully pay any taxes whatever. Mr. *Register* man, hadn't you better drop the tax element in your criticisms of Mr. Bryan?

However, such arguments are quite on a par with those advanced by the gold standard and so-called neutral press all over the country. They have dealt in fallacies for twenty years, some of which I shall try to answer in a few words for the benefit of Inyo readers.

To begin with the gold people state a false premise when they say that gold is a standard of values and talk about two "yardsticks." They know that gold fluctuates; that its value depends upon the law of supply and demand—hence one of their leading authorities, the professor of political economy in Chicago University, has suggested that the price of four or five staples be named at stated periods as a standard of value. We silver men agree with the professor and measure gold by the price of not only five but practically all the commodities. We assert by this measure that gold has unnaturally appreciated by, to honest men, unnatural legislation.

They say that we will work an injustice upon the holder of notes if we make silver a legal tender, by reducing the value of his notes one-half. The fallacy in this is apparant when we cast about among the creditors and ask them would they rather be paid in silver upon which is conferred the legal tender quality or be left without payment, or to try to utilize property obtained by a foreclosure suit and constantly shrinking in value?

"Gold made more valuable by the remonetization of silver." Is wheat made more costly because the poor still have the right to use corn for breadstuffs?

Does it make horses more valuable because a large part of the work formerly done by them is now done by electricity? In short, does an increased demand decrease the price of any article?

"Bi-metallism is a good thing, but we cannot accomplish it alone." Will we be alone with Asia, Mexico and South America with us? An active trade with those countries would be worth far more to us than commerce with Europe, for they take our manufactured articles and return to us raw material, which gives us far the best of the exchange.

"We should use the money used by the most enlightened nations of the earth."

I hold that we are the most enlightened nation on the globe and that we the people of the United States not only have the right but it has become our sacred duty to cut loose from all former party affiliations and in the strength of our liberty reestablish the financial system that served the world since the dawn of civilization, and in so doing we will declare our independence of Europe and establish ourselves as the leading and guardian Nation of the New World in terms more emphatic than by any assertion of the Monroe Doctrine although it be thundered forth from the cannon's mouth.

A SILVER MAN.

C. W. Kyle addressed the people at the Court House, on Thursday evening, from a Republican standpoint. He informs us that free silver silver will kill the nation unless the antidote of a "gold standard" is speedily administered.

### Wonderful Mexican Opals.

"The most marvelous country for opals that I ever saw or heard of," said ex-Assemblyman P. H. Mack of Inyo County last night at the Russ House, as he held a handful of beautiful opals up to view, "is Mexico.

"I have just returned from there and I declare the opals you see everywhere astonish you.

"I am mining for gold in an old river-bed at Guanajuato, a town of 50,000 people, in the State of Guanajuato. The opals are pretty thick there and in the town everybody has them; but it is in the little States of Queretaro and Pueblo just south of me that the opals are most plentiful.

"You get them there of almost all possible sizes, colors and shapes. I brought with me some of the rock containing the opals. The gems are scattered through the rock like garnets in granite, which many people have seen in different parts of the Rocky Mountains.

"The opal-bearing rock is often found in clay or between layers of clay and stone of different kinds, and the rock which bears the opals not infrequently changes to one great piece of opal.

"Nearly every Mexican you see has opals for sale. He will go down in his pockets and fish out a lot of them. He keeps them usually in little squares of dark or bluish paper known as jeweler's paper, the same as jewelers use for different kinds of gems. The reason is that this paper makes the gems show up better on account of its dark back ground.

"The opals are so cheap in some places that sometimes you can buy a very good one for as low as 50 cents. It depends, of course, on the place and the plentifulness of the opals.

"But if it is near the railroad you must look out, for the natives have set to counterfeiting the opals. They make them out of artistically colored glass, and unless you notice closely you are liable to get one of these glass opals under the impression that you have got a genuine jewel. Along the railroad, too, they sell more inferior opals than in the interior.

"Though nearly every Mexican you meet has opals, you will never see the natives wear any. They are superstitious about them, as they are in other countries.

"A native that is so poor as to think $5 a small fortune will oftentimes have enough opals in his possession to net $25 to $50 if he had them in this country. Besides this he always knows where he can go and get a lot more at what to us would be a mere bagatelle.

"The opals I have I brought up to give away to friends and to children that I know. Some in the collection are quite valuable. There are a number of water opals among them, and they are especially beautiful when fixed in a neat gold setting. Many of the others are quite valuable too, for some of the opals have a good deal of fire in them.

"I want to say that the Mexicans in these curious mining regions do not look with favor on the movement here of free silver. Since the Mexican Government has established free silver coinage the people have been buying just as little as they could help of the things we have. The reason is they have to pay double rates, and the result is that manufactories of different kinds are springing up in Mexico to supply home demands. There is one company that has come in there and is putting in a plant costing $1,000,000. The people there believe if the people in the United States have free silver it will tend to stop manufacturing there. As it is, they want to develop their own resources, keeping their money at home.

"But as to these opals. They are so plentiful that in many parts they are looked upon as of little value. They wouldn't be of much value if they were unable to sell them. As it is, the tourists and travelers of various kinds are their best customers. Scarcely a man goes to Mexico now that does not bring back a lot of these pretty gems with them."

Mr. Mack, who has large mining interests at Guanaajuato, is here on a business trip in reference to his mines. He considers Mexico a country of fabulous wealth and says it offers magnificent inducements for gold and silver mining.

### Another Big Wash Out

This is indeed a season of washouts. Last week Conductor Epstine telegraphed from Benton to Al. Stock at Mound House as follows:

Big washout on your ranch at Big Pine.

Stock telegraphed the following from Mound House to Epstine:

Wire me immediately extent of damages.

To which Mr. Epstine replied:

As the train was winding its weary way over the classic and picturesqe sand dunes peculiar to your ranch at Big Pine one of the passengers shouted, "Look at the washout on Stock's ranch!" All hands rushed to that side of the car, and, lo and behold! the clothes lines were swaying under the burden of a big day's washing. Hence the alarm: Wash out on Stock's ranch. Damage slight. 71; collect $1.37.

Mr. Stock's feelings can be imagined, but never described.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

### The Four Year Term.

J. Charles Jones, Assistant District Attorney of Sacramento county, and formerly District Attorney, is visiting Los Angeles. In conversation this morning with reference to the expected decision of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the county government act relative to the four-year term of office, he said that when he passed through San Francisco a few days ago, he received information that led him to believe that the decision may be expected any day. From the information he received Mr. Jones says that he will not be surprised if the court knocks out the four years' term.—*L. A. Express.*

Miss Ada Lewis, who has been spending the summer with her mother and Inyo friends, left for San Francisco yesterday.

### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To the People of Inyo County.

YIELDING TO THE IMPORTUNITIES OF my hosts of Inyo County friends, expressed in petitions, letters and personally, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, at the approaching election in November.

The office being a non-partisan one, and as those who have so cordially invited me to seek the office represent all political parties, it would be pleasing to me to be the candidate of the people irrespective of party.

Respectfully,
N. D. ARNOT.

June 24, 1896.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. NO. 661

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALVAH L. CONKLIN, of Inyo County, Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 661, for the S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec. 14, N W ¼ N E ¼ and N E ¼ N W ¼, Sec. 23, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: David M. Rogers, Edward B. Smith, Ambrose W. H. Smith and Joseph Seely, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testamant was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South east quarter of section No. 9, all in township No. 9 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 12 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Disprienda Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eeject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 25rd, 1896

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors the above sale is postponed to Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the same place ans time of day.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif. July 25, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 637.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
July 29, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Sept. 8, 1896, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer, for the S ½ S E ¼ and N E ¼ S E ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, John Kispert, John Meyer and Frederick Albers, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND,
Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of July, 1896, an assessment, (No. 5,) of thirty (30) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Sept. 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 20th day of Oct. 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, July 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


# TENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

## Agricultural District No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF

## Alpine, Mono & Inyo.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 6th and Continuing Four Days.

BERTRAND RHINE - - - - - President.
GEORGE F. WILLIS - - - - - Secretary.
E. RORINSON - - - - - - - Treasurer.

# GRAND OPENING.

*SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1896.*

## Fall and Winter Stock.

Endless Variety in Every Department and a cordial invitation is extended to all to come and inspect it.

**No Goods sold during our Opening.**

## Nathan Rhine.

Always in the Lead.

MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

B. F. ANDERSON, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET
—IN—
BREWERY BUILDING.
INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

LOWEST PRICES.

REID & ANDERSON.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
DRY-GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables. Bishop.

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and $1.5 |
| Board, per week | $5.0 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have Been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

**REGULAR LINE**

—FROM—

**Mojave To Keeler.**

**FINE COACH FAST STOCK**

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

**Redrock Canyon**

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

**Beef,**
**Mutton,**
**Pork,**
**Sausage.**

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

**Equal to the Best**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

**MINER'S SUPPLIES.**

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

**TAILOR**

——*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*——

Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

**The Best Remedy in the World—It Makes People Well.**

There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D. of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

# Eczema All Her Life.

Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S. S. S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) cures Eczema, Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, or any other blood trouble.

It is a real blood remedy and always cures even after all else fails.

## A Real Blood Remedy.

Take a *blood remedy* for a blood disease; a tonic won't cure it.

Our books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**SSS**

**Attend Stiehl's** The best and most economical **BUSINESS COLLEGE**, 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

**Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal.** Send for Circular and Specimens.

**McCUNE CYCLES.** For Strength, Durability & Speed. Send for catalogue. Armes & Dallam, Coast Agts. 232 Front St., S. F.

**AYRES' The Leading College.** Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., 325 Montgomery St., S. F. Send for Cat.

**WANTED**—SOLICITORS, CITY OR COUNTRY, $3 to $5 per day; call or send 12c for sample and terms. Pacific Chemical and Manufacturing Company, **155 Seventh St.**, San Francisco, Cal.

**BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS** SOMETHING NEW EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. It will pay you to answer this advertisement. Ladies making big money. Address Eachus & Hood, 69 East Santa Clara St., San Jose, Calif.

**TYPEWRITER & Mimeograph Supplies** for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 653 Market St. S. F.

**TYPEWRITERS,** Remington $40; Caligraph $30; Smith $15; Yost $35; Send for sample work, Scott & Bannan, 333 Montgomery St., S. F.

**THE WONDER** NOVELTIES in Millinery, Large Stock—Low Prices, 1026 Market St., San Francisco.

**KODAK AGENCY** H. B. Hosmer, Carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a specialty, 605 Market St., S. F.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**

BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

**CANCERS AND TUMORS.**

The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. Cancer of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experience. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given.

Doctors A. S. COOK & C. C. COOK, 634 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**

Dr. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY. Stopped Itching and Bleeding at once. Makes a speedy cure. Unless it cures Pile Tumors it costs you nothing. A positive cure. Unless it cures Piles, 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

**MAILED FREE** to any address our **Special Price List of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.**

This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send us your address. You will find both Goods and Prices right.

WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Seaside and Country** Gowns need

**Duxbak**

**S·H·&·M·** REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

BIAS VELVETEEN BINDING

on their skirt edges. It is rain-proof, sheds water and never turns grey.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

*Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.*

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, sent for 25c. postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.


## JOHN PHILLIPS' DARING RIDE.

**From Kearney to Laramie to Bring Relief to Beleagued Troops.**

All the "claims" which come before Congress are not manufactured affairs by any means, and when a particularly good one comes to notice the discovery is so refreshing as to attract wide attention. Such a case appears in a bill just reported to the House for the relief of Hattie A. Phillips, widow of John Phillips, whose death was hastened by an act of exceptional gallantry in December, 1866, nearly thirty years ago, and who never received any special compensation for his services. The evidence in favor of the claim is very strong, one of the affidavits being that of Colonel Henry B. Carrington, of the regular army.

In the dead of winter, with the deep snow on the ground and the thermometer 20 degrees below zero at times, and with no food beyond what he carried in his saddlebag, Phillips made a ride of 225 miles through a country inhabited only by hostile Indians, and started re-enforcements to a frontier post, which in a few days would have fallen into the hands of the savages. In 1866 Fort Philip Kearney, in Dakota territory, commanded by Colonel Carrington, was the extreme outpost in that part of the northwest. The Sioux, under Red Cloud, who had been hovering in the vicinity of the post, became warlike, and attacked a wood train a few miles north of the fort. A detachment of troops, consisting of some eighty men, with a few civilians, made a dash from the fort for the purpose of protecting the wood train, were surrounded by the Indians in overwhelming numbers, and after a terrible struggle were massacred in a body. The bloodthirsty Sioux then besieged the garrison, which they outnumbered twenty to one, and a severe trial of endurance began. So fearful was the prospect that the women and children begged to be placed in the powder-house and blown up as soon as the attacking party should be plainly victorious.

At this juncture Phillips, who was a scout and hunter, volunteered to take dispatches to Fort Laramie, 225 miles away. He was obliged to travel by night and hide by day, to subsist on the few biscuits and feed his horse on the scanty supply of oats he could carry attached to the saddle. Those who had left the fort just before him, and a party of scouts who started soon afterward, never lived to tell the tale. But Phillips plowed his way through the snow and carried the news to the soldiers at Fort Laramie, who hastened to the relief of their besieged comrades. The Sioux were so enraged at being thus outgeneraled that they opened a campaign of annoyance and devilry against Phillips, which never ceased till he died. At one time they lassoed him with a view to killing him by torture. Repeatedly they killed his live stock and committed other wanton and vengeful depredations, of which the proof was so clear, including their own admissions, that the court of claims gave judgment against them for $2,210. His death was traceable to his perils and exposures, and to his later persecutions by the Indians.

One of the junior officers in Colonel Carrington's command at Fort Kearney was Lieutenant Grumond, whose widow in time married Colonel Carrington. She is as enthusiastic as her husband in her efforts to procure from Congress for the widow of Phillips the value of the property of which the Indians robbed him because he performed his heroic feat against them. In her affidavit she says, among other things: "During that terrible night, when an attack in overwhelming numbers was constantly expected, John Phillips called to express his sympathy for me, and, overcome by the imminent danger of all concerned, he said: 'If the General wishes, I will go as messenger if it costs me my life.' He gave me his wolf robe to remember him by if we never heard from him again. His whole bearing was manly, brave and unselfish, and beyond all praise."

Phillips was a British subject at the time of his famous ride, but afterward became a citizen of the United States.—New York Evening Post.

### A Vengeful Clam.

Mr. Harry Stoll, who keeps an oyster stand in Hoboken, has discovered the thieves who have been stealing his stock. The depredations have never been very extensive, but they have been long continued and were annoying. The most singular part of it was that apparently the thieves did not carry away unopened any of the oysters or clams to which they helped themselves. When they went away they left the empty shells scattered about in the floor to mock the mystified dealer.

Mr. Stoll set many traps, but he caught no thief. He laid in wait himself, but the depredations went on just the same, and in the morning the floor of his shop was strewn as badly as ever with the empty shells.

A few nights ago one of his clams solved the difficulty for him by catching one of the thieves, a fat, sleek, comfortable fellow, who looked as if he might have been making a very comfortable living in the oyster shop. This thief was a rat, and now Mr. Stoll proclaims his discovery that rats like oysters and clams.

### Nimble Lads.

In China two little rods, about ten inches long, of wood, bone, ivory, or silver, take the place of knife and fork at meals. These rods are called by foreigners "chopsticks," but to the Celestial they are known by a name that means "nimble lads." They are both held in the right hand, one between the tips of the second and third fingers, the other between the thumb and forefinger; and so neatly and lightly are they made to work together that one can easily understand the reason for their native name. Every Chinaman that considers himself anybody carries a chopstick case hanging from his girdle. As meat is always served already carved, a knife is really not needed; but they usually carry a long, narrow knife in the case, for the purpose of severing pieces of meat that have not been quite cut apart.

### To Stop a Runaway.

A device for freeing a runaway horse from the vehicle has been invented by a New England man. By moving a lever the shafts are released from the vehicle and the vehicle can be guided by the same lever until it stops.

## COALING SHIPS IN MIDOCEAN.

**Some of the Colliers Engaged in It Are Fleet and Trustworthy.**

A few years ago, to the astonishment of many people, Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour demonstrated the possibility, provided the conditions of weather and sea be not especially unfavorable, of coaling battle ships in mid-Atlantic. Trouble, anxiety and a certain amount of risk are involved, but all these disadvantages might notably be lessened if, instead of employing ordinary tramp colliers of small tonnage, we built a class of fleet "coalers" specially designed for the service of the navy in war time, and if attached to them we maintained a corps of officers and men all specialists in the art and mystery of coaling ships.

The features desirable in such a vessel are great coal carrying capacity, high speed, a well-protected stern, a moderately heavy gun mounted as a stern chaser, and all the latest and best appliances to facilitate rapid coaling from her. No navy as yet possesses a vessel of this sort. Her value and usefulness would, nevertheless, be enormous. For in most seas a greater proportion of moderate than rough weather is encountered; in many seas there are islands or rocks, the lee afforded by which might be utilized for coaling purposes if only colliers happened to be upon the spot, and if it were a standing rule in any squadron to which "fleet colliers" were attached that ships should fill up with coal at every possible opportunity, even if at the moment they did not actually need it, the ability of our vessels to operate effectively at long distances from their regular bases would be enormously furthered. As for the "fleet collier" herself, when cruising with a fleet she would have no difficulty in keeping up with it, and could therefore be protected by it, and when detached her speed, twenty-two or twenty-three knots, would enable her to outstrip all but the very fastest of the enemy's cruisers, her armored stern would shield her from the shells even of them, and her heavy stern chaser would enable her to return at least as good as might be sent after her by her foe. She might be built to carry 8,000 or 10,000 tons of coal in addition to supplies for herself; if opportunity offered she might discharge her cargo at some temporary base and return home for more. She would be neither an impediment nor anxiety to any fleet to which she might be attached, but rather a source of comfort and security, and in the event of a fatal accident occurring to one of the other vessels in company she could receive the homeless crew, and even wait for a time without delaying her consorts for an instant. So many advantages, indeed, would result, especially in war time, from the employment of vessels of this nature that it is astonishing that nothing of the kind has up to the present been constructed. It is not too much to say that the most serious preoccupation of the modern admiral during active operations is the question of coal supplies.—Nineteenth Century.

### Applied Theology.

Stonewall Jackson's religion was always spoken of in the same breath as his military genius—of which, indeed, it was an integral part. His servant used to say that he always knew when there was to be an especially bloody battle, for the general spent most of the preceding night on his knees. His staff could not fail to be imbued with the sentiment of their leader. Mr. J. N. Jones, a chaplain in the army of Northern Virginia, relates a characteristic incident that owes its wit and complexion to "Stonewall's" well-known religious character.

During the battle of Malvern Hill, General Jackson rode, as was his wont, into the very hottest of the fire. For some time he and his staff sat on their horses at a point at which there was a converging artillery fire, but the general seemed to be entirely oblivious of it until one of his couriers was killed. Then he turned to his staff, and told them to dismount and shelter themselves.

Major Dabney chanced to be near a very large, thick, oak gate-post, and very wisely got behind that, sitting bolt upright with his back against it.

Soon after Major Nelson rode up to bring some message from the general of another division to General Jackson, and with a soldier's keen eye, took in the situation. Delivering his message, he rode to Major Dabney, saluted and said:

"Major Dabney, every shot and shell and Minie ball strikes just where the Lord permits. You must excuse me, sir, for expressing my surprise that you are seeking to put an oak gate-post between you and Special Providence!"

The major, not at all abashed, replied: "My dear fellow, you do not understand the doctrine of Special Providence. At this juncture, I look upon this gate-post as a very Special Providence."

### Stupidity of Armed Animals.

How much less wit have such animals—animals like the porcupine, 'possum, skunk, turtle—that nature has armed against all foes, than the animals that have no such ready-made defenses, and are preyed upon by a multitude of enemies. The price paid for being shielded against all danger, for never feeling fear or anxiety, is stupidity. If the porcupine were as vulnerable to its enemies as, say, the woodchuck, it would probably soon come to be as alert and swift of foot as that marmot.—St. Nicholas.

### Never.

Agnes—It seems wicked to eat those dear little spring lambs that gambol on the green.

Paul—Don't worry, dear; they are never eaten while they are able to gambol.—Detroit Free Press.

### Not Harmful.

Doctor—Above all, you must not exert your mental capacity too much.

Poet—But I want to finish a volume of poetry.

Doctor—Oh, that will not hurt you in the least.—Judy.

### A Recognition.

Mr. Bickers—The talkativeness of women is universally acknowledged.

Mrs. Bickers—Oh, it is, is it?

Mr. Bickers—It is. The term "mother tongue" is idiomatic in most languages.—Detroit Free Press.

The man who was in the war is as unreliable as the man who has been fishing.

## ARCHER'S FAVORITE HORSE.

**Pathetic Story of the Famous Jockey and the Steeplechaser Fatigue.**

Archer, the celebrated jockey, was riding in a steeplechase, his mount being a horse called Fatigue. The man was fond of the horse, which returned his affection with liberal interest. At the last fence the horse fell and broke his leg. Archer, though of course thrown, fell away from the horse, and was not badly hurt. The pathetic scene that followed is described by Vogue:

He started away to deliver news of the accident and arrange to have the horse shot, but was stopped by hearing a whinny. Poor Fatigue could only lift his head, but he was looking after and calling the rider he loved so well. Archer returned to the horse, and sitting down on the turf, took the poor creature's head in his lap, and sent a boy with a message for what was necessary. Meanwhile the horse lay still, except for an occasional spasm of pain.

No one wanted to shoot poor Fatigue. A small boy finally volunteered, if no one else would, but he'd "a heap ruther not." When the pistol was finally given him his small hands trembled so that Archer took the weapon from him, saying:

"You're nervous, lad; you'll bungle it. He sha'n't have his pain added to. He'll never know what put him out of his misery." Addressing the horse, he added, "If I wasn't fond of you I couldn't bring myself to do it; but you sha'n't run risks of being hurt more."

With one hand he caressed the horse's head, with the other he put the pistol to the forehead.

"Good by, Fatigue, old chap, good by," and he pulled the trigger.

Fatigue hardly struggled, but settled down, dead, with his head still on his favorite rider's lap; and Archer sat quite still till the last quiver was over, his head bowed, and did not notice that the red was staining his clothes.

## MR. GLIMMERTON'S BESETMENTS.

**Troubled Most Just Now Over a Whatnot In the Parlor.**

"In her latest rearrangement of the parlor," said Mr. Glimmerton, "my oldest daughter has placed in front of the whatnot a comfortable rocking chair in which I have always liked to sit. The whatnot is a flimsy structure on legs so slender that they wabble when you look at them. Upon its shelves there are many delicate bottles and jars and vases and things that are always ready to fall off.

"If I were not so eternally kept down, I should be a man of cheerful spirits. Even as it is I manage to keep my head above the slough of despond, but I have a pretty hard time of it what with one thing and another, and just now the whatnot in the parlor is one of my most trying besetments. One cannot sit in the big chair now without danger of knocking the whatnot over. The first time I tried it the chair rocked back and brought up against it. All the bottles and jars and vases on the shelves nodded violently, many of them beyond recovery, and these went down with that slight but compact crash that thin china makes when it falls.

"Then I had to keep the whatnot always in mind. If I sat in the rocking chair at all, I had to sit in it carefully. Once when I had forgotten about the great calamity and had jumped up rather suddenly the chair rocked back and touched the whatnot again, this time, however, not so hard; only a few things fell. But now I have given up the chair altogether, for with the whatnot at its back it is no longer a comfort to me.

"I look at the big chair longingly, and I fancy it looks with sympathy at me, and I wait with patient cheerfulness for the next new arrangement, when the flimsy whatnot shall be on one side of the room and the comfortable rocker on the other."—New York Sun.

### Christiania.

The chief street of Christiania is the broad Karl Johans Gade, which leads up from the eastern station to the palace. Here on opposite sides are two buildings of importance, where young men flock to study and old men meet to legislate. The proximity of politics and learning recalls the conception of Stein, who hoped that the presence of a great university in Berlin would have a good effect on the government. The chief Prussian and Norwegian temples of the thoughtful goddess were founded within a few years of each other. Both have displayed a readiness to welcome new ideas and furthered the cause of freedom in countless fields of thought.

The life and movement of the city are practically confined to this street and the harbor. There the dramatist Ibsen is in the habit of walking every day, and his countrymen are said to regulate their watches by his appearance. It was my fortune to lunch in a restaurant at a table not far from where he sat, but his face did not specially attract me. Those who feel more sympathy with his works and relish his portraits of exceptions would be fascinated by his grim and crabbed features, unrelieved by any frank or genial smile, for of such are the world's reformers.

Inclosed in a shed on the grassy ground behind the university buildings are two viking ships, which date from the middle ages. No relics of the past are more essentially poetic than those which mark the earliest triumphs of man in his awful struggle with things. According to all accounts, the lot of Norwegian fishermen and peasants is still peculiarly hard, for nature is a cruel stepmother, and life becomes almost tragic for them by excess of work.—Westminster Review.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## TOO MUCH KNIFE.

The use of the surgeon's knife is becoming so general, resulting fatally in such a large number of cases, as to occasion general alarm. The press almost daily announces the death of some unfortunate whose system could not withstand the shock of an operation, and whose life was cruelly sacrificed to the keen blade of the surgeon.

Of course, in some instances an operation is necessary, and is the only means of saving life, but such cases are exceedingly rare. So many deaths occur under these conditions, however, that the public is beginning to realize that the doctors are too hasty in resorting to the knife, and if such a state of affairs continues, there will before long be a general uprising against such measures. It is but reasonable to believe that the majority of operations are unnecessary, but when the fatal mistake is discovered too late, only the doctors ever know of their error, and though a precious life is given up, the public is assured that death would have resulted in spite of the operation, and who is ever the wiser?

The folly of resorting to the knife in cases of cancer, is demonstrated every time it is undertaken. The disease is in the blood and the cancer or sore is but the outward manifestation of a terrible condition of the entire circulation. To cut out this sore, therefore, does not in any way effect the disease, and it can easily be seen that the only correct treatment is to get at the seat of the disease, and purify the blood; the sore will then heal up naturally. S.S.S. is the most powerful blood remedy made, and is the only cure for cancer.

MR. WILLIAM WALPOLE.

To submit to an operation, is to voluntarily endanger one's life, without the slightest hope of being benefitted.

Mr. William Walpole, is a wealthy planter residing at Walshtown, South Dakota, and is well known all over the state. Under date of January 20th, 1896, he writes; "About three years ago, there came under my left eye a little blotch about the size of a small pea. It grew rapidly, and for the past year, shooting pains ran in every direction. I became alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it cancer, and said that it must be cut out. This I would not consent to, having little faith in the indiscriminate use of the knife, though I was alarmed at my condition. Reading of the many cures made by S.S.S., I determined to give that medicine a trial, and after I had taken it a few days, the cancer became irritated and began to discharge. This after awhile ceased, leaving a small scab, which finally dropped off, and only a healthy looking little scar remained to mark the place where the destroyer had held full sway. Words are inadequate to express my gratitude to the great blood purifier, S. S. S., and I write this hoping that it may be the means of leading other sufferers to a cure."

Cancer is not incurable, but the only means of curing it is to rid the blood of the disease. S.S.S. never fails to do this, but it is the only remedy to be relied upon. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and cures Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Catarrh, Rheumatism and any other disease of the blood. Other blood diseases often develop into such alarming conditions that the doctors think an operation necessary. Scrofula, for instance, often diseases the glands of the neck to such an extent that an operation is looked upon as absolutely the only relief. This is also a grave error, as the disease is in the blood and a real blood remedy is the only cure.

An operation never did cure a blood disease. Beware of the knife!

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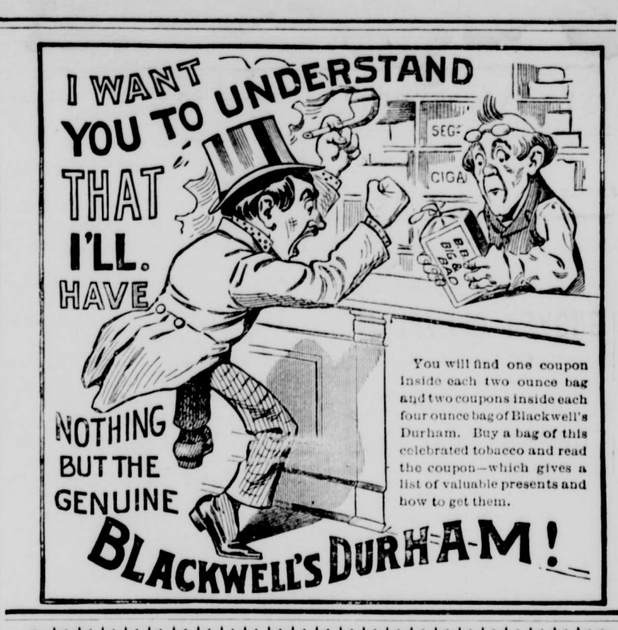


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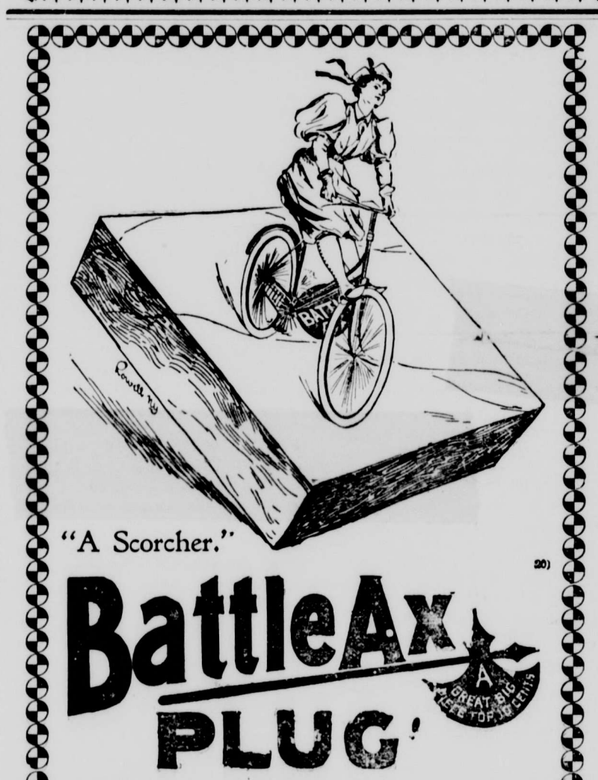


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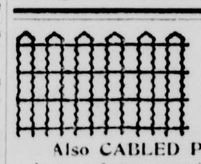

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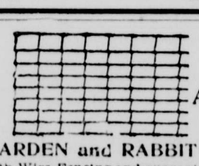

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

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## OH, YE FACES.

Faces, faces,
Crowding city streets and places,
Bright with hope, and love, and laughter,
Dark with passions of despair!
Oh, the story of the faces;
Angel faces, demon faces,
Faces, faces everywhere.

Oh! the beauty of the faces,
Sunny locks and fairy graces,
Little wandering gleams of heaven
Lost among the ways o' men.
Oh! the brightness of the faces,
Maiden faces, childish faces,
Beauty in all forms and phases,
Sojourner and denizen.

Oh! the pathos of the faces,
Blighted hopes and dark disgraces,
When the angel robe is spotted, and the
White soul stained with sin;
Oh! the story of the faces—
Women faces, youthful faces—
All the harp-chords strained and broken
Ere the anthem could begin.

Oh! the pallor of the faces,
Flying from the cold death places;
Seeking, in the shouting highways,
Respite from the hell within.
Oh! the sadness of the faces,
Mother faces, widow faces,
Haggard with the toil and watching,
By the night lamp, pale and thin.

Oh! the horror of the faces,
Scowlings, frowns, and dark menaces,
Sodden with a thousand vices,
Hideous with the brand of Cain.
Oh! the terror of the faces,
Felon faces, traitor faces,
Plague spots on the fair creation,
Nightmares of a fevered brain.

Faces, faces
Crowding city streets and places—
Faces smooth with youth and beauty,
Faces lined with age and care,
Oh! the story of the faces,
Of the glad and weary faces,
Of the faces everywhere.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## ANITA CORTEZ.

It was young Morgan's first appearance on any stage. The city editor wanted a two-column article on "Mrs. Bluebeard from Behind the Scenes," and Morgan was given the assignment. The press agent introduced him to the stage manager, who grunted a response and then turned his attention to weightier matters.

The stage was dirty looking; some scenery, backed up against the wall, appeared garish and cheap—not at all so soft and beautiful as when seen from the front. A chorus girl brushed past Morgan; she was plastered with rouge and had two heavy black lines painted under her eyes. Her lashes were thick with some black stuff—and yet from his seat in the parquet the other night he had thought her beautiful beyond compare.

The play had already commenced and the comedian was capering around the stage with the soubrette. A crowd of men incased in brass armor leaned against a stone painted wall, while some chorus girls gowned as peasants, were chatting and laughing a few feet away.

"What the devil are you girls gadding about over there?" came the voice of the stage manager. "I've told you a hundred times to stand in that second entrance and wait your cue there. I'll fine the whole crowd of you if I have to tell you again."

The girls moved in a matter-of-fact sort of way to the entrance designated. One of the girls, a light-haired little thing, stuck her tongue out when the stage manager's back was turned. "Cripps is an old crank," she said. The other girls laughed.

Young Morgan took a long breath. He was accustomed to profanity down at the office, but then there were no women there.

A burst of music and the girls tripped on the stage, just as the comedian, panting and persiring, came tumbling off. "I'm going to cut that dance tomorrow night, Cripps. It's too much exertion for a warm night."

"Cut your whole business for all I care," answered Cripps. "It's not my reputation you're making. The whole blooming show can go to the devil as far as I am concerned."

The comedian yawned. "Got 'em again, Cripps?" was all he said.

Six girls came jostling off the stage. One of them stumbled against a bit of projecting scenery and tore a rent in her gown. "Who's got a pin? Who's got a pin?" she shouted.

Cripps heard her. "Tore your dress, did you? That'll cost you a dollar—help you not to be so careless, too. Take the dress to Mrs. Ward after this scene and tell her to mend it."

"I couldn't help it, Mr. Cripps. I hurt my side against the scene, too. I've got enough to put up with without being fined."

"Can't help how the devil you did it," was Cripps' unfeeling rejoinder. "You girls come off that scene like a pack of frightened sheep. Take your time. Nobody's chasing you. Here, Gadsby, mind your lights! Quick now—out lights—down with that drop! Shove that wing around more—so-so—that's enough. Don't take all night with that table. That is a quick change, not a funeral! Get out of the way, you fool reporter! Push that chair on the stage. Now up lights—up lights for the love of heaven, and be quick about it!" And up went the lights as suddenly as they went out, and Morgan heard a burst of applause from the front as the "Exterior of the King's Palace" gave way in fifteen seconds to "A Room in Bluebeard's Castle." The girls were rushing up the narrow wooden stairs for a change of costume—armored knights were running past him toward the stage—the orchestra was playing a wild fanfare—the stage manager was looking at his watch and grinning triumphantly. "Made the change in four seconds quicked time than last night," he said.

"Have you a pin, please" Morgan turned. It was the girl with a tear in her gown.

The reporter gave her a pin. "The stage manager is not gracious to-night," he said.

"Same as usual," she answered. "He doesn't change much. That's his daughter over there"—and she swept her arm vaguely toward a crowd of girls who were sitting on a flight of red steps.

"The one with a pink ribbon in her hair?" asked Morgan.

"No, that's the comedian's wife—Mrs. Winters. The girl with the yellow tights is Minnie Cripps. She and the comedian's wife are thick as thieves. They don't love me and I don't love them. Some day I'll get even with them—Mrs. Winters first, though."

"You're Spanish?" asked Morgan, looking at her lustrous hair and her dark Spanish eyes.

"Yes, my name is Anita Cortez."

"I remember you now. You do a Spanish dance around a dagger stuck in the stage."

"Yes, and if it wasn't for that dance Mrs. Winters and I—oh, well, I'll tell you after the show. Going anywhere after the show? No? Well, the curtain drops at 10:54 o'clock and it takes me about twenty minutes to get out. I'll meet you in the ladies' saloon at the cafe around the corner at 11:20 o'clock. I have to go up stairs and dress for the second act now. When I come down I'll show you my dagger. It's a beauty, full of jewels, and I can throw it fifty feet and hit a bull's eye. There goes the curtain down on the first act. I'm late." And she darted up the stairs.

Then there was pushing and shoving and hauling and hoisting as the coatless scene shifters began setting the scenes for the second act. The orchestra leader came through a little door that led up from under the stage. Cripps caught sight of him.

"Don't give an encore for the opening chorus to-night, Betterton. We're four minutes late now on the first act. It's twenty-one of ten."

"All right," answered the orchestra leader. "There's a fine house out front." Then, after a pause: "Say, Cripps, I don't want to interfere, but that Cortez woman is flirting with every man in the house again. She's got my first violin daft. He made two discords just because he can't keep his eyes off her."

"I warned that Cortez minx two weeks ago that I'd fire her. The two weeks are up to-night—and she goes. I guess she knows it, too, for she's been looking ugly—confound her!" He pulled out his watch. "We're ready for you, Betterton," and as the orchestra leader disappeared through the little door Cripps called upstairs: "All down for the second act!"

A few minutes later the curtain went up on the second act. Cripps was swearing, as usual, and a sensitive chorus girl was crying because he had merely called her a "waddling hog" and had threatened to fine her if she didn't walk with her head up in the air and not down on her chest, "as if she was rooting for walnuts." The act was half over when Morgan saw Anita Cortez coming down the wooden steps. At the foot of the steps stood the comedian's wife, May Winters. Her back was toward Anita. In a second the dancer had drawn a dagger from her belt—another second and she took a quick look around. No one but Morgan observed her; she saw that he was looking at her, and so she threw a kiss at him. Then, like a flash, the dagger flew through the air and buried itself to the hilt in May Winters' back. Simultaneous with her shriek came a cry from the dancer, as she deliberately tumbled down the steps, landing on top of the wounded woman. With the quickness of lightning she pulled the dagger from the quivering flesh and sprang to her feet.

"My God," she cried. "My God, Cripps, come here. My foot slipped on the stairs and the dagger flew out of my hands, wounding May Winters, and—oh, my foot's sprained and there's my cue." And with a limp she bounded on the stage and throwing the dagger, dripping with blood, point downward, she danced around it like a wild thing; while the audience, moved by her frenzy, rose and cheered again and again at her tempestuous and whirlwind-like entrance.

Behind the scenes a different part was being played. The wounded woman was carried into a nearby dressing-room and the stage carpenter had sped up the street for a doctor. Winters, the comedian, was stanching the flow of blood with his cap. The woman was unconscious.

"She did it on purpose," said Cripps. "That fall of hers was a regular stage fall—you can't fool me."

"I don't think it was done purposely," said Winters, unsteadily. He bent his head and the tears slowly rolled down his cheeks and fell on the pink tights of the hurt woman. Cripps walked softly to the door and went out; he whistled softly to himself.

The doctor arrived just as Cripps came to the door again: "Hurry up, Winters—your cue."

"By heavens, Cripps, I can't sing a topical song now."

"It's your bread and butter out front there. Your wife's in that room. You can't help her by staying. Better look after your bread and butter."

Winters dug his nails into the palms of his hands. Cripps half led, half pushed him toward the stage. "Your hand's full of blood; wipe it on the wings as you go past," he said, quietly.

And so Winters went capering on the stage and sang and laughed and made the audience almost wild with delight, and the doctor in the dressing-room looked brave and tried to stop the flow of blood.

After he had sung three verses he darted from the stage and was in the dressing-room. Anita Cortez was helping the doctor.

"I'm very sorry about the accident, Mr. Winters," said the dancing girl, calmly. "I've lost my position by it. Cripps has discharged me."

Winters looked at her and set his teeth. She looked at him and smiled. "Accidents will happen, you know," and she sighed. "Can I be of any further assistance, doctor?"

"I think not," he answered.

She walked to the door. "Good-by, Winters," she said, without turning her head. Noiselessly she opened the door.

Winters dropped on his knees beside his wife. "Well?" he interrogated, looking up at the doctor.

"Unless there's an internal hemorrhage, she's all right. I think, though, she'll pull through. Have some one ring for an ambulance. She'll be better at a hospital than at home."

* * * * *

Young Morgan walked into the ladies' cafe at the saloon around the corner. Anita Cortez was sitting at a table. She looked handsomer off than on the stage.

"You're late," she said.

"Yes," he answered. "The manager kept me here making me promise not to use the story—it would hurt the show. And so I promised, though the city editor would kill me if he knew I had the story and didn't use it. What will you have to drink?"

"I'm not hungry," she answered. "Another thing—I didn't ask you here to eat and drink. I want to tell you a story. Once upon a time—that's the way all nice stories begin, you know—oh, but this isn't a nice story at all, so it must begin differently. Once there was a dancer, and she joined a burlesque company. There was a man in it, a comedian, whom she knew some years before. But they had certain reasons for not allowing other people to know this, so he treated her as coolly as she treated him—that is, when anyone was looking."

"Ah, I see now," said Morgan.

"No, you don't, my dear boy. Let me continue. This comedian was married to one of the chorus girls—had been married recently, too. This hurt the other woman's pride, for the man had sworn his love for her long before he had met the pretty blonde. But she didn't want the man now. She was too proud and she had also outgrown her liking or loving, call it what you will. See that table by the door? Well, three days ago the comedian came in here after the matinee. The other woman—well, I was the other woman—was sitting at that table alone. No one else was in the room. He came over to me and begged me to leave the company. His wife was jealous of me. Women grow jealous intuitively. I refused to leave the company. He got on his knees to beg me. Just then entered his wife. She marched up to the table, called me every vile name in the calendar, and before I had an inkling of what she intended to do she slapped my face. I was on my feet in an instant, but Winters came between us and got his wife downstairs. I swore I'd be even with her, and I have been."

"But," said Morgan, "if you'll pardon me saying so, don't you think she was justified in slapping your face?"

Anita Cortez laughed.

"What a guileless boy you are!" she said. "I'll tell you another story—a shorter one. Suppose a man marries a woman and in six months tires of her and leaves her to starve. Then suppose he marries another woman a year or so afterward. Wife No. 2 finds her husband with Wife No. 1 and slap's No. 1's face. Now, legally, if there was any slapping to be done the first wife should have the right, wouldn't she? Well, the first wife didn't slap—she stabbed. Will you kindly help me on with my cloak?"—Footlights.

### The Kiss Ecclesiastic.

At a fashionable wedding party, just as the happy pair were about to start on their wedding tour, the pretty little bride was thanking the clergyman who had made her and her choice one; on which the reverend gentleman, who was an old friend of the family and a bit of a wag, said: "But, my dear, you have not paid me my fee."

"What is it?" said the bride.

"A kiss. Won't you pay it before you go?"

"Of course I will," she answered, blushing and laughing, and she did.

A severe old maiden lady, standing by, was terribly shocked at such levity, and worse, as she thought it, on the part of the jolly divine; but everyone else, the bridegroom included, smiled at the incident. As the old maid, a little later, was about to drive away from the door, she put her head out of her brougham window and said severely, as the parson among others bade her adieu:

"Well, Mr. Clergyman, how about that ecclesiastical kiss?"

"Not now," he answered. "I will give it to you another time. So very public here!"

She disappeared. The guests roared, and the parson scored.—London Tidbits.

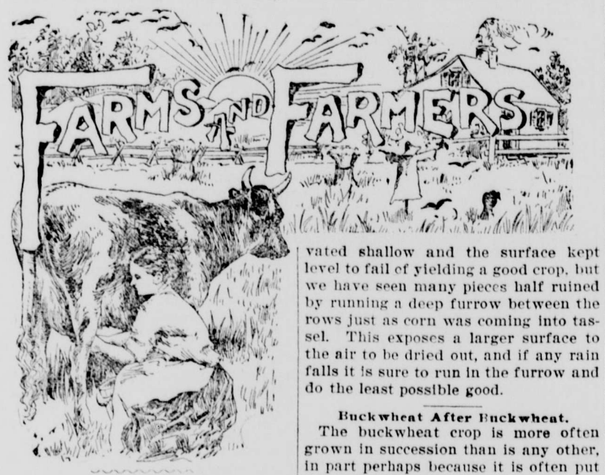
### Many Times Its Weight.

A noted entomologist who had been writing on the wonderful feats of strength as exhibited in the beetle family tells the following: "I selected" (he says) "a common black water-beetle, weighing four and two-tenths grains, and found that he was able to carry a load of shot in a small bag, the whole weighing eight and a quarter ounces, or exactly eight hundred and fifty times the weight of the insect. If a man weighing one hundred and fifty pounds could carry as much proportionately he could shoulder a forty-five ton locomotive and then chain a train of cars together and take the whole lot across the country at the rate of five miles an hour."

### Compliments of the Road.

Tired Tatters—Yes, sir, pard; it pays ter be honest.

Weary Wraggles—I know, now, Tatters, why ye'r so durn poor.—Louisville Truth.




### Making Orchards Pay.

The accompanying illustrations, engraved from photographs taken at the same distance so as to preserve the exact relative proportions of each, tell the whole story of the difference between care and neglect of a young orchard. Each of these trees is the

FIG. 1. WELL-CARED-FOR TREE.

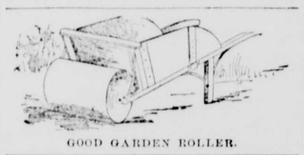
best—not a representative, but the best tree to be found in the orchard from which it is taken, though the larger (Fig. 1) is more nearly representative than the smaller (Fig. 2). The tenants on five adjoining farms owned by one man, were furnished with a hundred or more trees to the farm. Thus the trees were all planted at the same time, in similar soil, and from the same lot of trees, so that the only difference must come as a direct result of the planting, and after-care received. In the best of these orchards there was no stinting in digging the holes. The roots were carefully spread, and the soil, mixed with stable manure, firmly packed about them. Every winter the ground has been covered with manure taken directly from the stable, a few extra forkfuls being thrown close about each tree, and during the summer the soil has been cultivated in truck and potatoes. These orchards are now seven years old, and in this particular one only several trees have been lost, in spite of the extremely dry summers, though I know of one of the orchards which has but twelve trees left and

FIG. 2. NEGLECTED TREE.

none of those of value.—American Agriculturist.

### A Homemade Garden Roller.

The illustration herewith shows a handy garden contrivance that can be made in a few moments. A section is sawed from a round log, and its surface smoothed. Two round bits of iron rod are driven into the center of each end, and the roller is ready to take the place of the wheel in the wheelbarrow, the latter being unshipped for this purpose. The special value of this arrangement is that no new frame nor handles are



GOOD GARDEN ROLLER.

needed for the roller, and that the barrow can be weighted to give just the pressure desired.

### Growing Peppers for Market.

In every neighborhood there is usually a good demand for garden peppers about the time vegetables are being put up for pickles. We have known farmers who have made a good business growing a few hundred pepper plants, and selling the produce not only to neighbors, but through grocery stores in the near-by city or village. The plants need to be started in a greenhouse, and unless the farmer has one of these useful conveniences it will pay him to purchase the plants of some commercial seed and plant grower, who will sell them by the hundred at cheaper rates than a farmer can afford to grow for himself the small number that he requires.

### Shallow Cultivation for Corn.

Nearly all authorities now agree that only shallow cultivation should be given corn, and that this should be done so as to leave the surface nearly or quite level. This is the best way to save the moisture in the soil for the dry time that is pretty sure to come when corn is earing. We never knew corn cultivated shallow and the surface kept level to fail of yielding a good crop, but we have seen many pieces half ruined by running a deep furrow between the rows just as corn was coming into tassel. This exposes a larger surface to the air to be dried out, and if any rain falls it is sure to run in the furrow and do the least possible good.

### Buckwheat After Buckwheat.

The buckwheat crop is more often grown in succession than is any other, in part perhaps because it is often put on land that cannot be prepared for other crops earlier in the season. So there is no alternative when the sod is once broken up but to sow buckwheat until the land can be reseeded. We have known timothy seed sown with buckwheat, in July, and making a fair stand when the buckwheat was cut early in September. On dry uplands clover is sometimes sown with buckwheat and gets sufficient foothold in the soil to endure the winter. But wherever the land is too wet to allow any other crop than buckwheat to be grown on it, there is no use trying to grow clover. It may make a show in the fall all right, but will inevitably be lifted out of the soil by freezing and thawing the following winter.

### Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

After twelve years of breeding and carefully testing nearly all breeds of thoroughbred fowls as egg producers, I give my preference to the breed shown here. I have carefully tested them for twelve years and in one experiment they showed their superiority as follows: Ten hens and a cock of Brown Leghorns, Laced Wyandot and Silver Spangled Hamburgs were placed in

HIGH BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS

separate yards, fed the same and cared for exactly alike. Eggs produced:

| | May. | June. | July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. Hamburgs | 265 | 254 | 257 |
| Brown Leghorns | 204 | 185 | 122 |
| Laced Wyandots | 125 | 125 | 80 |

The Hamburgs gave more eggs per day and during July were becoming fat, while half the Wyandots wanted to sit. The Hamburgs continued to lay, showing no signs of broodiness and laying nearly as many eggs during September as in May. During the previous year the eggs from twenty Hamburg fowls sold for $56.35, making a net return over cost of feed of $1.15 per hen. This is a handsome fowl with silver white plumage, each feather ending with a most beautiful spangle. They are a small fowl and very light eaters, consuming only about half as much as the larger Wyandots. They are non-sitters, active foragers and stand confinement better than any other breed I have yet tried.—Leslie Stewart in Farm and Home.

### Care of the Colt's Feet.

When farmers raise colts they usually work the mares more or less during the following summer, and for convenience they generally shut the colt in stables. These have usually board or cement floors, and the hard, unyielding surface is often very injurious to the feet of the colt. It does not hurt the feet of old horses so much, because they are generally shod, but the colt's feet are unprotected. A run in pasture is always best. If closer confinement is necessary, some small enclosure with an earth floor not compacted should be provided. This precaution will add much to the value of the colt when it comes to working age.

### Weeds in the Hill.

Even when harrowing corn over the surface is done there will be occasional weeds that will escape, and by two or three repetitions of the harrowing they will be well rooted. Some of these will be in the hill, where the cultivator run through the rows both ways cannot reach them. In our opinion it pays to stop the cultivator wherever such weeds are seen and pull them out. It is true the corn may grow nearly as well, but the weed in the hill will extend its roots to the middle of the row, and all the plant food it gets will be wasted. Hand labor with corn has gone out of fashion, but it pays to do some hand labor after the cultivator has done all it can.

### Orchard and Garden.

Coal ashes are beneficial to clay soil.

Testing seeds will save much time and vexation.

Currant and goosberry bushes should be pruned every year.

Be ready at the first opening in the spring to set out trees.

All trees should be transplanted before the leaves start out.

It is best to cover all wounds made in pruning with paint or oil.

## THE UNGRATEFUL BAKER.

### How an English Surgeon Bested a Persian Thief.

Surgeons and physicians in the United States are now and then sued for malpractice by dissatisfied patients. Not unfrequently the suit is an attempt either to extort money from the practitioner, or to fine him for not curing an incurable. In Persia patients are still more unscrupulous, and try to get back the doctor's fee, even when he has cured them. Doctor Wills, an English physician, tells in his "Land of the Lion and Sun" his experience with a Persian patient, a well-to-do baker of Ispahan.

The baker had been successfully operated upon for cataract, and the doctor had been paid four pounds; but the baker, though seeing with both eyes, regretted the four pounds. One day, while the doctor was prescribing in the dispensary to a crowd of sick folks, a melancholy procession entered. The baker, with a rag of a different color over each eye and a large white bandage round his head, was supported into the room.

The relatives informed the doctor that, through his treatment, the baker had lost his sight, and had come to get back his four pounds, together with any compensation which he, the doctor, might be pleased to make.

"Ah, sahib, dear sahib, I am now stone-blind," said the baker.

The crowd shook their heads. With much difficulty the doctor compelled the removal of the bandages, and on looking at his eyes, saw that the man's vision was good. Though angry, he was cool. The point was to make the crowd see that the man could see.

Taking a large leather box, in which was an amputating knife, he placed it on the table. Then seating himself, with the man on the other side of the table, he said:

"Of course, if I have deprived you of your sight, it is only fair that I should return the money you have paid, and also remunerate you. How much do you want?"

A beatific smile spread over the baker's face as he answered:

"Oh sahib, doctor sahib, I know you are great and generous. If you would pay back the four pounds and give me forty pounds for my eyes, I should pray for you—yes, I and my family, we should all pray for you."

"Yes, yes, he has spoken well," chimed in the spectators.

"Yes," replied the doctor, "this is what ought to be done, in the case you describe. But"—and the doctor shouted—"what ought to be done to the man who comes here with a lie in his mouth? Know you, bystanders, that this man sees perfectly?

"Ah," continued the doctor, "you dog, I'll open your eyes!" and suddenly producing the amputating knife, he flashed it before the man's face. The baker fled down-stairs, pursued by the more active of the crowd.

"Stop thief!" they shouted.

Every idler in the bazaar took up the cry; every hand and stick was turned on the flying man. He was seized ,and his turban torn off.

"Can you see now?" asked the doctor from an open window.

"O sahib, sahib, through your kindness I see, indeed I do!"

### Reporters in Clover.

Three hundred and twenty journalists, including Russians, enjoyed official recognition in the work of describing the czar's coronation. Splendid club premises for their use, with servants in the imperial livery and a large staff of clerks and guides, who all spoke English, French and German. Refreshments were free at this admirable place, and gratis tickets for the opera and theaters were provided. Each journalist had a solid silver badge to wear on his coat, and found a bewildering number of princes, generals and other exalted swells told off to entertain him. No newspaper man had ever seen anything like it before.—London Globe.

### Fresh Currant Pudding.

Pour over squares of stale sponge cake a very sweet custard into which ripe currants have been stirred, and serve at once. Or, stir ripe currants thickly into a rich batter made with two eggs, half a cup of sweet cream, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and enough flour to stir thin; pour all into a buttered basin and steam one hour. Or stir currants thickly into a nice bread pudding. Or put layers of bread nicely toasted and buttered into a baking dish with very ripe sweetened currants between them. Pour over a little water—just enough to moisten the bread—and bake the pudding about half an hour; then serve it with sweetened cream.

### Their Bald Heads.

Maud—Those men on the benches there watching us ride are the same crowd that you see in the front row at the theaters when the ballet is in town.

Mabel—So they are. I didn't know them at first with their hats on.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Rockefeller's Wealth.

John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard oil trust, owns 400,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the corporation, and their market value is said to be $100,000,000. His income from this source alone is $1,328 for every hour of the day, and his annual income from all sources is estimated at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.—St. Louis Chronicle.

### Turned Out as Usual.

The president of a young ladies' anti-marrying club in Michigan has eloped with a man who has red hair and a pug nose.

The reason a widow succeeds so much better than a girl is that a girl depends upon love, while a widow depends on schemes.

There is no one in the world in as good a position to make trouble as a friend.

Though problems come in grim array
To fret us more and more,
The leading question of the day
Is, "Mister, what's the score?"
—Wahington Star.

Watts—"I wonder what kind of shirts these can be that are advertised for 29 cents?" Potts—"Married men's."—Indianapolis Journal.

Callers—"Are the ladies at home?" Bridget (examining their cards)—"Sure, ma'am, it isn't them that lives here—it's the McAdamses."—Life.

Tommy—"My pa says it's a sin to swear." Johnny—"Huh! I guess your pa never tried to explain politics to your ma."—Philadelphia North American.

Jim Senn—"Why do they call money the 'long green?'" Joe Cose—"Negatively, I suppose; because without it you are short and blue."—Philadelphia North American.

Everyby—"This rain is a good thing for the country, isn't it?" Neverby—"Oh, I don't know about that. Just look at what it's done to my straw hat!"—Roxbury Gazette.

"I like summer; my wife is always so gentle and amiable in hot weather." "So is mine; it must be because all the progressive euchre clubs have shut down."—Chicago Record.

"Them folks from town didn't stay much of a spell, Uncle Reub?" "Naw; went back mad 'cause we didn't hev no cycle paths an' 'lectric lights in ther blackberry patch."—Chicago Record.

Hicks—I saw your poem in the paper last week. How did you get your pull with the editor? Wicks—Oh, I didn't bother the editor, I called upon the business manager.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Snobbs—"How many girls do the Newlies keep?" Mrs. Nobbs—"Only one." Mrs. Snobbs—"Only one? Good gracious, and I came pretty near calling there yesterday."—Cleveland Leader.

Husband—I expect some friends of mine this evening, and I must go out and buy some cigars. Wife—Why, I thought you bought some for them. "I did, but I forgot to get any for myself."—Life.

"Dah's one t'ing shore," said Uncle Eben, "'bout all desher accidents da's gwineter happen 'long ob de Fohth er July. Dah ain' noboddy kin say dey didn' know 'twas loaded."—Washington Star.

The merchant (to his daughter's suitor)—"Now, how are you fixed financially?" The suitor—"Well, I have no debts." The merchant—"What a pity! Then I cannot give you my daughter."—Sketch.

Mrs. Wallace—Here again, I see. Why don't you settle down to work? Perry Patetic—Ma'am, I would, but somehow I was always too ambitious to come down to workin' fer day wages.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Horatius (the good one)—Pa says if I'm real good he'll take me to the circus. Thomas (the bad one)—Aw, rats. Yer ain't got no brudders ner sisters—do ez yer please. Yer de on'y excuse he's got.—Judge.

"I am glad to see you looking so much better than when I met you last, Miss Quickstep," "Why, when was that, Mr. Spoonamore?" "Last Thursday, on the boulevard. You were riding a bicycle."—Chicago Tribune.

"What did the stranger say when you gave him the bill?" Waiter—Such monstrous prices he never saw; we were an abominable gang of thieves. Hotelkeeper—Good! So he didn't become abusive, then?—Fliegende Blaetter.

Wardpull—I believe it would be a good idea to nominate Bzskpxski. He's a mighty good man. Heclah—Oh, he's a good man all right, but how could we ever get up a campaign yell on such a name as that?—Indianapolis Journal.

Mistress (to servant looking for a place)—Why don't you show your book of references? Servant—Because I do not wish to reflect on the character of the employers who change their servants every fortnight.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Tyre—Bilkins and his wife have bought a bicycle built for two. Rider—Ah! Riding tandem, eh? Tyre—Well; judging from their wobbling performance yesterday, I should say they were just riding at random.—Philadelphia North American.

"Here comes that Miss Flighty with her loud skirt. The hateful thing!" "I don't see anything loud about her skirt." "Heavens! Can't you hear that rustle?" "Christmas! I would give $10 extra for a rustle in a skirt like that."—San Francisco Wave.

Kate—Mame Garson is terribly mashed on Charley Sweetser. Edith—What makes you think so? Kate—Why, he has been three weeks trying to teach her to ride a wheel, and she doesn't make the least progress. The very instant he lets go of her she falls off.—Boston Transcript.

"Well, after dinner Boresome told a story about his exploits in Africa and then one about an Irishman he met in Switzerland." "But I thought you were not at the banquet?" "Nor was I at this particular one, but I have attended sixteen others where Boresome told these stories."—Washington Times.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4 ..... 1896


# Hon. Grove L. Johnson

## EXPLAINS THE FUNDING BILL,

### IN REPLY TO A LETTER FROM JOSEPH STEFFENS.

**Business Question to be Decided on Business Principles.**

**The Whole Proposition of the Funding of the Debts of the Pacific Railroads Made So Clear That Anyone Can Understand It.**

The following correspondence has taken place during the past week between the Hon. Grove L. Johnson, Congressman from this district, and Joseph Steffens. It explains itself so fully that no comment is necessary.

SACRAMENTO, August 10, 1896—Hon. Grove L. Johnson,—Dear Sir: Much has been said, written and published regarding the funding of the debts due the Government from the Pacific railroads and the action of Congress in relation thereto, but no clear presentation of the facts connected with the case has yet been made. Inasmuch as you are a member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads of the House of Representatives and are familiar with the question, I wish you would give me your views regarding the matter that the public and myself may get a proper understanding of the subject.

Very truly, yours,
JOSEPH STEFFENS.

Joseph Steffens, Esq., Sacramento—My Dear Sir: So much misrepresentation has been had concerning the railroad funding bill that I take pleasure in answering your request to give the facts about the matter.

I may well premise by saying that an elaborate attempt has been made to thrust this funding bill into the political campaign to the exclusion of the legitimate issues to be decided by the voter.

This matter is, in no sense, anything but a business question to be decided upon business principles.

It requires no aid from politics or politicians, but the people are injured whenever this question is sought to be made a political issue.

Men may reasonably differ as to the true course to be pursued in settling the monetary affairs of the United States and the Pacific railroads, because the sum involved is large and the interests affected many and diverse.

But it does not in any manner concern any man's politics. The efforts of partisan newspapers to advance party candidates by an unfair presentation of the matters involved should be discountenanced.

The attempt to make this whole election turn in California on the funding bill, now being made by certain interested parties, should and will fail.

All citizens should discuss the question with calmness and not be blinded by intemperate assaults on individuals or unfair statements.

Let us then understand the situation, for sometimes the statement of facts becomes almost determinate of the case itself.

There is a first mortgage upon the railroad, which is prior and superior to the mortgage held by the Government, and must be first paid or secured and will soon all be due

The Government has only a second mortgage and cannot expect one dollar in case of foreclosure until the first mortgage is fully paid.

In these, as in ordinary mortgages, the law authorizes a foreclosure and a sale of the mortgaged premises. But unlike ordinary mortgages the holders must look solely to the mortgaged property for the payment of their debt. Usually when mortgaged property is sold and fails to realize sufficient to pay the debt, a judgment for the deficiency is entered against the mortgageor and any other property, real or personal, belonging to him can be levied upon and sold to pay such deficiency. This cannot be done in the case of the Pacific railroad mortgages.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the holders of mortgages on these Pacific railroads can get their money only from the property covered by the mortgages, and cannot have any deficiency judgment against any of the stockholders of the company.

That settles the law of the case. We must deal with these mortgages then, as they are, not as we would wish them to be. We must deal with facts, not with presumptions. Therefore, in discussing this funding bill it must be remembered always that the two factors that decide the question as to the course to be pursued by Congress are:

1. The United States has a second mortgage.

2. The United States can only get its money from the property.

I believe the United States can collect every dollar of its debt, principal and interest, and shall endeavor to show that this only can be done by the passage of the funding bill now pending in Congress. This is a business question and should be decided in a business manner.

During the political campaign of 1894 the so-called Reilly funding bill was before the people and was discussed by all.

I opposed the passage of that bill in public speeches and private debate.

I had the privilege in Congressional Committee of voting against that bill, although bearing the name of another author.

I opposed the Reilly bill not because I antagonized the principal of funding, but because that bill would have been disastrous in its workings to my State.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company could not have carried into effect the provisions of that bill.

If the company had accepted the bill, and sought to do business under it, the inevitable result would have been the raising of the rates of fares and freights over the Central Pacific Railroad. That meant ruin for California.

The managers of the Central Pacific repeatedly so announced to Congress. They declared that they could not work under the bill. An examination of the earning capacity of the road, as presented by the sworn reports of its officers, and the testimony furnished Congress in connection with the payments required by the Reilly bill, will convince any fair minded person that those statements were and are correct.

The Reilly funding bill required, as a condition precedent to its acceptance by the company, that the first mortgage debt on the road should be paid, or arranged in some manner by the company, and the Government mortgage made a first lien. This could not have been done. No financier would have loaned them enough cash with which to pay a twenty-eight million dollar first mortgage and take as security for his cash a second mortgage on the same property, encumbered with another first mortgage of $57,000,000.

Even if by some miracle this could have been done, the annual payments required of the company are far in excess of its earnings, and could not have been made (as before stated) except by a material increase in the rates of fare and freight. This was demonstrated very clearly in the speeches made and tables and figures published during the campaign of 1894.

Therefore, we all opposed the Reilly bill, not because of opposition to funding and extending the debt, but because the provisions of that bill were too onerous upon the railroad company and California alike.

The present bill differs very materially from the Reilly bill, in that it provides for the payment in full of the debt due the United States from the railroad company upon terms equitable to both parties to the contract, and that will not raise the rates of railroad fares or freights in California, but permit of their reduction.

I believe that the proper method in which to treat these railroad corporations is to act toward them as though they were individuals.

If so treated no one could complain.

Let us suppose a case.

A bank holds a second mortgage on a farm and finds that the debtor cannot pay his debt as it becomes due.

The duty of its Board of Directors is plain, viz.: to send for that debtor and ascertain why he does not pay and what he proposes to do. No bank forecloses its mortgage without giving its debtor such a chance.

The bank does not want the farm, neither does the Government want the Pacific railroads.

Both want their money.

When the debtor appears he says: "I cannot pay now. My property will not sell for more than enough to pay the first mortgage. Give me time and I will give you additional security of great value and save my farm; but if you foreclose now, you will make me lose my farm, you will lose your debt and you cannot have any deficiency judgment against me."

What would any individual do?

He would not foreclose. He would immediately institute a careful search into the assets and revenues and expenditures of his debtor, into the value and productiveness of his farm and the nature and value of the additional security offered, and would be guided in his decision by the result of such investigations.

That is exactly what the Committees on Pacific Railroads of Congress did regarding the mortgage debt due the United States by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No sensible individual or solvent bank would order foreclosure until such investigation was had even if much clamor was heard from uninterested persons.

No good citizen would wish the Government mortgage foreclosed until such investigation was had.

The committees made the investigation and they all, except two members (one in the Senate and one in the House) agreed that the only way to secure the Government and obtain payment in full was to give the company such reasonable time in which to pay their debts due the United States as will at once secure the Government against loss, the company from ruin and the people from increased rates. We must remember that the stockholders of this company have rights and are entitled to protection.

These objects will be accomplished by the passage of the proposed funding bill.

Hence I say the committees have treated the railroad companies exactly as one individual would treat another under the circumstances.

The testimony taken by the committees was voluminous, and covered every phase of the question from the commencement of the agitation for a Pacific railroad down to the present date.

I will not take up time now in discussing the early history of this greatest achievement of the nineteenth century, although it is at once very interesting and instructive.

Neither will I, at present, speak of the land grants given to the roads which have been so magnified by some writers and speakers, and show as the facts do their insignificance as compared with donations to other roads.

It may be my privilege on some other occasion to explain these as well as many other of the transactions of the United States and its people with these Pacific railroads, but now I have not the time.

I wish, however, to impress upon you these facts, that impartial history shows first, that all the Pacific railroad legislation of Congress was taken not at the request of the railroad companies, nor of their promoters, but at the demand of the people; and second, that the lands granted were not worth one dollar without the building of the railroad.

I will in this letter speak only of the bonds granted the company.

These bonds were all granted by the terms of the Acts of Congress of July 1, of 1862, and July 2, 1864.

From the testimony taken by the committees it appears that according to the treasury reports the total amount of subsidy bonds given by the Central Pacific and the Western Pacific is $27,855,680. Not as much as the Mormon war cost the United States prior to the construction of the Pacific Railroads.

The total amount due the United States from the Central Pacific amounts as follows on January 1, 1897:

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal | $27,855,680 00 |
| Interest | $48,011,293 24 |
| Total | $75,866,973 24 |

The contract made by the Acts of 1862 and 1864 did not call for the payment of interest until the maturity of bonds, hence the large amount of interest due.

This contract was made by the Government itself. It is unilateral, in that one party to the bargain, the United States, dictated its term, and has claimed and exercised the right ever since to alter, amend and change it, regardless of the wishes of the other party to the contract.

If it was bad for the United States, no one is to blame but the United States.

It is not claimed by anyone that the companies did any more than to accept the contract that the Government made.

The Central Pacific has fully complied with every requirement of the contract from the day that it accepted the same.

When every other Pacific railroad company and many other railroad companies defaulted in their interest payments, the Central Pacific met all its obligations at the day appointed. When every other Pacific railroad company and many other railroad companies went into the hands of receivers upon the application to court of their creditors, the Central Pacific attended to its own business, paid all its debts when due and kept one railroad out of court and in the hands of its owners.

As a Californian, I am proud of this fact and proud that it was owing to the keen business sagacity, honest purpose and untiring efforts of Californians that the Central Pacific was enabled to make this glorious record. As a Sacramentan, also, I am particularly proud of it, for these men are all residents of our city.

The Central Pacific did not realize the full amount of the bonds issued to it by the Government.

They were made payable in "lawful money", meaning greenbacks, were known in commercial circles as "currency sixes," and were sold by the company at an average rate of seventy cents on the dollar, thus netting the company but $19,498,976.

This amount was much reduced, as the company was forced to buy gold at fearful premiums for use in California and Europe.

This does not change the generous purpose or statesman-like idea that prompted the subsidy, but should be remembered when talk is had about the immense sums donated to the Pacific railroads.

The debt must be settled. The question is, how? We are called upon to decide it as the representatives of the United States and the dictators of the situation. We must act upon business principles. Cries of "fraud", malevolent abuse of all who favor a funding bill, demagogical shrieks against particular men must not swerve us from our duty to settle a business like matter on business lines. What, then, is our situation?

The United States has a second mortgage for security.

There is a first mortgage on all the Central Pacific constituting a lien prior to that of the United States amounting to $27,853,000. Add this to the sum due to the United States and the amount of $103,719,973 24 is due its creditors by this company.

The holders of these first mortgage bonds are asking for their pay and threatening foreclosure.

The Central Pacific cannot pay the principal of the bonds due the United States or the first mortgage holders as they become due.

What shall be done?

As I have said before the duty of every creditor holding a second mortgage when his debtor says "I cannot pay my debts when they fall due," is to carefully examine the assets and liabilities of that debtor and see what settlement can be made so as to save the creditor if possible from loss. Lawsuits are to be avoided by nations as well as individuals.

Applying this common sense rule to the present case we find that the Government mortgage covers a line of railroad from a point five miles west of Ogden, Utah, to Sacramento, Cal., a distance of 737.50 miles, and from Sacramento to San Jose, a distance of 121.16 miles, in all a distance of 869.66 miles. It is a road without terminals or terminal facilities. It does not enter San Francisco, the queen city of the Pacific Coast, but stops at San Jose, fifty miles away.

The value of any large railroad is that it may reach some large city, some great distributing point, some center of business and population, some hub of the wheel of commercial relations, into which the spokes of trade, of manufacture, of progress, of development lead from every point the money and people of the land. This is not the case with the Central Pacific as mortgaged. It is like the heroine of Gunter's novel, "Miss Nobody from No-where", in that it begins in a desert and ends many miles from its true terminus. It is a disjointed vertebrae unable to do business of itself. Whoever purchases must make terms with other companies, else he can do no business.

In addition, the road from Ogden to the Sierra Nevadas, a distance of about 550 miles, passes over a country as barren of way business as a hen is of teeth, and acts merely as a conduit over which the people and products of the East and West can pass, as the people of New York and Brooklyn cross the great East River bridge.

The total receipts from this part of the railroad from way traffic will not pay for the oil consumed in lubricating the wheels of the locomotives that pull the trains.

All the paying business comes from California and the far East, known as through travel.

We find a mortgage ahead of the United States that must be paid or in some manner cared for, or the United States will lose every dollar of its debt.

We find that the business of the road has been increased and made valuable by the construction of numerous other railroads in California, not covered by the Government mortgage, that serve as feeders to the main line, and are absolutely necessary to be obtained by the creditor, in case he decided to take possession of the road, for without them he can do but little traffic.

We find a valuable road leading from the subsidized line to San Francisco, and and very valuable terminals at Oakland and San Francisco, neither of which is covered by the Government mortgage, and all of which are absolutely necessary to be obtained by any creditor who takes possession of the main line.

We know that the only method by which the Central Pacific can pay its debts is from its earnings. In this respect railroads are like banks and nations.

There is no railroad or bank or nation on the globe, no matter how prosperous or wealthy, that could pay its debts in cash to-day. They can only pay from their revenues or earnings, as they accumulate year by year, from business or taxes or customs.

Their debts must be defaulted, extended or repudiated. They cannot be paid on demand. If the creditors of the bank of which my colleague, Mr. Barham, is a director, should all to-day request their money, Santa Rosa would see the doors of its largest bank closed, and its officers, including Mr. Barham, pleading for time to get money, begging for the extension he refuses to these railroad companies. The Central Pacific is no worse off than any other road or banker or nation, and is better off than a majority of them, because it has never defaulted, and is to-day without a blot on its financial escutcheon.

We find that since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Stanford case, and the opinion of Attorney-General Harmon, filed with the Pacific Railroad Committee, there is nothing left for the United States, except to get its money from the property covered by its mortgage according to its exact terms, and that the property is, as shown, disjointed, incomplete and incapable alone of carrying on any successful business.

In examining this matter further, we find the United States practically bankrupt to-today, in that its revenues do not equal its expenditures, and it is borrowing money to pay its bills, although its credit is so good that it can carry on business indefinitely. Like Barham's bank, it is running on credit. It is in no condition, however, to borrow money to pay off first mortgages on railroads. We find the owners of these roads desirous of paying every dollar they owe to the Government, and their other creditors, and having faith in their ability to do so if given time.

We find the net earnings of each road to be about $4,000,000 per annum and that it is very unsafe to rate them any higher.

We find that it would be impolitic for us to claim all of the net earnings as applicable to the payment of the debts, as some amount must be left for repairs and emergencies.

We find that the intrinsic value of these roads does not equal their debts, and that at forced sale they would not probably pay any but the first mortgage. We learn that they can be duplicated at about half their original cost.

What shall be done in view of these facts? Do we want Government ownership of railroads? If so, that is one way out of the difficulty.

We can foreclose the Government lien, pay the $27,853,000 of the first mortgage bonds on the Central Pacific and $33,532,000 on the Union Pacific; total, $61,385,000, and go into active competition in the railroad business with our own citizens who are struggling to maintain other Pacific railroads.

Is this advisable? Is it good business sagacity? Is it a proper plan for the United States to pursue? Is it wise for the nation to purchase the railroads that traverse it in every direction or even those across the continent?

As illustrating one result of Government ownership of the Central Pacific Railroad, I call attention to the fact that this corporation has since its organization paid the large sum of $6,038,554 95 for State, county and municipal taxes in California alone.

In 1895 the company paid in California for State and county taxes $363,263 57, and for municipal taxes $26,646 52, making a total of $389,910 09. These amounts were of great benefit to the people of California and assisted materially in paying the expenses of their government and will all be lost to the State if the United States owns the railroad, for United States property cannot be taxed for any purpose. Let me here state that the Southern Pacific Company paid last year for taxes in California the enormous sum of $962,151 14, enough to run many State governments.

In our neighboring State of Nevada the company has since its organization paid out a total amount of $3,661,586 31 in taxes, and last year paid $145,345 21 out of a total collected in the State of $578,887 86, being a little over one-fourth of the entire amount. Nevada would be forced to close its schools and asylums and turn its sick, insane and children loose upon the highways if the government owned the railroad and thus deprived the Silver State of the large amount of taxes paid by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

On the northeast corner of K and Seventh streets, Sacramento, is a very beautiful building, which with its lot forms a very valuable property. It is the United States Postoffice building.

It would undoubtedly be assessed at the amount of $100,000 if owned by an individual, and would thus contribute largely to the revenues of our city and county.

Being United States property it escapes taxation.

Consequently the balance of our property must pay an increased rate to make up for this loss.

There is an object lesson for all. Such would be the action of the Assessors regarding the railroad if owned by the United States. They would mark it Government property and it would escape taxation. The rest of us would be compelled to pay an increased tax because of this large amount being stricken from the assessment roll. These figures and illustrations are instructive to all who love their country and desire its prosperity.

To those who seek position or power or blackmail by abuse of railroads and their owners, and vituperative assaults upon all who favor a business settlement of a business question, these figures amount to nothing.

We of California, and particularly of Sacramento, ought to feel kindly towards this Company.

From the day when the first shovelful of earth was dug by President Stanford in 1863 to the beginning of the year 1896, the Central Pacific had expended in Sacramento alone, for labor $51,000,000 and for material used in its workshops, $50,500,000, making the enormous total of $81,500,000 expended in this one city of California by this company.

This sum has given employment to many thousands of men, supported many more thousands of dependent women of business, created new avenues of business and stimulated the growth of California in a marvelous manner.

The yearly payroll of the company in Sacramento is upwards of $2,500,000. It is that large sum disbursed regularly to our citizens that enables us to truthfully boast of good times in Sacramento, to see new buildings arising on every street, and to note that the banks of the Capital City are refusing, not seeking deposits.

The only suggestion as to the settlement of the question of these debts due the United States by these railroad companies made by any Californian whether in Congress or not, whether drawing resolutions for a political convention, writing editorials for a newspaper or delivering a speech to Congress or its committees, outside of the abuse of Huntington and the railroad companies, interspersed with some denunciation of all who favor a funding bill, has been Government ownership.

This fact is very suggestive. It illustrates more strongly than language can, the fact that there is no solution except, first, funding or extending the debt or second, Government ownership of these roads.

I hope the Congress will vote squarely on this Government ownership scheme, so that all can see how few votes will be given in favor of investing sixty millions and losing eighty millions more of Government money in buying a Pacific railroad.

The business men and politicians east of the Rocky Mountains know, as we do, that Government ownership of these roads means no taxation upon the property represented thereby. I have already given facts and figures showing the great loss to our city and county and State in taxes if the Government owned the railroad.

The Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, is frequently quoted as being against refunding. He is also on record as against Government ownership. Before our Pacific Railroad Committee he said: "I think the last thing for the Government to do would be to own a railroad. I think they had better give away their interest. I am utterly opposed to that." Secretary Smith ought to be good authority for these anti-funding people. Congressman Maguire shows that it is worse than folly to talk of Government ownership of railroads, for in his speech at the Metropolitan Temple, June 29, 1896, he said: "There is in Congress an overwhelming opposition to Government ownership and operation of railroads." What folly, then, for any one to tell the people that we must foreclose the lien and let the United States run the railroads.

There would not be to exceed twenty votes in Congress in favor of Government ownership of the railroads.

The Eastern people do not believe in it. They say it might help California, but it would hurt them.

We of California if united carry but little weight in the councils of the nation, and on this question we carry none.

The American people east of the Rocky Mountains control the business affairs of the United States, and they are solid against Government ownership of railroads. They are not willing to buy and run a Pacific railroad at the expense of the whole nation, simply to please or benefit California. Hence, even if we all worked harmoniously for it we could not secure it.

The purchase of these roads will lead to the purchase of others, for every railroad company unable to pay its debts (and none of them can if pressed) will demand that it be purchased as an act of equality, and soon our revered Uncle Sam will have his hands so full with running railroads that he cannot attend to the affairs of the nation.

It does not appear to me to be good policy to experiment with Government ownership of railroads; nor do I believe that the American people indorse the proposition. From the statements of Secretary Smith and Congressman Maguire you see that the idea of Government ownership must be dismissnd in considering how to settle this question.

Shall the United States foreclose its lien and settle its equity of redemption to the highest bidder and forever close the account with these companies?

This would be the easiest and quickest way out of the difficulty. It would end the matter in less than a year.

But at what a loss.

Who could bid at such a sale? Manifestly only three parties:

First, the Government.

Second, a syndicate of rich men owning other railroads and anxious to extend their system.

Third, the present owners of these railroads.

Considering the proposed purchasers in order we find:

First, it is impracticable for the Government to bid, because, as we have seen, the United States does not want to buy or run railroads.

Second, it would be very bad for the nation if any organization of capital should be able to buy and control a line of railroad from ocean to ocean.

The power of corporations is already too great in the United States. Such an aggregation of wealth as would be represented by such a company would dominate the business, the politics and the policy of the nation. It would be a constant menace to the rights and liberties of the people.

The form of its manager would cast a shadow over the White House itself, while his veto over legislation would be more absolute than that exercised by the President, because it would be interposed before, during and after action by Congress.

Third, the present owners would have no incentive to bid any large amount, because they would naturally desire to pay as small a sum as possible in order to obtain their roads freed from a large debt, I do not think that $5,000,000 could be obtained by such sale for both roads. If the owners of the Central Pacific, if C. P. Huntington were the bad man his detractors would have us believe, he would refuse to do anything, to offer anything, to promise any payment or arrange or urge any settlement of the railroad debt to the United States. He would stand upon his contract, upon the law. He would say, "Foreclose your second mortgage. Sell your equity of redemption. I will buy it in at a small price, and thus wipe out the $75,000,000 due the Government by an expenditure at the utmost of not more than 10 per cent thereof."

But he does not say so. On the contrary, with an honest pride in his life, he says that he, himself and his company, have always paid a hundred cents on the dollar, and he always wants to. Hence he is willing to assume the burden of the funding bill for his company. Put the case to any attorney for a bank or individual, truthfully epitomized as follows, viz.:

"I have a second mortgage on property covered to nearly if not quite its full value by a first mortgage. My debtor cannot pay either the first or second mortgage. The first mortgage is due and its holder threatens to foreclose. His property is only valuable for, and can only pay its debts from its earnings. I do not want to go into the business carried on by my debtor. His property is not complete, but is dependent upon other properties for its successful use. I am bankrupt myself, and am only carrying on my trade because of the credit I have. My debtor has faith in his property, and believes he can pay dollar for dollar if given time. He offers to pay some cash down, and a regular amount of principal and interest each year, and to give additional security. If I will give him time the first mortgage holders will give him time. What shall be done?"

And his answer to the query will be quickly given:

"Make a settlement immediately. Extend your debt. Sign the papers soon as possible, ere your debtor changes his mind."

In the settlement proposed by this bill the rights of the United States are fully protected.

The Central Pacific gives the United States a second mortgage on all its property, including its feeders and terminals, and will pay $365,000 per year of principal and 2 per cent interest on deferred payments for the first ten years, $500,000 per year of principal for the next ten years with the same interest, and $750,000 per year of principal and like interest each year thereafter until the debt is fully paid. It is true, that there are at present mortgages on these terminals and feeders, but the company is to take care of them as it must also of the first mortgage on the original road. They can all be refunded at a lower rate of interest than is now paid if this bill passes, and that increases the security given the United States.

The amount of the debt due the United States is reduced at once by the payment of a large sum, made up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Treasurer's estimate of value of sinking fund as of March 30, 1896 | $6,657,471 94 |
| Treasurer's statement of bond and interest account Central Pacific, as of March 1, 1896 | 8,239,134 31 |
| Treasurer's statement of bond and interest account, Western Pacific, as of March 1, 1896 | 9,367 00 |
| Total | $14,941,273 75 |
| Credits and judgments in favor of Central and Southern Pacific to be applied | 2,400,818 20 |
| Accounts in process of settlement not yet credited, about | 100,000 |
| Transportation services, ten months, a $50,000 per annum | 500,000 |
| Interest accruing on bonds in sinking fund from March 30, 1896, to January 1, 1897 | 234,367 50 |
| Grand total | $18,185,458 95 |

This reduces the amount due the United States from the Central Pacific Railroad Company to $57,681,514 29, and for that amount the second mortgage is given, not only upon the main line but upon the feeders, the terminals and all other property of the company.

The company is to extend the first mortgage bonds (including those on the terminals and feeders) at a reduced rate of interest, and to see that they do not interfere with the operation of the settlement or the business of the road.

The Southern Pacific Company is required to guarantee the payments to be made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company so long as the two companies maintain business relations which absolutely secures them.

To obviate the objection made that the charter of the Central Pacific would expire in 1911, the committee inserted a provision in the bill providing that the corporate character of the Central Pacific Railroad Company should continue until its debt to the United States had been fully paid.

An objection has been made to the rate of interest fixed in the bill at 2 per cent.

Why any Californian who loves his State and desires to see it prosper can raise such an objection, passes comprehension.

California, as I have before stated, must pay the bulk of this debt, because the local business is a trifle and the through business is all that pays. Hence, California is vitally interested in keeping the rates of freights and fare as low as possible. That is why a large number of persons in California favor Government ownership, because they believe it would give them lower rates. A mistaken notion, but one encouraged by anti-railroad speakers and papers, and very captivating to all on the Pacific Coast.

It is as plain as the sun at noon day in a cloudless sky, that the lower the rate of interest the mortgage carries the less will be the annual payment, and consequently the lower the rates needed to earn that interest. The benefit of a low rate of interest will all come to California.

Yet these California Congressmen and newspapers and speakers with a mental obliquity of vision, painful to contemplate, vehemently object to the low rate of interest fixed by this bill.

The man who cut off his own nose to spite his enemy's face was a Socrates in wisdom compared to these Californians.

I can understand how some Eastern people, interested only in getting the money due the Government, could object to the low rate of interest, but for any Californian to object stamps him at once as unacquainted with the laws of business or the effect of the provisions of the bill, as would be commended by an open and willful enemy of the State of California.

A cry has been raised by some newspapers and persons that the Government is borrowing money at 2½ per cent to loan the company at 2 per cent, and some good people following their lead have made the same cry.

The amount to be thus borrowed and loaned has been variously stated, some putting it as high as $131,000,000.

Mark how the facts prove the falsity of this claim and how the truth again shows the utter hollowness of this opposition to this business settlement.

The amount of interest due the United States by the Central Pacific has already been paid, and hence no money is to be borrowed for that.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of principal due is | $27,855,680 00 |
| The amount of cash available and to be paid the United States as soon as the bill passes is | 18,185,458 95 |
| Leaving due only the small sum of | $9,670,221 05 |

These bonds do not mature finally until 1899, so that there will have been three years' payments made by the company under this bill before the United States is called upon to pay the balance.

These three years' payments amount in round numbers to $4,545,000, which deducted from the said balance leaves only the insignificant amount of $5,125,221 05 to be paid by the United States in 1899.

This is a mere bagatelle.

What becomes of the talk about the Government borrowing such vast sums at 2½ per cent, to loan the company at 2 per cent?

It exists only in in the fevered brain of these anti-railroad people who are hunting straws.

In the language of another, "They are indebted to their imagination for their facts."

It is said that this bill is not the best that could be obtained from the Pacific Railroad Companies, and that better terms were made by them.

This is incorrect. No definite propositions were made by either company except the one embodied in this bill.

All the representatives of both companies said that $4,000,000 per annum was the very highest estimate of the net earnings of either road that could be made, while the Central Pacific people said that its earnings could not reach these figures. For this reason the committee required the guarantee of the Southern Pacific Company.

As additional security for the performance by the companies of their obligations under this bill, it is provided that the charges due the companies from the United States for transportation performed for the Government shall be withheld if default is made in any payment for one year. These charges alone, will, to a large extent, meet the annual interest payments, and thus the United States is further protected against loss.

But, say these objectors, suppose the companies do not pay according to this bill either to the first mortgage or the United States, then the Government will be as badly situated as now, hence the bill is of no value, except to give the companies time?

The committee has provided for just such contingency.

The bill provides that in case it becomes, in the judgment of the President, necessary, in order to protect the interests of the United States, to pay off any of the first mortgage bonds, he may do so, and then demand the payment thereof from the company, and if default be made in repayment for one year, then the whole debt due the United States shall become due and payable, and all the rights of the United States shall thereupon be enforced.

As further security the bill provides that if either company shall make default for six months in any payment, then the whole debt shall, at the option of the President, immediately mature, and the United States shall thereupon be entitled to enter upon and take possession of all the properties covered by the mortgage, without applying to the courts or Congress for authority to do so, or may commence suit to foreclose.

This is a very valuable addition to the security of the Government. It saves the proverbial delay of lawsuits. It authorizes the prompt action needed in time of emergencies. It fully protects the United States against careless or fraudulent debtors. The first mortgages will be no larger than now. The necessity for their payment no greater then than now.

If the United States is compelled to take possession under the mortgages contemplated by this bill (which will never be necessary, in my judgment), it will not find, as it would now, if it took possession, a road without beginning or ending at any established basis, without terminals or terminal facilities, a mere trunk, destitute of arms or legs, fifty miles from the Pacific Ocean; but will at once enter into complete possession of a road in fine condition, fully equipped with rolling stock, with one arm extended 296 miles to the Oregon line on the north, gathering business and revenue from the States of Oregon and Washington and the people of Northern and Central California as it traverses the fruitful Sacramento Valley; with another arm extending 146 miles south through the fertile San Joaquin Valley, bringing business from the farms and towns that adorn Southern California; each one serving as feeders to the main line, and all working in harmonious accord for the common good. It will be given possession of the line from Niles through the far-famed Livermore Valley of rich Alameda County, to Oakland, the Brooklyn of California, and there will find magnificent terminals, sufficient for any amount of business. It will there find and be given possession of ferryboats and ferry accommodations of immense and rapidly growing value, and crossing the world-admired bay of San Francisco, will land its trains of freight and passengers in that grand metropolis of the Pacific Coast upon its own terminals. It will thus be ready, with its own equipment, to compete successfully with any railroad for the great and increasing business of the Golden State of the Union, and the whole of the magnificent domain bordering the Pacific Ocean.

If for no other reason than this last, it is the duty of Congress to pass this bill, so as to give the United States a complete, not a disjointed railroad, in case it is compelled to go into the railroad business.

Poor tools spoil good workmen. Railroads without proper facilities for working bankrupt owners, whether individuals, corporations or nations.

If Uncle Sam must run a railroad it is our duty to give him a good one. Hence, pass this bill so that if he is forced at any time to take into his possession these Pacific railroads he will be able to do a successful business with them.

The measure proposed by the committee is a fair, just, equitable, proper and legal settlement of the relations between the Pacific Railroad Companies and the United States, a question that has troubled Congress for the past twenty years. My remarks have been in detail addressed to the Central Pacific because I am familiar with that road and its abilities and properties, but they apply with equal force to the Union Pacific. Let us settle this question and on business lines. Do not be influenced by the senseless iteration and reiteration of the charges of fraud in the building of the roads. All such talk is foreign to the issue.

It is the sheerest demagogy, the worst nonsense, and would be ridiculous were it not wicked.

All these transactions are of the dead past. They cannot be legally considered. They are outlawed morally and legally, even if as badly tainted as these people claim. They do not enter into the question now to be decided, viz.: What is the best course for the United States to pursue regarding the settlement of this large debt due it?

The only answer is, pass this bill.

Under it the United States will receive each day $1,000 for the first ten years; then each day $1,500 for the next ten years, and thereafter $2,000 each day until the debt is fully paid.

The interests of all are protected. No one is injured. The rates of fare and freight are not increased, and this vexatious question is forever removed from politics.

Whoever opposes this business settlement of a business question is either ignorant of the facts or either intentionally or unintentionally an enemy of California.

I expect that my motives will be maligned, my language distorted, my statements misquoted and myself personally abused and caricatured for these sentiments thus squarely expressed, because I am sorry to say, that has been the course followed too much by the opponents of this bill.

Hence I call attention in conclusion to the fact that I have assailed no one, have questioned no man's motive or course, but have discussed this question as it ought to be discussed, viz., on its merits.

Therefore when I am assailed remember, my fellow citizens, that abuse is no argument, vituperation is not reason, and that mere slanderous attacks upon myself do not answer my truthful presentation of this matter.

GROVE L. JOHNSON.

SACRAMENTO, August 15, 1896.

## TIME TABLE.

### CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

F. J. TAMS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT.

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10:55 a m | Ar | 5:20 p m |
| Lavoni | 6 | | 11:25 a m | | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | | 12:10 p m | | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | | 12:45 p m | | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2:05 p m | | 2:05 p m |
| Billy Vista | 54 | | 2:30 p m | | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 66 | | 3:10 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3:50 p m | | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5:00 p m | Lv | 11:00 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6:00 a m | Ar | 7:25 p m |
| Kinsell | 113 | | 6:27 a m | | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | | 7:10 a m | | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | | 7:50 a m | | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 157 | | 7:50 a m | | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | | 8:10 a m | | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | | 8:50 a m | | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9:00 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9:30 a m | Lv | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | | 10:10 a m | | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | | 11:10 a m | | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | | 12:00 m | | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 178 | | 12:30 p m | | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | | 1:30 p m | | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 2:10 p m | | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv | 3:15 p m | Lv | 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 230 | | 4:05 p m | | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 243 | | 4:30 p m | | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 257 | | 5:55 p m | | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6:20 p m | | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 293 | | 6:50 p m | | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 298 | Ar | 7:00 p m | Lv | 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous


**P & B MANILLA ROOFING**

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .66⅛ |
| Antimony | 8½ |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6½ |
| Pig lead | 3.65 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14¼c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Barnes, W. A. Barnes, W. P.
Works, J. Bosch, Vanden I. G. J. 2
Taylor, Miss Annie & Gertrude

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

BELL—At Black Rock, August 22, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthus S. Bell—a son.

Mrs. E. Johnson arrived from Los Angeles last week.

Don't forget the Fall opening at Rhine's on Saturday night.

A. V Davidson came back from San Francisco Wednesday.

Judge Arnot will not be a candidate for the Superior Judgship.

The Baxter fishing party returned from Kern river on Tuesday last.

On the last trip Miller's Mojave stage landed at Keeler with a ten-passenger load.

T. B. Rickey, and son Charles, came down from the upper country yesterday.

S. A Densmore has a small force on the old San Carlos mines doing assessment work.

New Goods have been arriving by every train for Rhine's opening to-morrow night.

Ben T. Williams came up from Mojave a day or two ago, and is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Public School will open on next Monday, Sept. 7. Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens, of Bishop, will be the instructress.

Messrs. W. R. Tibbetts, Jacob Tracy and Edward Trudo, from the Big Pine country, were in Independence this week.

Everybody should go to Rhine's to-morrow night and take a look at their immense stock of Fall and Winter goods. All invited.

The Modock mines, Frank Fitzgerald lessee are now yielding from two to three tons per day of their rich "wet" ore, and affording work for ten men.

Vincent Estrada, alias Vaquerito, charged with furnishing whisky to Indians, had a hearing before Judge Davidson on Thursday, and was held over to appear before the Superior Court.

Mat. McDonald came down from Fish Springs about a week ago, and reports the mining outlook on the hill as encouraging. He is taking a needed rest and trying to rid himself of the rheumatism.

CASH BUYERS will receive information greatly to their interests by addressing J. H. Wood & Co., Managers of Home Library and Supply Ass., No. 14 Sansome Street, San Francisco. They sell everything at wholesale prices. Send your name on Postal card.

Bishop Montgomery of Los Angeles will be in Independence on the 13th inst., and will confirm the Catholic children. He will preach in the morning at Mass, and deliver a lecture in the evening. Those who attend will enjoy a treat, as the Bishop is a renowned lecturer.

Holiness Band have good houses nightly. Only one convert so far. It may be that our people are all good and don't need salvation: but the fact remains that those who do attend whether out of curiosity or otherwise ought to be self-respecful and decent enough to behave themselves. Don't kick unless the shoe fits.

President Trenmor Coffin of the Inyo Canal Company, accompanied by a party of foreign capitalists and may-be settlers, has been inspecting the extensive land and water properties of the company on the East Side. This is the most available, ready-made colonization propositions on the whole Pacific Coast.

John Welch was in town during the week and went out loaded with mining supplies. Through years of ownership and experience with the old McMurry and Westerville mines, Jack has acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the great mining probabilities of Fish Springs hill. He is in 150 feet on a long tunnel intended to develop the north end of the ground, and makes things pay as they go.

### A Sheep Man's Loss.

"Wd killed the bar!" said our county officer and our contemporary. They undoubtedly did, as the following report of an excited Frenchman who was "in at the death" will prove. Maiden and Grant were sympathetic listeners to his tale: "My petite black bear—my poor little pet! I keep him long time and he eat out of my hand. I keep him all time tied up, but one day he get loose and run off. I go quick to get him and parbleu! I see two men up ze tree and my good pet bear shot dead!" What's the matter with giving the sheepherder the skin as a souvenir?

### SWAMPERINGS.

BIG PINE, Aug. 31, 1896.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—This town has had as choice a variety of entertainment of late as usually falls to the lot of nestling hamlets.

On Friday eve last our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Lowell Eugley of the g. o. p., shaded the footlights, to introduce the Hon. C. W. Kyle, of San Francisco, whose eloquent exposition of the issues now at stake was tingling the ears of the electors on the other side, as an orator just over from the busy haunts of men, who would enlighten the electors of the hamlet on the issues of the national campaign is now before the people.

That Mr. Kyle of San Francisco is an able attorney and apt pleader and withal a fair sized orator was the unanimous verdict of his Big Pine audience. If you ask us if he alluded to all the issues of interest to the electors of the Second Congressional District, and kept his glowing promises as to the two which he did attempt to discuss, The verdict of this audience of isolated electors would be—Ni'.

Mr. Kyle said imprimis, that this campaign was so important and an intelligent settlement of its issues was of such moment to the country, that the elector, who had the least influence over another, should be very careful in his statements thereon, in short, he should speak nothing but the unvarnished truth in the premises.

After promising to pursue a logical, truthful, candid and conscientious course in his arguments and statements, he made the startling announcement that the nomination of Major McKinley, the great leader in safe statecraft, whose coming greatness was discovered by the late Plumed Knight, was due to a colossal wave of sentiment from the laboring masses of the country.

He also told the isolated electors of the hamlet, in pathetic terms, of the army of tramps which infest the City of San Francisco, on account of the result of the underpaid labor of distant countries. Yet, strange to say, he forgot to mention the fact, that during the incumbency of our silver industry on this coast, this army was only a corporal's guard and was the pure genus tramp.

He further told us, confidentially, that a coin of the United States was not, and could not be affected by the government stamp or the legislation of Congress, that it simply represented the labor incident to its existence. But, unwittingly he quoted an instance in which a simple act of Congress did effect the value of a coin of the country

The only right new chestnut contributed by this licensed pedlar of Hanna's wares, was the solemn fact that the Republican Convention at St. Louis forced the issues of this campaign on the Chicago Convention in such a manner as to cause the better element and a large portion of the party to leave the ranks.

Yet, this instructor of the isolated electors of Inyo, with all his candor, fairness and truthfulness forgot to compare the splits and kicks of the two national conventions; but instead, how he did paint the future woes of the wage-earner in the event of the failure of Hanna's man Friday not having an opportunity to bind up the bleeding hands of the toiling millions of the land. Ye, Gods! how he did attudinize and howl over the crimes of 1866 and 1873. Yet this disciple of the Hannanistic John the Baptist, forgot to tell the isolated electors, whose missionary he was, of the slight difference which attaches to the act, which he said, was deliberately considered and passed by Congress, to meet an emergency which menaced the prosperity of the country, and characterized as the only sensible thing to do under the circumstances, now falsely called the crime of 1873. The charitable thought would be, that it slipped the memory of our instructor to mention that the act of 1873 destroyed the redemption quality of silver.

The faithful, who had read Grove L. Johnson's letter of Oct. 27th, 1894, to the voters of Inyo in which he said: "I am entirely free and untrammeled in this campaign, owing allegiance to no man, or corporation, with the single purpose of doing my duty to my country, my district and myself," craned their necks in vain to catch a little instruction on an issue handled by both State conventions. When asked the next day for his views on the candidacy of Johnson and the Funding Bill, after replying that he didn't discuss this issue on his trip unless compelled to, he quoted the latest defense of the traitor of the California delegation, as published a few days since, and promised for Mr. Johnson that he would be over here and meet the Inyo voters ala bombastes furioso.

I desire to say that the orator's candor and frankness, while discussing the Grove L. Johnson matter, contradicted his whole course on the rostrum.

Mr. Johnson will come over himself, says Mr. Kyle, to drop a few seeds in Inyo silc.

SWAMPER.

### Summer Washouts.

According to all accounts, supported by a late letter from Road Commissioner Fitzgerald, the annual damage to roads and trails out in the mining country is well up to the average. In Modock Canyon the downpour washed all the earth away for a distance of two miles, leaving the road "bed rock" bare and necessitating the hauling of jigger waste up to the road from the mines, in order to give animals foothold on the steep grades and sharp turns. Nine men were taken out of the mine for the necessary repairs, and worked until they made the way passable again. The storm seems to have centered therabout, that is in the Argus range and around Matarango mountain, over into Snow Canyon and the Panamint Valley side. The extension or expansion trended westerly, covering with detritus the boiling springs in the Coso range and from thence to the east side of the Sierras near Little Owens Lake. This "local disturbance" occurred August 20th, but over to the east in the Telescope range, bounding Death Valley on the west, the so-called cloud bursts generally come in July.

### From Aberdeen.

The residence of J. W. Calloway was the scene of considerable excitement for about five minutes last Monday morning. The burning soot from the kitchen stovepipe had fallen on the roof, which quickly ignited, and but for the timely discovery of the fire the entire building would have soon been in flames.

Master Will Calvert has returned from Keeler.

Messrs. Rogers and Montague are rusticating in the mountains.

Weary of living "out of the world," Mr. D. M. Rogers loaded his house on a wagon and took up his residence half a mile nearer Aberdeen.

AURORA.

While on a trip to San Francisco last week we met Dr Charles Turner of Rio Vista, and his wife, formerly Miss Emma Yandell of Bishop. The young couple were enjoying their honeymoon and intended to leave shortly for their home at Rio Vista. Charles Thurs on formerly of this town, and his bride, were also seen.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.5 |
| Board, per week | 5.0 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have Been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

## VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

## BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

## THE NUCLEUS—THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

B. F. ANDERSON, L. D. REID,

## MINER'S MARKET MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

## BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

LOWEST PRICES

REID & ANDERSON.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS, FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,**

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.


MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., September 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### Sale of Privileges.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASS'N.
Independence, Cal., Aug. 25, 1896.

Sealed bids for Pool, Bar, and Ball privileges of the 19th Annual Fair of the 18th District Agricultural Association, to be held at Independence, Cal., October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1896 will be received by the Secretary on or before Sept., 30th, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. F. WILLIS, Secretary.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. NO. 661

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALVAH L. CONKLIN, of Inyo County, Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 661, for the S E ¼, S W ¼, Sec. 14, N W ¼, N E ¼ and N E ¼ N W ¼, Sec. 23, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: David M. Rogers, Edward H. Smith, Ambrose W. H. Smith and Joseph Seely, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 19, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 18, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and sixty links; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, 8 acres and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all containing what is known as the Reds Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Disgracia Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 637.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Sept. 8, 1896, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer, for the S ½ S E ¼ and N E ¼ S E ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Lacey, John Kispert, John Meyer and Frederick Albers, all of Inyo County, Calif.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of July, 1896, an assessment, (No. 5,) of thirty (30) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Sept. 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 29th day of Oct. 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated, July 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


# TENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

## Agricultural District No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF

## Alpine, Mono & Inyo.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence.

## Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 6th and Continuing Four Days.

BERTRAND RHINE - - - - - President.
GEORGE F. WILLIS - - - - - Secretary.
E. ROBINSON - - - - - - - Treasurer.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.

1. Indian Pony Race, one mile dash; $10 to first horse, $5 to second. Ten or more to enter; entrance fee, 50 cents. Horses owned by white men barred.
2. Two-year-old Trot, ½ mile; best 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

3. Three-minute class, Trotting, best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $100.
4. Running, ¼ mile dash. Purse, $25.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

5. For horses that have not before started. Trotting; best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $75.
6. Running; ½ mile dash and repeat. Purse, $75.
7. Free-for-all Trot, for horses that have no record better than 2:44; best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

National Trotting Rules govern trotting races. California State Agricultural Association Rules govern running races. Entrance fees 10 per cent of purse. Entries close Sept. 20, 1896. Horses to be named the day preceding the race. Not less than 3 to enter and 2 to start. Any race not filled by Sept. 20th is subject to change by the Board.

# GRAND OPENING.

## SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1896.

## Fall and Winter Stock.

Endless Variety in Every Department and a cordial invitation is extended to all to come and inspect it.

**No Goods sold during our Opening.**

## Nathan Rhine.

Always in the Lead.

MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
DRY-GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.


### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 705.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 26, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1896, viz: Charles Walter, for the S ½ of S W ¼ Sec. 22, N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jarius D. Mairs, Michael C. Muldoon, Joseph Seely and William T. Bunney, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 4th day of August, 1896, an assessment (No. 3,) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the secretary at his office on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of September, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 24th day of October, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Dated, Aug. 4, 1896.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

**REGULAR LINE**

—FROM—

**Mojave To Keeler.**

**FINE COACH FAST STOCK**

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

**Redrock Canyon**

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

**W. K. MILLER, Propr.**

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.**

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

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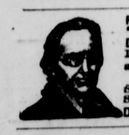

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**CONSUMPTION**

# ONE AND TWO.

By WALTER BESANT.

CHAPTER I.

"Nell," cried the boy, jumping about, unable to stand still for excitement, "it is splendid! He has told me such things as I never dreamed. Oh, splendid things! Wonderful things!"

"Tell me, Will."

"I am ashamed. Well, then, he says—he says," the boy's face became crimson, "he says that I can become whatever I please, if I please. It is all in me—all—all! If I want to become a statesman, I may. If I want to become a judge, I may. If I should like to be a bishop, I may; if a great scholar, a great writer, I may. All, he says, is possible for me if I choose to work—all if I choose to work. Oh, Nell, isn't it—isn't it wonderful?" He dropped his voice, and his eyes glistened—his large dreamy eyes—and his cheeks glowed. "If I choose to work! As if I should not choose to work! Only those fellows who have got no such glorious prospects are lazy. Work? Why, I am mad to work! I grudge every hour. Work? You shall see how I will work!"

He was a lad of 17, handsome, tall and straight; his eyes were full and impid; his face was a long oval; his mouth delicate and fine, but perhaps not quite so firm as might have been desired. At this moment he had just held a conference with his private tutor. It took the form of a remonstrance and explanation. The remonstrance pointed out that his work was desultory and apt to be interrupted at any moment for any purpose; that steady grind was incompatible with the giving away of whole mornings to musical dreams at the piano, or to rambles in the woods, a book of poetry in hand. The explanation was to the effect that the great prizes of the world are all within the reach of every clever lad who starts with a sufficiency of means and is not afraid of work, and that he himself—none other—possessed abilities which would justify him in aiming at the very highest.

But he must work—he must work. He had been to no school and knew nothing of competitions with other fellows. He must make up for that by hard grind. Think what it may mean to a young fellow of imagination and of dream, this throwing open of the gates of the temple of ambition, this invitation to mount the steps and enter that great and glittering dome. The temple within is all glorious with crowns of gold, set with precious stones, and with crowns of bay and laurel. Day and night ascends a hymn in praise of the living. They themselves—the living who have succeeded—sit on thrones of carved woodwork, precious beyond price, and hear and receive this homage all day long. This lad, only by looking in at the open doors, gasped and blushed and panted. His color came and went; his heart beat; he could not stand still.

His companion—they were in a country garden, and it was the spring of the year—was a girl of 15, who hung upon his words and adored him. Some women begin the voluntary servitude to the man they love at a very early age indeed. Nelly at 15 loved this boy of 17 as much as if they had both been 10 years older.

"Yes," she said timidly, and the manner of her saying it betrayed certain things. "And you will work, Will, won't you?"

"Work? Nell, since your father has spoken those words of encouragement I feel that there is nothing but work left in me—regular work—methodical, systematic work, you know. Grind, grind, grind! No more music, no more singing, no more making rhymes—grind, grind, grind! I say, Nell, I've always dreamed, you know"——

"You have, Will."

"And to find that things may actually come true—actually—the finest things that ever I dared to dream—oh!"

"It is wonderful, Will!" Both of them began to think that the finest things had already been achieved.

"It is like having your fortune doubled—trebled—multiplied by 10. Better. If my fortune were multiplied by 50, I could spend no more, I could eat no more, I believe I could do no more with it."

"Genius," said the girl, blushing, because it really did seem an original thing to say, "is better than riches."

"It is, it is," the possessor of genius replied, with conviction. "To have enough is to have all. I can, if I please,

*"I shall row in the varsity boat."*

become a bishop, a judge, a statesman—anything, anything. Nell," his voice dropped, "the thought makes me tremble. I feel as if I shall not be equal to the position. There is personal dignity, you know."

The girl laughed. "You not equal, Will! Why, you are strong enough for anything."

"I have made up my mind what to do first of all. When I go to Cambridge, I shall take up classics. Of course I must take the highest classical honors. I shall carry off all the university scholarships, and the medals, and the prizes. Oh, and I must speak at the union! I must lead at the union, and I must be an athlete." He was tall and thin, and he stretched out his long arms. "I shall row in the boat—the varsity boat, of course. I shall play in the eleven."

"Oh, Will, you are too ambitious."

"No man," he said severely, "can be too ambitious. I would grasp all. I must sweep the board."

"And then?"

"Ah! There, I have not yet decided—the law, to maintain the social order; the house, to rule the nation. Literature, science, art—which?"

"In whatever you do, Will, you are certain to rise to the front rank."

"Certain. Your father says so. Oh, I feel as if I was already a leader of the house. It is a splendid thing to rule the house. I feel as if I was lord chancellor in my robe—on the woolsack. Nothing so grand as to be lord chancellor. I feel as if I was archbishop of Canterbury. It is a most splendid thing, mind you, to be archbishop of Canterbury. What could be more splendid? He wears lawn sleeves, and he sits in the house of lords. But I must work. The road to all these splendid things, as your father says, is through work. It wants an hour yet to dinner. I will give that hour to Euripides. No more waste of time for me, Nell."

He nodded his head and ran into the house, eager not to lose a moment.

The girl looked after him admiringly and fondly. "Oh," she murmured, "what a splendid thing to be a man and to become archbishop and lord chancellor and leader of the house! Oh, how clever he is, and how great he will become!"

"I've had a serious talk with Challice today," said the private tutor to his wife in the evening.

"Will is such a nice boy," said the wife. "What a pity he won't work!"

"He's got enough money to begin with, and he has never been to a public school. I have been firing his imagination, however, with the rich and varied prospect before a boy who really will work and has brains. He is a dreamer. He has vague ambitions. Perhaps I may have succeeded in fixing them. But who knows? He is a dreamer. He plays the piano and listens to the music. Sometimes he makes verses. Who knows what such a lad might do?"

CHAPTER II.

Two years later the same pair stood in the same place at the same season of the year. Term was over—the third term of the first year at Cambridge.

"I haven't pleased your father," said the young man. He was slight and boyish looking still, but on his face there was a new stamp—he had eaten of the tree of knowledge. "I have won no scholarships and taken no prizes. My grand ideas about university laurels are changed. You see, Nell, I have discovered that unless one goes into the church a good degree helps nobody. And of course it ruins a man in other ways to put in all the time working for a degree."

"You know," said Nell, "we don't think so here."

"I know. Then, you see, I had to make the acquaintance of the men and to show them that I was a person of—of some importance. A man who can play and sing is always useful. We are an extremely social college, and the—the friction of mind with mind, you know—it is the best education possible for a man—I'm sure it is—much better than poring over Plato. Then I found so many things in which I was deficient. French fiction, for example, and I knew so very little about art. Oh, I have passed a most busy and useful time."

He forgot to mention such little things as nap, ecarte, loo, billiards, Paris and London as forming part of his education. Yet everybody will own that these are important elements in the forming of a man.

"I see," said Nell.

"But your father won't. He is all for the senate house. You do take a little interest in me still, Nell, just a little interest—in an old friend?"

"Of course I do, Will." She blushed and dropped her eyes. Their fingers touched, but only for a moment. The touching of fingers is very innocent. Perhaps it was accidental.

"Nell," said the young man, with deep feeling and earnestness, "whatever I do—to whatever height I rise, I shall always feel"—here he stopped because he could hardly say that she had stimulated him or inspired him—"always feel, Nell, that it began here—it began here." He looked about the garden. "On this spot I first resolved to become a great man. It was on the very day when your father told me that I might be great if I choose. Of course I knew so much before, but it pleased me; it stimulated me. I told you here, on this spot, and you approved and cheered me on. Well, I don't, of course, tell any of the men about my ambitions. Mostly, I suppose, they have got their own. Some of them, I know, don't soar above a country living—I laugh in my sleeve, Nell, when I listen to their confessions—a country living—a house and a garden and a church. That is a noble ambition truly! I laugh, Nell, when I think of what I could tell them, the rapid upward climb, the dizzy height, the grasp of power and of authority!"

He spoke very grandly and waved his hand and threw his head back and looked every inch a leader—one round whom the soldiers of a holy cause would rally. The girl's eyes brightened, and her cheek glowed, even though she remembered what at that moment she would rather have forgotten—the words of her father at breakfast. "Challice has done nothing," he said. "He has attempted nothing. Now he will never do anything. It is just as I expected. A dreamer! A dreamer!"

"It was here," Will continued, "that I resolved on greatness. It was on this spot that I imparted my ambition to you. Nell, on this spot I again impart to you my choice. I will become a great statesman. I have money to start me—most fellows have to spend the best part of their lives in getting money enough to give them a start. I shall be the leader of the house. Mind, to any one but you this ambition would seem presumptuous. It is my secret which I trust with you, Nell." He caught her hands, drew her gently and kissed her on the forehead. "Dear Nell," he said, "long before my ambition is realized you will be by my side, encouraging and advising and consoling."

He spoke as a young man should and tenderly, as a lover should, but there was something not right—a secret thorn—something jarred. In the brave words, in the tender tones, there was a touch, a tone, a look out of harmony. Will Challice could not tell his mistress that all day long there was a voice within him crying: "Work, work! Get up and work! All this is folly! Work! Nothing can be done without work—work—work!"

(To Be Continued.)

**Limitations.**

**"No," sighed the evil one, "we can't do a thing with actors. The minute we try to make it hot for them they get up a benefit performance, and, of course, you know that means a frost."**

**Even the supernatural, it seemed, had occasionally to meet up with limitations.—Detroit Tribune.**

## HOW TO MAKE LOVE.

**New and Very Novel, Though Not Successful, Method.**

A good story is told of a young man who had gained access to the house of one of the richest and most aristocratic families in the city. He fell in love with the only daughter of the house, and tried to ingratiate himself with her in every possible manner, especially by bringing her the latest publications.

One day the father of the young lady found one of these books lying on the table, and began glancing through it. In one of the chapters he found a number of words underlined with a lead pencil—not beautiful passages, but insignificant words as "I" and "you." He turned over leaf after leaf, and found everywhere the same thing.

He connected up the underlined words, and read as follows: "Dearest Fraeulein: Will it insult you if I tell you that I adore you, and——"

In short, a love letter of the most gushing description, and closing with the suggestive words: "Answer in the next chapter."

Then he took a lead pencil, underlined some words in the next chapter, wrapped the book in a piece of paper, and handed it to the footman, whom he instructed to take it back to the young gentleman.

The latter opened the volume, his heart throbbing like a sledgehammer, and found the words underlined in the next chapter. He read as follows: "You young scoundrel! If you dare to cross the threshold of my house again, I shall kick you out of the window."—New York Mercury.

**Too Careful of the Baby.**

There are few things that cannot be carried to excess, however excellent they may be, in themselves considered. Even a baby may be fussed over, and fidgeted over, and taken care of, and coddled, till it is in danger of growing up a weakling, if it grows up at all. On this point the New York Tribune lately had a few sensible paragraphs.

"When my first child was born," said Mrs. A., "I had the usual young mother's craze for a daintily kept baby. The layette was one of those gorgeous gift affairs, with frocks which Victoria, I am sure, would have thought much too fine for the royal children—besides every conceivable fantasie in which the most luxurious-minded infant could by any possibility be attired. I used to gloat over the sachet-scented, exquisite little belongings, and the moment I was up and about after baby's birth I began to play doll with my small daughter, decking her out in first one thing and then another.

"I had one of those fussy French nurses, immaculate as a new pin; and between us we scrubbed and polished up that poor baby until it's a marvel it didn't fade away before our eyes. After a bath in almond meal-softened water, with plenty of Lubin and sweet-smelling talcum, she did look a darling in her sheer, beribboned draperies, and I, foolish mother, never noticed her languor and waxen skin.

"I did take note that her hair wouldn't grow; that worried me, for, no matter how becomingly dressed, a child with a billiard-ball style of coiffure does not realize the fondest dreams of the maternal heart. I sewed dolls' crimps in her bonnets, which was all very well for outings, but inadequate for home, so finally I called in the doctor.

"He was a grumpy person, very curt and not over-civil at times. 'Bathed too much,' he said, briefly. 'Look at her skin—all the life washed out of it. Too much care given that child. Let her get dirty and stay dirty. Nothing better for children than judicious neglect.'

"It was a new idea and I went to work at it. Very shortly we went to our country place, and I noticed the farmers' babies who ate almost any kind of country food, sat in puddles and went bare-headed whether the rain fell or the sun scorched. They were inevitable victims of future dyspepsia, but the fact remained that, as babies, they were sturdy and rosy, and mine wasn't; and I concluded to try judicious neglect.

"I invested in gingham pinafores and stout shoes, dumped a load of clean sand at the side door, and inaugurated a perpetual feast of mudpies. Pauline was instructed not to say 'Don't,' save in extreme moments, and baby began to live the life of a young animal left to the beneficent care of sunshine and fresh air, undisturbed save at regular intervals for food and sleep.

"I bought a pig that she might hang over the pen and tickle piggy's back with a stick. It afforded her hours of pure rapture to echo the pig's grunts with her silvery coo, and in some mysterious fashion the association was conducive to health. I never could understand why, only it was. She would always return blooming and serene, and if to a nap, slept better after having spent this pleasant period with her porcine friend.

"I bought chickens that she might feed them, got doves and other pets about the place, finding that animals gave interest but no overstimulus to the baby nerves. In short, I never had my wax dolly again; but in the autumn I carried home a blooming, sturdy little maid whose splendid spirits and perfect health more than compensated for occasional mud stains and torn pinafores."

**Burials.**

There is at least one country in the world where it costs nothing to die. In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at the public expense. Coffins and all other necessary articles are furnished on application to certain undertakers designated by the government. Everything connected with the interment is absolutely gratuitous, including the grave and the religious service. All classes avail themselves freely of the law.

**The Ruby.**

The ruby in the center of the Maltese cross on the top of the British crown is the stone that was given to the Black Prince by King Pedro of Castile after the battle of Nejara. Henry V., of England, wore it in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

**When people try to show all the love there is in them, they are tried for insanity.**

## A HISTORIC CANNON.

**Was In the Mexican War and Is Now Used as a Curbstone Fender.**

Almost the only relic in existence of the battery that was established in this city during the Mexican war is an old cannon that is at present doing duty as a curbstone fender. At the time the battery was constructed it was on the edge of the bay and near where the corner of Broadway and Sansome street now is.

When peace was declared, the battery was dismantled and the material of any use was carried away. For some reason one cannon was left behind, carriage and all. There appeared to be nothing the matter with it, and it was even used several times to fire Fourth of July salutes.

As the years went by the carriage was moved away and remained lying on the ground for a time. When Battery street was cut through, it received its name from the old fort, and the cannon was rolled down to the edge of the curb as a reminder of the old days.

How long it lay there is a question that nobody can answer, for those who might have done so are all dead. At any rate it is known that a patriotic drayman concluded that the cannon should be taken care of. He got a number of volunteers, and when the curbstone was put in the crowd carried it to the corner and poked its muzzle down into a hole. It has remained there ever since.—San Francisco Call.

**Typhoid Fever and Bananas.**

William C. Ussery, M. D., of St. Louis says that the best food for those suffering from typhoid fever is the banana. In this disease, he explains, the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged. Eventually it begins sloughing away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers. At these places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin. A solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines and dire results will follow. Therefore solid foods or foods containing a large amount of innutritious substances, as compared with nutritious substances, are dangerous and are to be avoided. The banana, although it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does 95 per cent nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate these sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed and gives the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.—New York Tribune.

**Trying Ordeals For Presidents.**

In writing of the pardoning power invested in the president, Hon. Benjamin Harrison says in The Ladies' Home Journal: "The papers in these murder cases are usually voluminous—a full record or an abstract of the evidence making part. If the trial seems to have been fairly conducted and no new exculpatory evidence is produced, and the sentence does not seem to have been unduly severe, the president refuses to interfere. He cannot weigh the evidence as well as the judge and jury. They saw and heard the witnesses, and he has only a writing before him. It happens sometimes that the wife or mother of the condemned man comes in person to plead for mercy, and I know of no more trying ordeal than to hear their tearful and sobbing utterances and to feel that a public duty requires that they be denied their prayer."

**Wouldn't Gratify Them.**

Mr. Bangs—Don't you think we'd better pull down the parlor shades? We shan't be home for ten days, you know.

Mrs. Bangs—No, indeed. If we put the shades down, half the women in town whom I know will hustle up here and leave their cards. I'm not going to gratify them in any such way.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**TRAVEL WITH A FRIEND**

Who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, malaria and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves and sometimes by inland travelling over the rough bed of ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the productive potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and biliousness.

"Have you intellectual city people with you this summer, Mrs. Bayview?" "No; they all have frightful appetites."

**TO OUR READERS**

who use or need the most economical power, we wish to call attention to the 2½ ACTUAL HORSE POWER HERCULES GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE for $185.00, with discount for cash, manufactured by the Hercules Engine Works, San Francisco; the best and most reliable Engine ever offered on the Pacific Coast. This Engine is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

**Gladness Comes**

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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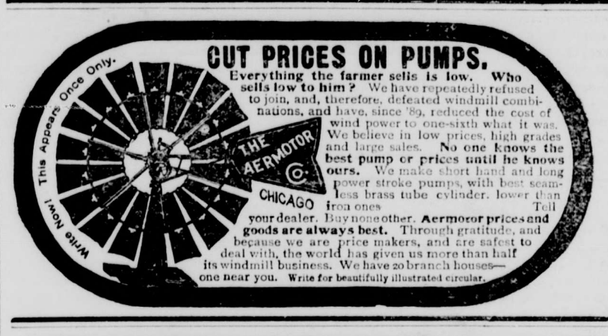


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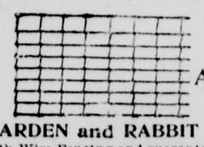

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## WHY?

I married my wife, why?
Listen and I'll tell you;
Not because she makes good pie,
Tho' she can, I tell you;
Not because she's wondrous wise,
Versed in Greek and Latin;
Not because she likes to dress
in fine silk or satin;
Not because she rides a wheel,
I still wear the bloomers;
Not because in kindliness
All my crochets humors;
Not because on politics
She keeps always posted;
Not because she knows how I
Like my meat when roasted;
Not because of beauty rare,
That is quickly over;
Not because while she works hard
I could live in clover;
Not because she does possess
Fortune that's immense;
Simply just because she's got
Good sound common sense.
—Charles W. Hird, in Boston Post.

Yes, that's the title of my story. "Oh, we won't like that story at all," I think I hear you exclaim, but please begin it, and I think you will enjoy it. It's true, every word, and happened nineteen years ago in a country district about thirty-five miles north of the city of San Diego.

THE STORY.

"Why, Miss Kate, I don't see the school-house."

"I think perhaps we're not near enough yet," answered Miss Kate, rather doubtfully.

"Oh, yes, we are. Don't you remember we could always see it when we reached this tree?" said the little boy again.

"Well, Willie, I do believe you are right and that our own little schoolhouse has been either swallowed up or blown away!" exclaimed the young teacher, as she stopped suddenly in the path, gazing with astonishment at the place where the building should have been.

"We weft it all wight yes'day afnoon, didn't we, Mith Kate?"

"Yes, Daisy dear, but it's gone now; let's go up to where it stood and see if we can discover what has become of it."

So up the steep hill they climbed; when they arrived at the spot, which was really a very barren, unsheltered place, they found that some mischief-worker had been very busy during their absence.

One of the walls of the building lay at quite a distance, while the other three were piled on top of each other near at hand.

The hills and knolls around were strewn with a medley of papers, clock, stoves, pencils, chalk, desks and books.

Who or what had done the mischief? How could it have happened?

After talking it over quite a while they decided it must have been a sudden squall of wind, purely local, which had played havoc with their little temple of learning while they had been soundly sleeping the night before.

Dispatching one of the boys for the trustee who lived in the neighborhood, Miss Kate and the rest of the children went to work to gather up those of the furnishings which had not been ruined.

The schoolma'am felt pretty blue; the hot tears filled her eyes as she bent over her task. What was she to do? Here she was far away from home. Ah, the thought of her mother, brothers and sisters in that home, whom she was trying so hard to help, and now she had no schoolhouse in which to teach! Was it not disheartening?

It was a very lonely place; thinly settled. The trustees had been paying her a high salary, and had even given her an extra amount for teaching on Saturdays, because she was the very first instructor who had been willing to remain during a whole term.

Thus her thoughts ran, her face growing more serious all the time.

"It was a good thing it happened at night, Miss Kate," said one of the boys, trying to cheer her.

"Yes, Benny."

"Jush shink, Mith Kate, if it had happ'n'd the day you forgotten to bwing the key, and we all had to cwimb in and out of the windo'! We'd been all hurted badwy wen, wouldn't we?" chimed in dear little Daisy Brownie.

"Oh, here comes Mr. Case!" they shouted, running to meet the easy-going, good-natured man.

"Wall, I declar', Miss Kate," said he, puffing and blowing after his climb, "this is too bad, reely! What are you a-going to do?"

"Mr. Case, I think I'll pack my trunk and start for home to-morrow; I believe a steamer sails from San Diego for the north to-morrow, does it not?" said she, with trembling lip and flashing eye.

"Thar, thar, not so fast. Of course I can't say just what the other trustees of the deestrict will want to do, but I swan, we'd all hate to have you go.

"I guess I'd better hitch up the old roan and jes' drive over and let Mr. Jones and Mr. Sykes know 'bout this a-happenin', and come and tell you this evenin' what we decide to do.

"Now, you go home, like a good girl, and jest make up your mind that we'll not let you get off for such a little thing as the schoolhus's blowin' down! Will we, young uns?"

"You bet your boots we won't," shouted the boys.

Thanking him for his encouraging words Miss Kate and her faithful little flock started for home—a long walk of a mile and a half before her.

It was in the lovely springtime of the year and the air was so full of the songs of birds and the sweet fragrance of flowers that they soon recovered their good spirits and had not gone very far when they had to stop and have a good hearty laugh over the funny misfortune.

One by one the boys and birls bade their teacher good-by as they reached their homes, rushing with eagerness to tell the exciting news to their parents, who were filled with wonder when they saw their children returning from school so early in the day.

During the evening Miss Kate received the promised call from Mr. Case, who brought the welcome news that the schoolhouse was to be immediately rebuilt, that the trustees had determined to build it much nearer her boarding-place, in a pretty, little sheltered dell.

Until it was ready, which he thought would be in about a week, she was to hold her classes in his front room.

Again thanking him for his kindness and bidding him "good-night," she went to bed with a very happy heart.

The next day the children met with their teacher in Mr. Case's front room, and every day after that until the school building was ready.

Mr. Case's house, by the way, consisted of two tiny rooms, the one in which the lessons were recited being the family sitting and bedroom.

And worst of all, there was a teething baby in the house, whose peevish cries often drowned the voices of teacher and pupils.

My! how glad a day it was when the little unpainted schoolhouse was ready for its occupants once more, even though it had no floor save the one furnished by Mother Earth—even though its stove and clock were warped and rusty and its books and maps tattered and torn. Then the kind trustees had placed it in such a pretty spot.

All during the days of the spring term the one little window and the door were thrown wide open to admit the sweet scents and the sounds of the season.

Mocking-birds sang in the canyons close by.

The little squirrels were wont to come and sit on the wood pile by the open door.

Humming-birds, oh, so brilliant, darted hither and thither, and the flowers were so abundant and so gorgeous that the dell seemed to have been deluged with vari-colored paint from the great pots of the giants on the mountain-tops above.

So you see, my dears, it was not such an ill wind, after all, that one night blew down the little country schoolhouse.

### Uncle Sam's Menagerie.

The sovereign power of the government has won a victory in a legal controversy which is officially labeled "the United States vs. seventeen boxes of snakes and twenty-three monkeys." It was a peculiar case, and appears to have been the outcome of the jealousy of a clique of importers of snakes and monkeys in New York toward a rival. The members of the clique made up their minds that they would not tolerate a new dealer, who might become a formidable competitor in the market. When they were called on as experts to fix valuations they named their estimates so high that the consignee of the snakes and monkeys could not afford to pay the duty assessed. The goods were detained by the custom-house authorities and placed in bond. Government officials did not know how to take care of the goods. Snakes should have a bath every day, and these did not get proper treatment. The monkeys, too, were not well cared for. The result is that about all the reptiles are now dead, and the decision of the court is that the government need not make good the large loss of the consignee. This may be good law, but wherein the justice of it consists it is impossible to see.—Buffalo Express.

### The Eskimo Character.

We found the Innuits very quick-witted and intelligent; with unvarying good nature and a keen appreciation of fun, they proved themselves companionable in spite of their uncleanliness. Their skill manifested itself in many ways during these long excursions. Later in the year it showed itself, on one occasion, in a particularly interesting way. Having found it necessary to cross a glacier on a hunting trip, our Innuits passed at the edge and halloed to ascertain the direction of the echo. On the return a storm of snow and fog had obliterated all landmarks, but the Indians easily found the way by means of the echo.

There was always a charm in their strange melodies, and particularly at night, as they slowly rowed along the black waters among ghostly, beautiful icebergs, under the starless sky. And such melodies! They were like the sighing of the winds, low, contented, full-breathed, yet with an undertone of sadness. But at times their songs are vehement with joy and action.—Century.

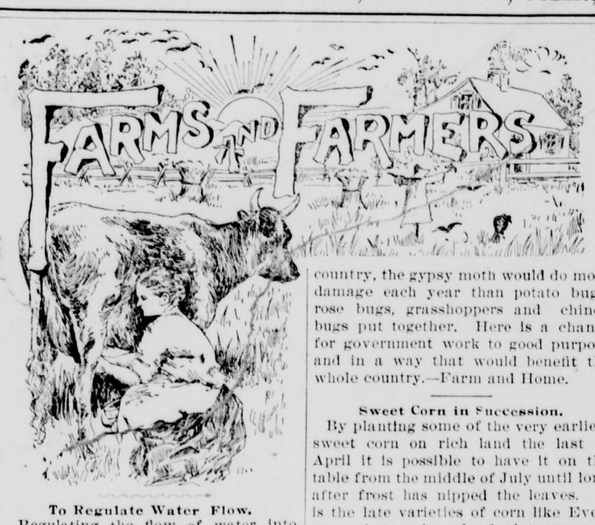
### Not a Financier.

"Look here," said the city editor to the new reporter, "you allude in this story to Mr. Roxwell as a financier."

"Why, he handles a great deal of money."

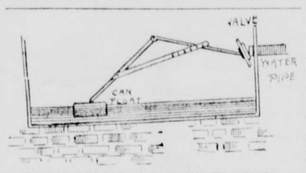
"I don't care if he does. I don't want you to call him a financier. He hasn't any side whiskers."—Washington Star.

There is a certain kind of man that no amount of effort will ever make a man out of.




### To Regulate Water Flow.

Regulating the flow of water into troughs and tanks is something which causes farmers more or less anxiety and trouble, for the reason that many of the patent regulators now in the market fail to work satisfactorily for any length of time. Many simple home-made devices, however, can be made to work. The one shown in the illustration, which is from the American Agriculturist, has a number of strong points.




REGULATOR FOR WATER TROUGHS.

The water pipe enters near the top of the tank, which places the valve out of water, thus relieving it of all danger from rust or the collection of sediment. However, where necessary, the pipe may enter nearer the bottom of the tank, and if the valve is kept clear the device will still serve its purpose. Another point in its favor is that, if desired, the valve can be closed just as effectually when the tank is one-fourth full as when filled to the brim. The lower half of the long, jointed lever connecting the valve and float has a shorter one attached to it, the upper end of the latter having a number of holes in it. By having a hole in the upper half of the jointed lever and using a pin, the angle at the joint can be changed at will. Making it as large as possible will necessitate the float being lifted near the top of the tank before the valve is entirely closed, but by decreasing the angle the valve will be closed while the float is still near the bottom. A sealed can or bottle makes a good float. A board or block of wood soon becomes soaked, and in consequence its lifting power is greatly diminished.

### Cow Peas for Soiling.

As Northern farmers become better acquainted with the cow pea and its advantages, they are likely to largely use it in conjunction with and partial substitution for corn as a fodder crop. It is much richer than corn in nitrogenous nutrition, and that is always the kind that is most costly and hard to procure. Besides, the cow pea gets its nitrogen as clover does, from air in the soil. It is one of the leguminous order of plants, all of which have this power. The chief objection to growing cow peas in the North is the difficulty in ripening their seed. One or two kinds will ripen in New England in a favorable season and if put in early. But we can procure the seed cheaply from the South, and if farmers found they could never ripen its seed, they could still afford to grow some every year to feed in alternation with fodder corn or to put in the silo. It is not, however, so good for the silo as corn, as the nitrogenous material of which it is composed heats too rapidly, making it as hard to save sweet as clover ensilage is.

### A Movable Chicken House.

A chicken house that can easily be moved about is shown herewith. In size it is convenient for a hen and her chickens. Slats are vertical in front and far enough apart to allow chicks to run in and out. In front is a base board, nailed to a bottom strip extended from each side, on which chicks may be fed. It is well to provide shade or shed rain by a board awning as shown.

MOVABLE CHICKEN HOUSE.

A floor to the coop is not necessary, as hens prefer to dust at will.

### A Costly Job, but It Pays.

The cost of applying paris green as a protection against potato bugs has been estimated by Prof. Fernalds at a sum equal to about two cents per bushed of the crop. At this rate it costs about $5,000,000 a year to insure against potato bugs throughout the country! That may be a little high, but what a saving if the Colorado beetle had been stamped out upon its first appearance twenty years ago! A concerted campaign at that time, at state and national expense, would have done the business. Just so we advocate Congress providing the money to help Massachusetts stamp out the gypsy moth—a pest which that State alone has held in check for some years at a cost of half a million. If allowed to spread over the country, the gypsy moth would do more damage each year than potato bugs, rose bugs, grasshoppers and chinch bugs put together. Here is a chance for government work to good purpose and in a way that would benefit the whole country.—Farm and Home.

### Sweet Corn in Succession.

By planting some of the very earliest sweet corn on rich land the last of April it is possible to have it on the table from the middle of July until long after frost has nipped the leaves. It is the late varieties of corn like Evergreen that are in order for late use, and there should be at least two plantings of these, one for early and to ripen seed, and the other late and not intended to ripen at all. If the corn is cut before frost and the green ears are plucked from the stalk and put in a cool cellar, the corn will be nearly as good most of the winter as it was in the fall. We know some farmers who only can or dry corn for late winter and spring use, as they keep green ears of their latest planting fit for use until January or later. If the ears are left on the stalks they will ripen too much to be in good condition, but if plucked off and kept very near down to freezing temperature and in a dry place to prevent mold, late Evergreen corn can be kept in condition long after frost and snow have come.—American Cultivator.

### Dry Lima Beans for the Table.

Few of those who like the succulent green Lima beans know that they are, if not equally good, at least superior to common field beans when dried for winter use. We used always when growing Limas to put up those that we could not use green, and the winter supply was usually exhausted before spring. We think a profitable market for Lima beans in their dried state can be found in most cities or villages if farmers will tell their city friends how good they are. Lima beans have, even when dried, much of the rich, nutty taste that makes them popular when eaten green. There is another reason also for saving the late beans left at the end of the season for use in winter. They are quite often used for seed, with the result of making the Lima bean crop each year a little later, so that in some places very few would be fit for use until frost came and nipped the vines. The first fruits of anything in which earliness is important should always be used for seed.

### Protect Haystacks from Rain.

Where hay is stacked out of doors for several months, it will pay to secure large sheets of old canvas and stretch over the stack, pinning the corners by driving a peg in the stack. The plan is a modification of the smaller hay

A PROFITABLE HAY CAP TO USE.

caps used extensively in the field, during the hay harvest, when rainy weather suddenly comes on. Such a cap will effectually keep rain and snow from the hay, thus rendering it far more nutritious and palatable to stock.—Farm and Home.

### Ridding Lambs of Ticks.

For some time after shearing the wool on the new shorn sheep will not harbor ticks. They consequently all congregate on the young lambs, whose wool has been growing since birth and makes a convenient hiding place. Our way when we kept sheep was to get a quantity of tobacco stems and boil them, making a strong decoction of the tobacco. This would kill the ticks on all the lambs immersed in it, and we never knew the lambs to be injured thereby. If a careless plunge immersed the nose of the lamb into the liquid it would be sickened thereby for a little while, but would soon recover.

### Pinching Back Grape Shoots.

Grape vines left unpruned during the summer exhaust themselves by producing an enormous amount of useless wood. In the fall most of the new roots are cut out, and those that remain are silowed very few buds. Into these all the strength of the vine is thrown. Some strong-growing varieties, like the Rogers Hybrid, have been known to make eighteen to twenty feet of long, slim cane. If pinched back when the vine had grown shoots three or four feet long, the new canes will be thicker and much better prepared to bear a crop the folowing year.

### Caring for Spring Planted Trees.

If half the trees planted each spring lived through their first season the demand for nursery stock would not be so large as it now is. Yet we doubt whether the lack of care in planting and keeping the tree in condition after planting is in any way beneficial to the nurseryman. The cost of the tree and all the labor bestowed upon it becomes a total loss if it dies. This is very discouraging, and after a few such experiments the planter concludes that fruit growing don't pay, which for him is probably a proper enough conclusion.

## SOUTH AFRICAN RUINS.

### Buildings at Zimbabwe that May Be of King Solomon's Time.

It would seem that, at some far distant date, a people more civilized than any of the present Kafir tribes had penetrated into the region we now call Mashonaland, and had maintained itself there for a considerable period. Remains of gold-workings are found in many parts of that country, and even as far as the southwestern part of Matabeleland—remains which show that mining must have been carried on, by primitive methods, no doubt, but still upon a scale larger than we can well deem within the capabilities of the Kafir tribes as we now see them. There are, moreover, in these regions, and usually not far from some old gold-working, pieces of ancient building executed with a neatness and finish, as well as with an attempt at artistic effect, which are entirely absent from the rough walls, sometimes of loose stones, sometimes plastered with mud, which the Kafirs build to-day.

These old buildings are, with one exception, bits of wall inclosing forts or residences. They are constructed of small blocks of the granite of the country, carefully trimmed to be of one size, and are usually ornamented with a simple pattern, such as the so-called "herringbone" pattern. The one exception is to be found in the ruins of Zimbabwe, in southern Mashonaland. Here a wall thirty feet high, and from six to twelve or fourteen feet thick, incloses a large elliptical space, filled with other buildings, some of which apparently were intended for the purposes of worship. There are no inscriptions of any kind, and few objects, except some rudely carved heads of birds, to supply any indication as to the ethnological affinities of the people who erected this building, or as to the nature of their worship. Such indications as we have, however, suggest that it was some form of nature worship, including the worship of the sun. We know from other sources (including the Egyptian monuments and the Old Testament) that there was from very early times a trade between the Red Sea and some part of East Africa; and as we know also that the worship of natural forces and of the sun prevailed among the early Semites, the view that the builders of Zimbabwe were of Arab or some other Semitic stock, is at least highly plausible.

Two things are quite clear to every one who examines the ruins, and compares them with the smaller fragments of ancient building already mentioned. Those who built Zimbabwe were a race much superior to the Bantu tribes, whose mud huts are now to be found not far from these still strong and solid walls; and those other remains scattered through the country were either the work of that same superior race, or, at any rate, were built in imitation of their style and under the influence they had left. But whether this race was driven out or peaceably withdrew, or became by degrees absorbed and lost in the surrounding Bantu population, we have no data for conjecture. If they came from Arabia they must have come more than twelve centuries ago, before the days of Mohammed; for they were evidently not Mussulmans, and it is just as easy to suppose that they came in the days of Solomon, fifteen centuries earlier.—Century.

### Danger in Excess of Exercise.

Housework, chores, gardening, walking, climbing, cycling, running, swimming and many other sports give just the kind of exercise that is indicated in certain conditions, due regard being had to the physiological effects of varying dosage. Oertel has shown how the simple exercise of walking may be adapted to sufferers from cardiac debility by prescribing the distance and speed and the number and length of the rests on definite paths graduated according to their slope. His interesting and original work has not only given a new direction to the treatment of certain cardiac affections, but is destined to have an important influence in establishing accuracy in the prescription of exercise. Whoever has studied the map of the environs of Reichenhall, Bavaria, prepared by Oretel for the application of his method, will acquire a vivid idea of what precision of dosing in exercise means. In this map the different paths suitable for the work are marked in four different colors, to indicate those that are nearly level, those slightly sloping, moderately sloping and steep, and figures are placed along each route to show the space that should be traversed in each quarter hour.

The locality itself is prepared for its remedial use by placing benches for resting at suitable distances, and by marking on certain trees near the path circles, colored to correspond with the map, to indicate the difficulty of that particular section. By systematic practice on the easier paths the heart and system are progressively trained and strengthened. Intelligent analysis may do the same work for cycling, horseback riding, and many other familiar exercises. In this way the dosage is practically reduced to a definite number of kilogrammeters in a given time, and a step has been taken in placing the prescription of exercise upon a scientific basis.—Appleton's Science Monthly.

### A Freak.

"Blykins is the most modest man I ever saw!" said a friend of his.

"What makes you think so?"

"I never yet heard him claim that the bicycle he rides is the best on the market."—Washington Star.

### Admiration.

"What do you admire most about Snobbe's literary work?"

"The compensation he manages to get for it," replied the person who is chronically envious.—Washington Star.

So many men go through life looking as if their wives had caught them at it.

When the season opens we claim the flag.
In June we've got nothing to say.
In August of second place honors we brag.
At the end we take what comes our way.
—Philadelphia North American.

"How did young Downey come by the title of major?" "Why, easily enough. Don't you remember that his father was a colonel?"—Judge.

"They say the bicycle is injuring art." "Yes; the man who owns a good wheel can't waste his life spreading paint on canvas."—Chicago Record.

Maude—Would you marry Freddy if he asked you to? Bella (airily)—I can only answer that by saying that he wouldn't be single now were I so foolish.

"Ball one!" yelled the umpire. "Good eye!" shouted Chimmy. "Strike one!" the umpire called. "Dat's his odder eye," explained Chimmy.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mabel—I understand that there were only square dances at Mrs. Flippit's small and early. Maud—Yes; there wasn't men enough to go round.—Judge.

Mrs. Wiggles—Was that a good box cigars, Ephraim, that I bought for your birthday? Mr. Wiggles (craftily)—I never saw a better box.—Somerville Journal.

Spencer—They told me at your office that you were only one of the clerks. And you said you were a director. Ferguson—So I am. I address envelopes.—New York Herald.

"Awful accident at Jones' yesterday." "So? I didn't hear of it." "Jones hit his thumb with the hammer and immediately exploded with rage, while his wife burst into tears."—Indianapolis Journal.

Bill the Biffer—What's d' object of dis organization uv yours, mister? Mission Worker—To rescue the fallen, my man. Bill the Biffer—Well, don't talk ter me. I'm no bicyclist.—Roxbury Gazette.

"Frederick," said she, "don't let the baby stand alone." "Why, she's old enough to learn to walk." "Old enough to learn to walk! Why, she hasn't even learned to ride a bicycle yet."—Washington Star.

"There is no use denying it," said the young man, who uses slang indiscriminately. "Cholly Chuggins has wheels." "Really?" said the girl from Boston. "What make are they?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Miss Prettie—Mr. Ryder is so entertaining! He seems to have come in contact with so many people. Mr. Wheeler (viciously)—Yes, indeed. You should watch him on his bike.—New York Press.

"I beg your pardon!" she exclaimed solicitously. "I didn't mean to step on your foot." "Lord bless you, miss," returned the man in the blue drilling blouse, "I didn't know you did."—Somerville Journal.

"I understand you stood for a whole hour in the doorway last night talking to the policeman, Katie?" "Shure, you wouldn't have me sthand there for an hour and say nothin', ma'am."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Her husband is a little bit wild, I hear." "Well, I think he had a right to be, when he came home and found she had traded off his last summer suit for a lot of potted flowers, don't you?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"I shall have to give up going on the stage." "Why so?" "My hair is coming out in handfuls." "I don't see what——" "Pretty soon my trainer will be unable to drag me about the floor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He—And did you call at Monte Carlo while you were at Nice? She—No; papa called on him, I believe, but from his disappointed appearance when he returned to the hotel, I think Mr. Carlo must have been out.—Public Opinion.

Elsie—The report you heard about Edith's engagement must be true. I heard it from a number of persons. Ruth—From whom? Elsie—Well, Miss Brown, Miss Jones, and Miss Robinson. Ruth—Oh, I told them.—Brooklyn Life.

"How the wind howls to-night!" said the melancholy boarder. "I shouldn't wonder if it had the toothache," suggested Mr. Asbury Peppers. "Toothache?" "Yes. Have you never heard of the teeth of the gale?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Slowman—There is one thing I feel glad of. All the love letters I ever wrote to the widow are destroyed. Fligh—Are you quite sure of that? Slowman—Quite. You see, I never had the courage to send them to her.—New York Herald.

A mother, trying to get her little daughter of 3 years old to sleep one night, said: "Dora, why don't you try to go to sleep?" "I am trying," she replied. "But you haven't shut your eyes." "Well, can't help it; dey comes unbuttoned."—Answers.

"May I be at liberty to quote you as indorsing the sentiment that the voice of the people is the voice of God?" asked the interviewer. "I would not like to commit myself to that sentiment until after the convention," answered the candidate.—Indianapolis Journal.

## SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL.

### Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

One of the most striking and in one sense most commanding figures at the Democratic convention at Chicago was Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, whom the free silver men in the convention made temporary chairman, thus refusing to accept the choice of the national committee, Senator David B. Hill.

Senator Daniel was born in Lynchburg, Va., in 1842. He served in the Confederate army of Northern Virginia during the war and received a wound that has since been to him the source of constant pain. He was riding his horse when a cannon ball took away a portion of his thigh. He fell and lay for some time in the midst of the battle until one of his own soldiers, who was also wounded, dragged him behind a log. There the two lay together for more than half an hour with the bullets flying, the shells bursting and the battle going on all about them. When the fight was finished Daniel was carried to the hospital. The surgeon said he would die, but a section of the thigh bone was cut away and his youthful vitality was such that he recovered. He has to-day six inches of bone out of one of his legs, and still he manages to do good work, though he is in constant pain.

After leaving the service he studied law and has practiced it since 1866. From 1869 to 1872 he served in the Virginia House of Delegates and from 1875

JOHN W. DANIEL.

to 1881 in the State Senate. In 1870 he was a Democratic elector-at-large and was a member of the Democratic conventions of 1880 and 1888. He was a member of the Forty-ninth Congress and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed William Mahone. He was re-elected and his present term of office will expire in 1899.

Senator Daniel is one of the ablest speakers in the South and is called the silver-tongued orator. He has a remarkably striking and cultured face.

## HIS BIG UNDERTAKING.

### Samuel Plimsoll Would Unite Yankee and Briton in Brotherly Love.

Samuel Plimsoll, who wants to unite the people of the United States and Great Britain in brotherly love and mutual admiration, is a wonderful man. He recently arrived in New York for the sole purpose of patching up all differences between the Yankee and the Briton, and is not at all dismayed by the size of the undertaking. Mr. Plimsoll is getting on toward 75, and most of his life has been spent in smoothing the path of the British sailor. His present mission is, therefore, new to him. He began life as a lawyer's clerk and changed that occupation for a high stool in a brewery.

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL.

Then he went down to London and opened a place of business for himself. In 1868 he was elected to parliament and was instrumental in securing the passage of several acts amending the shipping laws. These measures were of great comfort to the English sailor. In 1880 he went back to the House of Commons, but gave up his seat to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who promised to use his influence as cabinet minister to further all parliamentary matters affecting the well being of sailors. Mr. Plimsoll has written and published two books, "Our Seamen" in 1877, and "Cattle Ships" in 1890. Both works have done much to make the lot of Jack Tar happier. Six years ago he was made President of the Amalgamated Sailors' Union, but afterward retired.

### His Previous Existence.

Gutherz—Look here, Zapfer, do you believe in the transmigration of souls?

Zapfer—No; do you?

Gutherz—Most certainly I do; and I am thoroughly convinced that I was an ass at the time I lent you that $50.—Salisbury Truth.

### Out in the Cold.

Boggs' Old Friend—Great heavens, man! Do I find you reduced to playing a cornet on the street corner to make a living?

Boggs—I ain't doing this to make a living. My wife won't let me practice in the house.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some people's politeness savors a great deal of a rebuke to those who forget to be polite.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11 ..... 1896


## FINANCIAL CATECHISM.

[Sacramento Bee.]

1. What is bimetallism?

A. The equal treatment of the two metals, gold and silver, as money, at a given rate of coinage.

2. What is meant by 16 to 1?

That in coining the two metals into money 16 ounces of silver are to be deemed equal to 1 ounce of gold.

3. What is the present commercial ratio of silver and gold bullion?

It is about 30 to 1.

4. What caused the divergence between the coin and bullion value of silver?

The demonetization of silver in 1873 by the country and some of the nations of Europe.

5. Why was silver demonetized?

It was demonetized because of the desire to limit the supply of money, making money dearer, thus increase its purchasing power, and therefore to the advantage of money dealers, bondholders, creditor classes and those having fixed incomes.

6. Was not the demonetization of silver in 1873 due to its over-production as compared with gold?

It was not due to the over-production of silver, because (a) for many years prior to 1873 the world's production of gold had been about three times as great as that of silver, and (b) in 1873 silver bullion was at a premium of 3 per cent over gold.

7. How does the world's production of gold and silver for the last 100 years compare with the other?

Between the years 1792 and 1892 the world's production of gold exceeded that of silver about $600,000,000.

8. What is the ratio or the two metals as they exist by weight in the world today (available for money)?

It is about 15 2-3 to 1, which means that there are only about sixteen times as many tons of silver in the world available for money as there are tons of gold.

9. What, therefore, is the natural ratio between silver and gold?

Sixteen to one is the natural ratio between silver and gold bullion and would manifestly be the present commercial ratio had not there been legal interference.

10. To whose advantage is it that nations have been induced to adopt the gold standard?

To the advantage of all creditor nations, especially England. Two hundred million people now use gold alone as redemptive money who in 1873 used both gold and silver; hence the constant rise in the power of gold (and money based on gold), which rise shows itself in the fall of prices of commodities.

11. If we had free coinage of silver would not this country become the "dumping ground" for silver from all nations?

There are, it is supposed, about four billion dollars of silver coin and bullion in the world, and if all of this should come here it would only give the United States a per capita of about $58, which is only a little more than we had of all kinds of money in the North at the close of the war when times were exceedingly prosperous. France to-day has nearly this amount of money per capita, and is one of the most prosperous countries in the world.

12. What is there to prevent this silver from coming to our mints for coinage?

There are three conclusive reasons: (a) Other nations have no more silver than they need; (b) Europe annually uses about twice as much silver as she produces, and (c) the great bulk of the silver now in existence is already coined at ratios more favorable to silver than 16 to 1, some being 15 to 1 and some 15½ to 1.

13. If silver coin should not come to our mints for recoinage would not England continue as at present to depress the price of silver bullion?

North and South America produce 75 per cent of all the silver now being produced in the world, and ten times as much as Europe does, so that the United States and the other countries of the Western continents could easily control the price of silver bullion regardless of other nations.

14. Why not put more silver in our silver dollar so as to make the bullion and face value equal?

Because this disagreement is due to adverse legislation, which, when corrected, will restore the parity by reducing the demand for gold and increasing the demand for silver. Besides we would be foolish to undervalue our own products. By rights we should demand 15½ instead of 16 to 1.

15. If silver should come to our mints for coinage faster than their present capacity, would not that prevent the full rise in the price of silver bullion?

The capacity of our mints could easily be enlarged to meet all demands.

16. Will not the people object to using so much silver on account of its bulk?

Silver certificates, as now used, will easily float all the silver that may be presented.

17. Would there be vault room for the storage of so much silver?

All the silver coin and bullion in the world could be put in a room sixty-six feet square and sixty-six feet high, silver being, like gold, a precious metal; all the gold coin and bullion in the world can be put in a room twenty-two feet square and swenty-two feet high, which shows how easily it may be "cornered."

18. Would not the free coinage of silver so stimulate the production at the mines as to create a flood of the white metal?

The annual output of gold and silver is small and is barely 5 per cent of the present supply, so that it would take twenty years before the present amount of the metal is doubled, and that would not more than keep pace with the increase of the population and wealth of the world, and especially not of the United States.

19. What then, is really the only problem that we, as a nation, have to solve regarding the free coinage of silver?

We have practically only to take care of and absorb our share of the annual production of silver, which is for the whole world only about 5 per cent of the present available supply.

20. What has the wealth of a country to do with the amount of money it possesses?

A very great deal, as a moment's reflection will show. A country like China or Japan needs but a small per capita circulation of money to make its exchanges of property, and to prevent a fall or rise in prices; and manifestly an old and well developed country of small area like France or Germany will need less than a new and undeveloped country of great area like the United States.

21. Is it not true that the bankers of our country have generally plenty of money in their vaults which they are unwilling to lend?

This is true, but it shows that money is dear and commodities cheap. Money can be borrowed if there is ample security, but cannot be bought. It will not readily exchange for commodities of labor. Property invested in money is now more valuable than when invested in commodities. Free coinage of silver will put new money in circulation, will enable the people to earn more money and render money less dear and more ready to exchange for commodities and labor.

22. So much business is now done through the banks by checks and drafts, does not there now exist less need for money than formerly?

All will agree that this country never had as prosperous times as between 1864 and 1873, and business was done then as much as now through the banks, while in many lines of business money is now used where orders on stores and other obsolete devices were formerly employed.

23. What was the per capita of money circulation at the end of the war in 1865?

Before the Southern States which had been in rebellion began to use the national money there was a per capita circulation of about $50, not including the 7-30 bonds which, having been paid out by the Government to the soldiers, also largely passed as currency among the people.

24. At that time what was the ratio between the amount of money in circulation and the total wealth of the country?

There was about $1 in money to $20 in other property.

25. What is the present ratio between money and property in France?

It is about 1 to 25.

26. What is the present ratio between money and property in the United States?

Estimating our circulation at one and a half billion dollars and our present wealth at sixty-five billion dollars, the ratio is about 1 to 45; but if we deduct the money in the United States treasury and the legal reserves in the banks (which have no effect upon the prices of commodities, not being in competition with them) the ratio is about 1 to 55.

27. What is our present per capita of circulation?

A liberal estimate is $22, but if the deductions just referred to be made, the circulation is about $18.

28. What do we learn from these comparisons?

We learn that while we have doubled our population and trebled our wealth since 1865 our money circulation has relatively decreased, and could nearly be doubled before we should have as ample business facilities as those we enjoyed prior to 1873, or as France now possesses.

29. Will not free coinage of silver benefit the silver miners and no one else?

When one class of producers thrives, other classes, by supplying that class with their commodities, thrive also. Silver and gold differ from other commodities in that when they are stamped by the Government they become money for which every person seeks and no one thinks he has too much.

30. What effect does the increase or decrease in the volume of money have on the price of commodities?

When there is an increase in the volume of money the price of commodities rises, and when there is a decrease in the volume of money the price of commodities falls.

31. What proof is there that this law is true?

The ablest writers on economics in Europe and America and the experience of our own and other countries teach this. In Australia and California, for example, when the gold mines were yielding bountifully times were good, but now that the mines, especially those of Australia, have become nearly exhausted, the times are hard and prices exceeding low.

32. Is it not true that the present low price of commodities is mainly due to improvements in machinery, etc.?

Some authorities are willing to concede to this cause 6 or 8 per cent of the fall in prices which has occurred during the last twenty-five years; but other authorities contend that the improvements in the methods of mining gold and silver, which have been great, will fully offset all this decline.

33. Is it not true that the low price of commodities, especially manufactured articles, is due to over-production?

There has been an increase of production in many articles, but in general not an over-production. The benefits of an increase of production should go to the producer, and not to the non-producer. Money should increase with commodities and business to such an extent that the general average of prices may be preserved.

34. Have not the low prices of wheat and cotton been caused by the increased competition of India and other countries?

The increased production of these articles has not kept pace with the world's per capita of population, but our wheat and cotton growers are now only receiving the gold price of silver for their products, while those in silver-standard countries—their main competitors—are receiving its mint or coin price for theirs. For many years past the price of wheat and cotton has followed very closely the price of silver bullion. Hence every advance in the price of silver is a benefit to our wheat and cotton-growers, and this is the reason why our northern farmers and our southern planters are so universally favoring the free coinage of silver.

35. Is it not true that the production of gold increases each year, and hence in time will supply all needed metallic money?

The output of gold increases slowly each year, but does not keep pace with the increase of population and business or with its use in the arts; and hence gold is in reality growing constantly scarcer and hence dearer.

36. What caused the panic of 1873?

The too rapid contraction of the currency after the war.

37. How long did the business stagnation continue without improvement?

For about six years until 1879, when under the Bland-Allison Act our Government began to buy $2,000,000 of silver each month.

38. What was prophesied about this issue of silver by John Sherman and other timid financiers?

They said that we could not float at par more than $50,000,000.

39. From 1878 to 1893 how much silver did we issue?

We issued about $500,000,000, which was ten times as much as was thought possible, and the money is still at par. We could absorb a billion dollars more and then not equal the per capita circulation of the currency of France.

40. What have been the best times that we have had since the panic of 1873?

The best times have been between 1878 and 1893, while we were putting the $500,000,000 of new silver into circulation and thus helping to sustain general prices.

41. What has been the fall in prices since the bankers' panic of 1893?

From 15 to 20 per cent. on nearly all commodities, and since 1873 nearly 50 per cent.

42. What is the financial condition of Mexico and other silver standard countries?

They have had no panics and business is steadily improving and American capital finds better employment there than here.

43. Why have they such good times in Mexico?

Because they have plenty of money, and hence the price of their commodities measured in their money does not fall, nor do their taxes, debts and other fixed charges relatively rise, as these are now doing in the United States under the gold standard.

44. What effect does this fall in prices have on us as nation?

It tends to discourage production and commerce, and works to the constant impoverishment of the debtor classes.

45. How has this fall in prices affected our national and other long-time debts?

All debts are paid in the products of the labor of the debtor, and as most of our debts are held by foreign countries they are paid in farm products, mainly wheat and cotton and it will now take more than twice as large an amount of these commodities to pay the same amount of debts as in 1873. Thus on account of the fall in their prices it will now take more wheat or more cotton to pay off our national debt (now reduced to $889,000,000) than it would to have paid the debt in 1873, when it was $2,105,000,000. Hence we are now paying our whole national debt at the rate of over $2 for $1 received. When a comparison is made with the condition of affairs in 1866 matters are still worse and "our people," as the Historian Ridpath says, "have paid and paid for thirty years and at the end have paid just this—nothing."

46. Why would it not be better, before the United States declares for the remonetization of silver, to wait for an international agreement?

Because, first, we ought to govern our own affairs as we did in 1776; second, the great european nations are controlled by their creditor classes, the same as we have been here, whose interests are to have gold rise as high as possible, and debtors be required to pay them an ever-increasing amount of products for nominally the same amount of debt, and so these nations will refuse to agree to bimetallism; third, because we know most of the moneyed men of this country, for the selfish reasons just given, favor gold monometallism and are opposed to the use of silver as standard money at any ratio. The offer to promote an international convention is only a device to help defeat the cause of bimetallism for another four years.

47. Why do the large city newspapers so generally oppose free silver?

Most of the large papers are run by capitalists whose selfish interests are with the money lenders.

48. Why do so many of the prominent business men in the cities seem to be opposed to free silver?

Most of them receive their ideas on the subject from the daily newspapers, and especially from the bankers, upon whom most of them are dependent for loans, which might be denied them if they were known to favor free silver. Business men who are not dependent on their bankers are generally capitalists and have the same selfish reasons as the bankers for opposing free silver.

49. Had their been free coinage of silver since 1873 instead of the present gold standard, what would have been the present condition of affairs?

There would have been plenty of money in circulation, and hence no panics and no general fall in prices, and we should have had a more rapid and general accumulation of wealth—participated in by all classes—and aggregating, it is believed, about eighty billions of dollars in the United States instead of sixty-five billions, as now estimated.

50. What is the duty of every one who desires to see general business prosperity?

To study this money question for himself and to learn, as every one can, what great evils have come, not only upon our own nation, but also upon the toilers and producers of Europe, by the demonetization of silver and to realize that neither we nor they can ever have good times until both gold and silver are standard money. It rests with the people to say at the polls whether we shall have these good times this Fall or wait in misery another four years.

## RIDING ON A SUNBEAM.

### A New Invention For Carrying Sound Without Wires.

When walking through the laboratory of the Volta bureau with Dr. A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, I picked up on one of the shelves a piece of pine board about half an inch thick and eight inches square. Out of the center of it extended a speaking tube, which apparently rested against a thin disk of bright metal sunk into the opposite side. This metal was like a silver mirror, and was about as large around as the bottom of a tumbler. I asked Dr. Bell what it was, and he told me that it was a perfected instrument whose original construction enabled him to project his voice from one point to another through the medium of a sunbeam. It enabled him, in other words, to send sounds along a ray of light without the aid of an electric wire. He took the instrument and put the tube to his mouth, holding the mirror so that it caught the sun and cast a little shadow disk of light on the opposite wall. Then by breathing slightly he made this shadow increase and diminish, and assume various shapes by the action of his breath against the mirror diaphragm.

"That shows you," said he, "how the action of the diaphragm is carried along the ray. Now, if you will put a little bottle with some soot in it where that shadow is on the wall, and speak into the tube, you will find that the sound will travel along that ray of light, and by having a receiver connected with the bottle one would be able to hear what you are saying. We have spoken by this means to and from points 200 yards apart, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that speech may be sent along a beam of light for great distances. In our experiment in this we first used selenium, a very rare substance, and very sensitive to light. We have found, however, that we can produce very good results with common soot, and the discoveries may yet be made which will make such an invention commercially practicable."—World's Progress.

## NATURE OF THE ELDER DUMAS.

### Mme. Dorval, the Actress, Always Called Him Her "Good Dog."

I did not meet the elder Dumas until he was on the wane, but was acquainted with him before he fell under the influence of Adah Isaacs Menken. When young, his hair was fair, then dark, but when I saw him it was gray and in texture less woolly than the negro's. His lips were thick and extended from ear to ear when he laughed, and his teeth were uneven and set apart from each other. He flattered himself that his nose was straight. It was, however, lumpy, with wide, strongly marked and quivering nostrils. To the pride of life he was insensible. But he was a slave of the flesh, though in a fitful way, and the never ending pressure of creditors obliged him to react against his conviviality. One saw that he was a force of nature and a child of nature.

His small hands and feet and his singularly acute though good natured blue eyes alone indicated blood derived from a long line of civilized northern ancestors. There were traces of Africa in his speech. His laugh was a guffaw, but its hilarity was contagious. When a case of suffering was made known to him, his face at once fell, and if he knew the sufferer the broad face contracted, and he howled until he had spent his grief. Mme. Dorval, whom he and Victor Hugo thought the greatest actress of her time, for emotional parts, used to call him her "bon chien" and her "gros chien." In the hour of death she did not lay aside this term of endearment, which any one else would have resented. He was doggish in many respects, but of the generous, impulsive, Newfoundland type.—"The Elder Dumas." by Emily Crawford in Century.

### No More Book Proposals.

Search reveals the amazing fact that the proposal—in literature at least—is becoming obsolete. Stories there are of a plenty, but in the English publications they mostly relate to mysterious disappearance of diamonds or are tales of conspiracy or intrigue, and in the American product the proposal is all done behind the scenes—the reader is introduced to the engaged couple or to the married pair. The sentimental age is passing evidently, and we contemptuously hurry over the romantic episode to reach those dramatic crises in life which seem to occupy the attention of both writers and readers.—Chicago News.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" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
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" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
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—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR't & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 | a m | Ar 5:20 | p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 | a m | 4:45 | p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 | p m | 4:00 | p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 | p m | 3:30 | p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 | p m | 2:30 | p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 | p m | 2:15 | p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 | p m | 2:05 | p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 | p m | 1:40 | p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 | p m | 12:55 | p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 | p m | 12:10 | p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 | p m | Lv 11:00 | a m |
| | | No. 3. | | No. 4. | |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 | a m | Ar 7:25 | p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 | a m | 6:48 | p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 | a m | 6:15 | p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:39 | a m | 5:55 | p m |
| Soda Springs | 157 | 7:50 | a m | 5:35 | p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 | a m | 5:15 | p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:30 | a m | 4:55 | p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 | a m | 4:25 | p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 | a m | 3:50 | p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 | a m | 3:25 | p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 | a m | 2:25 | p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 | m | 1:35 | p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 | p m | 12:35 | p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 | p m | 11:50 | a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 | p m | 11:00 | a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 | p m | Lv 9:50 | a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 | p m | 8:55 | a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 | p m | 8:10 | a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 | p m | 7:25 | a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 | p m | 6:40 | a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 | p m | 6:10 | a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 | p m | Lv 6:00 | a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR't & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 | a m | Lv 1:45 | p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 | a m | 2:20 | p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 | a m | 3:05 | p m |
| Carson | 9:30 | a m | 3:15 | p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 | a m | 5:30 | p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 | a m | 6:03 | p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 | a m | Ar 6:35 | p m |
| | TO RENO. | | TO RENO. | |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 | p m | Lv 7:45 | a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 | p m | 7:56 | a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 | p m | 8:30 | a m |
| Carson | 7:10 | p m | 9:55 | a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 | p m | 10:29 | a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 | p m | 11:13 | a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:30 | p m | Ar 11:40 | a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a. m., arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a. m., where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by

Paraffine Paint Co.

116 Battery St

San Francisco.

Sample free.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

**GROVER CLEVELAND,**

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**GEN. STEVENSON,**

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

| | |
|---|---|
| Congressman | GROVE L. JOHNSON. |
| Assemblyman | CYRUS COLEMAN. |
| Superior Judge | GEO. M. GILL |
| Sheriff | ARTHUR M. GIVEN. |
| Clerk | DENNIS J. HESSION. |
| District Attorney | P. W. FORBES. |
| Assessor | P. A. CHALFANT. |
| Treasurer | W. T. BUNNEY. |
| Coroner | I. J. WOODIN. |
| Surveyor (endorsed) | JOSEPH SEELY. |
| Supt. Schools | S. W. AUSTIN. |
| 1st Supervisor Dist | FRANK SHAW. |
| 2d Supervisor Dist | A. C. FREEMAN. |
| 3d Supervisor Dist | J. R. ELDRED. |
| 4th Supervisor Dist | J. J. STEWART. |
| 5th Supervisor Dist | FRANK FITZGERALD. |

### METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Refined silver, per oz | $ .66⅛ |
| Antimony | 8½ |
| Borax, refined, in car lots | 6⅞ |
| Pig lead | 3.65 |
| Copper | .17 |
| Tin | 14¼c |

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Anderson, T. E.
Barnes, W. F.
Connell, John F.
King, Wm.
Bannon, Rev. P. M.
Barnes, W. H.
Griggs, John
Meecham, M. P.
Ramsey, J. W.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### DIED.

GRAY—Near Independence, Sept 10, 1896, L. C. Gray, a native of Norway, aged 78 years.

Mrs. Shepherd has returned to Keeler.

Last Saturday night Rhine's made a display of their Fall goods.

Tom Hughes came down from Bishop yesterday, returning to-day.

The State Fair is in full blast at Sacramento and thousands of visitors flock the streets.

Miss Etta Naylor has returned from Dayton, where she has been acting as station agent.

We are indebted to Mr. Baxter for a fine specimen of trout caught on his late fishing expedition.

Weather has a hazy, earthquaky outlook, suggestive of cosmic dust and the approach of Fall.

J. C. Roeper is manufacturing a fine line of sausages at the Independence market. Try them.

Independence Pintes beat Independence white boys in a game of baseball last Sunday. Score 17 to 16.

Last Wednesday, Admission Day, was celebrated in grand style at Stockton by the Native Sons of the State.

The Hirsch mill is undergoing repairs. One of the wheels is out of gear and the mill has suspended work for a week.

Mrs. W. M. Richards and her little son are in town after a visit to her people in Nevada City. The lady intends to reside permanently in Independence.

Trenmor Coffin and the gentleman who has been investigating the Eastside properties, in the interest of Holland capitalists, left for Carson Thursday morning.

Grand Master Warboys of the Odd Fellows will make an official visit to Inyo Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., on next Tuesday, September 15th. Elaborate preparations are being made by the Lodge to entertain the visitor.

H. L. Bixby and A. L. Lovett of Santa Ana arrived at Independence yesterday and remained in town a couple of days. The young men have been making a camping trip through the mountains and have been out about six weeks.

The Republican County Convention was held in Bakersfield last week, Hon. A. R. Conklin was re-nominated by a large plurality for Superior Judge. Great excitement prevailed in the Convention over the success of Judge Conklin and after his speech he was overwhelmed with congratulations.

It is a remarkable fact that since the dawn of civilization there was been a steady flow of gold and silver, especially the latter, to India and China, and none of it has ever come beck. In the absence of banks and places of security the inhabitants hoard their gains and earnings and the soil of India and the Celestial empire is thus a veritable gold and silver mine.

The Los Angeles *Mining and Metallurgical Journal* (which long name spoils its former more distinctive and sensible one of *Bullion*) locates the Mammoth mine and mill in Kern county, at some point about 200 miles south of where it is—in Mono county. The same journal, speaking of the Hocumae placer claims, "on top of the great divide on old Baldy," in San Bernardino county, "8000 feet above sea level and about 2000 feet below the summit" as being "said by geologists to be the old bed of Owens river." It is a safe bet that no geologist ever attempted to justify such a theory and couldn't if he did. There are too many lofty elevations of primary rocks between.

### Death of a Pioneer.

In his little home nestled at the foot of the Sierras one of our pioneers passed away last Thursday. The deceased, L. C. Gray, was a native of Norway, aged 78 years. He came to the West in the early '40's and later established a large general merchandise business in Arizona. Under the name of Hitchcock & Gray the firm did an extensive business and had large mining interests throughout the West. In '74 he came to Inyo County as Superintendent of the Kearsarge mine, in which he was a heavy stockholder. The mine paid well in streaks but at length its best ore seemed to give out and little or nothing has been in sight for many years. It is estimated that half a million has been sunk on the mine. Mr. Gray's last years have not been spent in the opulence of his earlier ones, but he seems to have been strangely content in his mountain home. He was a man of wide learning and had traveled extensively. Mr. Hollé and Mr. Schroeder spent the evening of Wednesday with him, when he appeared in good spirits. His body was found in the field near his house on Thursday, and from all appearances Death had led him gently without a struggle into the great beyond.

### Judge Arnot Will Not Come.

I beg to announce through the columns of the INDEPENDENT, that for personal reasons, which can be of no concern to my Inyo friends, I have concluded to adhere to my former determination not to become a candidate for the Judgeship of Inyo county.

It would be impracticable for me to address a line to each friend in the county, much as I should like to do so, and I trust each one will consider this public notice as a personal notice to himself. I wish to thank all my friends for their many acts and expressions of kindness and esteem and to assure them that I and my family greatly and truly appreciate them. Especially do I wish to thank the local newspapers—the Register and the INDEPENDENT—for their warm advocacy of my election to this most important office. I trust I shall always enjoy the respect and esteem of the people of Inyo county. I love and esteem them. To live in such a community would be delightful to me, and I only regret that the conditions seem to require me to forego that pleasure. With esteem and respect, I remain, Very sincerely,

N. D. ARNOT.

### Premiums for School Work.

S. W. Austin, County Superintendent of Schools, will give five premiums for school work to be exhibited at the Fair. The following is the list of premiums to be competed for:

1st Premium—Best specimen of Penmanship. Open to pupils of 1st and 2nd years.

2nd Premium—Best specimen of Penmanship. Open to pupils of 3rd and 4th years.

3rd Premium—Best original letter addressed to the County Supt., of not less than 150 words. 5th and 6th years.

4th Premium—Best exhibit of three maps selected from Advanced Geography. Open to 7th and 8th years.

5th Premium—Best original essay on some industry of Inyo county. Over 250 words. Open to pupils of all grades.

Each pupil who received a premium in 1895 is debarred from competing for the same premium this year. Rules governing the exhibit will be in force this year.

The following teachers are appointed a committee to take charge of all school exhibits.

MR. FRANK MOORE,
MRS. M. E. T. STEVENS,
MISS M. M. GREGORY.

### Will Pa nt Our Fish.

William C. Harris, one of America's best authorities on game fish, editor of the "American Angler" and "The Fishes of North America," arrived in this city a few days since, accompanied by the world-famous artist, J. L. Petrie. He left New York on July 5th and has visited the principal streams of Idaho, Montana and Washington, studying the habits of the fish that frequent those waters.

Mr. Harris catches the fish and Mr. Petrie paints them by the river bank, while they retain their iridescent coloring. These gentlemen will travel in all over 10,000 miles to catch and paint twenty-five varieties of fish. They have been at work on this series of paintings for over six years and have painted ninety varieties. The present year will probably complete their labor.

The National Museum will purchase the original oils and the reproductions will be issued in "The Fishes of North America."

Their principal object in visiting California is to visit Whitney creek and paint the golden trout of Mount Whitney and the yellow-tail, barracouda and rock fish of Catalina.

They will go to Visalia today (Tuesday) and thence to the Kern river country. From there to Catalina for a month, and thence to Arkansas Pass to catch and paint the tarpon of Texas.

Mr. Harris is well on toward sixty years of age, but is just as enthusiastic an angler as ever and as hale and hearty as many of the younger generation of half his age. He is well known to all American and continental anglers. The results of his labors will be looked forward to with pleasure by his many admirers.—*Examiner.*

### Notice.

There is at present at the Goodale ranch at Fish Springs the following stock: 1 roan horse branded WH, connected, on left hip; 1 bay horse J left hip and 57 right shoulder; 1 white horse E M left hip, badly blotted; 1 buckskin mare circle 6 left hip and shoulder; 2 dark brown mule colts, P M or B M left hip, blotted. Owner will please pay charges and take them away.

VOLNEY GOODALE.

Fish Springs Sept. 7, 1896.

The ladies of Mojave will give a leap year ball on Sept. 18.

### From Aberdeen.

If reports may be credited, Aberdeen is the place for corn. Report says that Mr. D. M. Rogers has corn that will average three or four ears to a stalk, and the ear's are as long as a man's arm. We hope to see some of this corn at the coming fair.

Messrs. F. Fuller, D. Tapman and Ira Callaway have returned from Mono county.

Master Rolla Doss of Los Angeles, arrived on last Thursday's train, and has taken up his residence with his sister on her homestead.

Mr. Tapman is feeling independent of railroads and stage coaches. He brought a nice little pack train, consisting of five burros, back with him from Mono. Pianos are at a discount in Aberdeen.

AURORA.

### For Judge.

In this issue Walter A. Lamar, Esq., comes before the people as a candidate for the office of Superior Judge of Inyo County. He has been practicing law in Independence for the past five years and has always proved himself an upright, conscientious gentleman in his dealings with his fellow men. He is running independent of any party and his prospects of obtaining the future judgeship are bright.

## POLITICAL ANNONCEMENTS

### To the People of Inyo County.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896; subject to the will of the people of Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR.

Independence, Sept. 7, 1896.


VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

☞ THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

B. F. ANDERSON, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

☞ LOWEST PRICES. ☜

REID & ANDERSON.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, and will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

### Sale of Privileges.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASS'N.,
Independence, Cal., Aug. 25, 1896.

Sealed bids for Pool, Bar, and Ball privileges of the 10th Annual Fair of the 18th District Agricultural association, to be held at Independence, Cal., October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1896, will be received by the Secretary on or before Sept., 30th, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. F. WILLIS, Secretary.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. NO. 661

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALVAH L. CONKLIN, of Inyo County, Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 661, for the S ½ S W ¼, Sec. 14, N W ¼ N E ¼ and N E ¼ N W ¼, Sec. 23, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: David M. Rogers, Edward B. Smith, Ambrose W. H. Smith and Joseph Seely, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

H. E. NO. 893.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 10, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Reciver at Independence, Cal., on November 3, 1896, viz: William M. Breeding for the E ½, N W ¼ and W ½ N E ¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Dean, Arthur S Fell, Edward B. Smith and Marion S. Harbour all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United states, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 19, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 18, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 10 south Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California known and designated as the "La Dispiroada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eeject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of July, 1896, an assessment, (No. 5,) of thirty (30) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Sept. 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 20th day of Oct. 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, July 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


# TENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

Agricultural District No. 18.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF

**Alpine, Mono & Inyo.**

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 6th and Continuing Four Days.

BERTRAND RHINE - - - - President.
GEORGE F. WILLIS - - - - Secretary.
E. ROBINSON - - - - - - Treasurer.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.

1. Indian Pony Race, one mile dash; $10 to first horse, $5 to second. Ten or more to enter; entrance fee, 50 cents. Horses owned by white men barred.
2. Two-year-old Trot, ½ mile; best 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

3. Three-minute class, Trotting, best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $100.
4. Running, ¼ mile dash. Purse, $25.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

5. For horses that have not before started. Trotting; best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $75.
6. Running; ½ mile dash and repeat. Purse, $75.
7. Free-for-all Trot, for horses that have no record better than 2:44; best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

☞ National Trotting Rules govern trotting races. California State Agricultural Association Rules govern running races. Entrance fees 10 per cent of purse. Entries close Sept. 20, 1896. Horses to be named the day preceding the race. Not less than 3 to enter and 2 to start. Any race not filled by Sept. 20th is subject to change by the Board.

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### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 705.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 26, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1896, viz: Charles Walter, for the S ½ of S W ¼ Sec. 22, N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jarius D. Mairs, Michael C. Muldoon, Joseph Seely and William T. Bunney, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.


## MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 4th day of August, 1896, an assessment (No. 3,) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the Secretary at his office on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of September, 1996, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 24th day of October, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Dated, Aug. 4, 1896.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

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**Stage Company.**

**REGULAR LINE**

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**FINE COACH FAST STOCK**

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

**Redrock Canyon**

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

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at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

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MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

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**MEAT MARKET,**

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M. M. Nicholson, who lives at the corner of Curran and Anderson Sts., Atlanta, Ga., had a cancer for years. It first appeared on his lip and resembled a fever blister, but spread rapidly and soon began to destroy the flesh. His father and uncle had died from Cancer, and he sought the best medical aid in different cities, but it seemed impossible to check the disease. Several operations were performed but the cancer always returned. This continued for years until the partition in his nose and his entire upper lip were eaten away. All treatment having proved futile, he looked upon death as the only relief.

"Some one recommended S.S.S.," he says, "and a few bottles afforded some relief; thus encouraged I continued it, and it was not long before the progress of the disease seemed checked. I persevered in its use, and remarkable as it may seem, I am completely cured, and feel like I have new life. S.S.S. is the most remarkable remedy in the world, and everyone will agree that the cure was a wonderful one."

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Then you have
**DYSPEPSIA**
in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is
**Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets,**
by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents
CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."
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# ONE AND TWO.

By WALTER BESANT.

## CHAPTER III.

It was at the beginning of the Michaelmas term that the very remarkable occurrences or series of occurrences began which are the cause and origin of this history. Many men have failed, and many men have succeeded. Will Challice is perhaps the only man who has ever done both, and in the same line, and at the same time. The thing came upon him quite suddenly and quite unexpectedly. It was at 2 in the morning. He had spent the evening quietly in the society of three men and two packs of cards. His own rooms, he observed, as

*He had spent the evening with three men and two packs of cards.*

he crossed the court, were lit up—he wondered how his 'gyp' could have been so careless. He opened his door and entered his room. Heavens! At the table on which the lamp was burning sat before a pile of books—himself. Challice rubbed his eyes. He was not frightened. There is nothing to alarm a man in the sight of himself, though sometimes a good deal to disgust, but if you saw in a looking glass your own face and figure doing something else you would be astonished—you might even be alarmed. Challice had heard of men seeing rats, circles, triangles even. He thought of his misspent evenings, which were by no means innocent of whisky and potash. He concluded that this must be an appearance, to be referred, like the rats and circles, to strong drink. He thought that it would vanish as he gazed.

It did not. On the contrary, it became, if anything, clearer. There was a reading lamp on the table which threw a strong circle of light upon the bent head of the reader. Then Will Challice began to tremble, and his knees gave way. The clock ticked on the mantelshelf—else there was no sound. The college was wrapped and lapped in the silence of sleep.

He nerved himself. He stepped forward. "Speak," he cried, and the sound of his own voice terrified him. Who ever heard of a man questioning himself in the dead of the night? "Speak! What does this mean?"

Then the reader lifted his head, placed a bookmark to keep his place and turned slowly in his chair—one of those wooden chairs the seat of which turns round. Yes. It was himself, his own face that met the face of the returned reveler. But there was no terror in that face—a serious resolve rather—a set purpose, grave eyes. He, the reader, leaned back in his chair and crossed his legs.

"Yes," he said, and the voice again startled the other man. "You have a right—a complete right—to an explanation. I have felt for a long time that something would have to be done. I've been going on in a most uncomfortable manner. In spite of my continual remonstrances I could not persuade you to work. You must have recognized that you contained two men, the one indolent, dreamy, always carried away by the pleasures or caprices of the moment, a feather brain; the other ambitious, clear headed and eager for work. Your part would give my part no chance. Very well. We are partly separated. That is all. Partly separated."

The dreamer sat down and stared. "I don't understand," he said.

"No more time will be lost," the worker went on. "I have begun to work. For some time past I have been working at night. I am not going to stand it any longer."

"That's what made me so heavy in the morning then?"

"That was the cause. Now, however, I am going to work in earnest, and all day long."

"I don't care, if it's real, but this is a dream. I don't care so long as I needn't work with you. But, I say, what will the men say? I can't pretend to have a twin all of a sudden."

"N-no. Besides there are other difficulties. We belong to each other, you see. We must share these rooms. Listen, I have quite thought it out. At night we shall be one. At breakfast and in the hall we shall be one. You shall give me the entire use of these rooms all day and all the evening for work. In examinations, of course, you will remain here locked in, while I go to the senate house. You will go to chapel for both."

"N-no! Chapel must belong to you."

"I say you will go to chapel for both." This with resolution.

"Oh!" the other half gave way. "But what am I to do all day?"

"I'm sure I don't know. Do what you like. If you like to stay here, you can. You may play or sing. You may read your French novels. You will not disturb me. But if you bring any of your friends here it will be awkward, because they will perceive that you are double. Now, we will go to bed. It is half past 2."

## CHAPTER IV.

In the morning Will awoke with a strange sense of something. This feeling of something is not uncommon with young gentlemen who go to bed about 2. He got up and dressed. A cup of tea made him remember but imperfectly what had happened. "I must have had too much whisky," he murmured. "I saw myself—actually myself—hard at work." Here his eyes fell upon the table. There were the books—books on political economy—with a notebook and every indication of work. More—he knew, he remembered, the contents of these books. He sat down bewildered. Then it seemed as if there was a struggle within him as of two who strove for mastery. "Work!" cried one. "I won't!" said the other. "You shall!" "I won't!" A most ignoble quarrel, yet it pulled him this way and that toward the table or back in the long easy chair. Finally the struggle ended. He fell back. He closed his eyes. When he opened them again, the room was cleared of the breakfast things, and he saw himself sitting at the table hard at work.

"Good gracious!" he cried, springing to his feet. "Is what I remember of last night real—not a dream?"

"Not a dream at all. I will no longer have my career blasted at the outset by your confounded laziness. I think you understand me perfectly. I am clear of you whenever I please. I join you when I please."

"Oh! And have I the same power?"

"You? Certainly not. You are only the half that won't work. You have got no power at all."

"Oh! Well, I shall not stand that."

"You can't help yourself. I am the Intellectual Principle. Mine is the will. Mine is the clear head and the authority."

"What am I then?"

"You? I don't know. You are me—yourself—without the Intellectual Principle. That is what you are. I must define you by negatives. You cannot argue or reason or create. You remember, like an animal, from assistance. You behave nicely because you have been trained. You are—in short, you are the Animal Part."

"Oh!" He was angry. He did not know what to reply. He was humiliated.

"Don't fall into a rage. Go away and amuse yourself. You can do anything you please. Come back, however, in time for hall."

The Animal Part obeyed. He went out, leaving the other part over his books. He spent the morning with other men as industriously disposed as himself. He found a strange lightness of spirits. There was no remonstrating voice within him reproaching him for his laziness, urging him to get up and go to work. Not at all. That voice was silent. He was left quite undisturbed. He talked with these men over tobacco. He played billiards with them. He lay in a chair and looked at a novel. He had luncheon and beer and more tobacco. He went down the river in the college boat. He had an hour or two of whist before hall. Then he returned to his room.

His other half looked up, surprised.

"Already? The day has flown."

"One moment," said Will, "before we go in. You're a serious sort, you know, and I'm one of the—the lighter ornaments of the college, and I sit among them. It would be awkward breaking off all at once. Besides"——

"I understand. Continue to sit with them for awhile and talk as much idiotic stuff as you please. Presently you will find that a change of companions and of conversation has become necessary."

Nobody noticed any change. The two in one sat at table and ate like one. They talked like one. They talked frivolously, telling stories like one. After hall they went back to their chambers.

"You can leave me," said the student. "I shall rest for an hour or so; then I shall go on again."

This very remarkable arrangement went on undisturbed for some time. No one suspected it. No one discovered it. It became quite natural for Challice to go out of his room in the morning and to leave himself at work. It became natural to go to hall at 7 with a mingled recollection of work and amusements. The reproaching voice was silent, the Animal Part was left at peace, and the Intellectual Part went on reading at peace.

One evening, however, going across the court at midnight, Will met the tutor.

"Challice," he said, "is it wise to burn the candle at both ends? Come, you told me this morning that you were working hard. What do you call this? You cannot serve two masters."

"It is quite true," said the reading half on being questioned. "I have foreseen this difficulty for some time. I called on the tutor this morning, and I told him of my intention to work. He laughed aloud. I insisted. Then he pointed out the absurdity of pretending to work while one was idling about all day. This is awkward."

"What do you propose then?"

"I propose that you stay indoors all the morning until 2 o'clock, locked in."

"What? And you look on while you are mugging?"

"Exactly. You may read French novels. You may go to sleep. You must be quiet. Only you be here all the morning. In the afternoon you may do what you please. I may quite trust you to avoid any effort of the brain. Oh! And you will avoid anything stronger than tea before hall. No more beer for lunch. It makes me heavy."

"No more beer? This is tyranny."

"No. It is ambition. In the evening you may go out and play cards. I shall stay here."

They went to bed. It seemed to Will as if the other part of him—the Intellectual Part—ordered him to go to sleep without further thought.

This curious life of separation and of partial union continued, in fact, for the whole of the undergraduate time. Gradually, however, a great change came over the lazy half—the Animal Half. It—he—perceived that the whole of his reasoning powers had become absorbed by the Intellectual Half. He became really incapable of reasoning. He could not follow out a thought. He had no thoughts. This made him seem dull, because even the most indolent person likes to think that he has some powers of argument. This moiety of Challice had none. He became quiet, dull. His old wit deserted him. He was heavy. He drifted gradually out of the society which he had formerly frequented. He perceived that his old friends not only found him dull, but regarded him as a traitor. He had become, they believed, that contemptible person, the man who reads. He was no longer a dweller in the Castle of Indolence. He had gone over to the other side.

Life became very dull indeed to this half. He got in the habit of lying on a sofa, watching the other half, who sat at the table tearing the heart out of the books. He admired the energy of that half; for himself he could do nothing. If he read at all, it was a novel of the lowest kind. He even bought the penny novelette and read that with interest. If he came to a passage which contained a thought or a reflection, he passed it over. He had ceased to think. He no longer even troubled himself about losing the power of thought.

(To Be Continued.)

Dr. A. S. Parker of Fallbook, worshipful master of its Masonic lodge, has had the unusual experience of conducting his own father, Dr. P. J. Parker, into the Master Mason degree. This occurred at San Diego, the son being invited to act by Worshipful Master Daney.

## CORSICANS KEEP THEIR WORD.

### Death Will Not Deter Them From Redeeming a Pledge.

A writer tells the following pathetic story of a sequel to the story of Bonelli, who secured the price put on the head of a well-known brigand by murdering an old pilgrim and palming off the body as that of the brigand. Casanova (the brigand), commonly called Cappa, was already dead when Bonelli was beheaded. The story of his death is picturesque and it breathes the ancient faithfulness and honor of the Corsican character. Cappa was horrified by the conduct of Bonelli, and, none the less, much affected by the news of the murderer's arrest. Cappa felt himself ringed in an all sides and fled to the mountains of Prunelli-di-Slam-Orbo. This district has long been famous for the courage and hardiness of its sons. In Louis XVIII.'s reign a few of its hillmen kept 5,000 soldiers at bay. Here Cappa withdrew and hid himself in a lonely valley, watched over by shepherd friends, and here the hunted outlaw fell sick. The mountaineers tended him as well as they were able. An old priest also ministered to his comfort, and, while succoring the needy body, tried as well to play the "soul friend" to the bandit. He influenced Cappa sufficiently to make him promise never again to use gun or knife in killing a fellow man.

Cappa was still ill when the annual festa of a distant village came round. The shepherds had no fears for their guest. They did not know that spies were set to watch him. The men of the valley were seen leaving the place and information was sent to the nearest gendarmie. The sick man had with him only a few children, some of whom kept a lookout.

The police, who were not in strong force, ventured with grave misgivings into the dangerous, scarcely known region. On perceiving them the youngsters gave the alarm and the weak and ailing bandit seized his gun, making down a narrow path for a wall, beyond which was the Magnis—the outlaws' asylum, "the heather" of the Scottish royalists, otherwise dear life, safety! When he had all but gained the wall he saw a single gendarme close to him.

Cappa was a dead shot. In an instant he had covered his enemy. But he remembered his solemn promise to the old priest. He dropped his weapon and let the gendarme go free. The police are under orders to shoot down bandits as a keeper shoots down vermin. This fellow, of course, fired. Cappa was hard hit, but he dragged himself across the fence and into the thick covert—far he could not go. On his knees, clasping his gun with one arm and with the other clasping a tree hole, his pursuers found him some hours afterward, stark and cold, quite dead.—Westminster Gazette.

### Remarkable Water Force.

The effect of the hydraulic motor, which is now being used for the purpose of removing masses of earth, well nigh passes belief. A stream of water issuing from a pipe six inches in diameter, with a fall behind it of 375 feet, will carry away a solid rock weighing a ton or more to a distance of 50 or 100 feet.

The velocity of the stream is terrific and the column of water projected is so solid that if a crowbar or other heavy object be thrust against it the impinging object will be hurled a considerable distance. By this stream of water a man would be instantly killed if he came in contact with it, even at a distance of 200 feet.

At 200 feet from the nozzle a six-inch stream with 375 feet fall, projected momentarily against the trunk of a tree, will in a second denude it of the heaviest bark as cleanly as if it had been cut with an axe.

### The "Tree of Life."

The Guaraunos are to be found all over the delta of the Orinoco. They eat little, and wear less. Many authorities claim that they subsist on the moriche palm-tree alone. Whether this be true or not, the tree in question is without doubt an indispensable factor in the problem of life. Not only does it furnish a safe elevation for a home, but gives a nutritious sago, or meat, from which bread is made, a tree fifteen years old yielding six hundred pounds of this meal. In addition, the juice furnishes a kind of wine, and out of the fiber is made cord, rope, hammocks, and a rude species of cloth. This tree, owing to the many and various purposes it serves, was called by the early missionaries the "tree of life."—Century.

### Deepening the Hudson.

The deepening of the Hudson river to twelve feet as far as the state dam, seven miles above Albany, will probably be completed within the next two years. The improvements being carried out by the national government call for a channel 12 feet deep and 400 feet wide to Broadway, in Troy, and a channel of the same depth, but only 300 feet wide to the state dam, at the head of navigation. The contracts for this work, let in 1893, cover the removal of 4,620,000 cubic yards of earth and 100,000 tons of earth and the building of eight miles of dikes. The estimated cost is $2,500,000.

### A Mystery of Vision.

The ancient naturalists, anatomists and opticians had a great deal of trouble in explaining why it was that only a single image resulted from double vision. In fact, it was not until the stereoscope was invented that the phenomenon was generally understood. Even Spurzheim attempted to explain it by declaring that only one eye was active at a time.

### The Size of the Moon.

The moon is a comparatively small world; yet, although three of Jupiter's and one of Saturn's moons are much larger, it is, in proportion to its primary, the largest satellite of the solar system. Its diameter is twenty-one hundred and sixty miles, which means that it would take forty-nine moons to make a globe the size of the earth.—Ladies' Home Journal.

### Sarcasm.

"I want to pay this bill," he said to the hotel clerk. "But I think you have made a slight error here in my favor. I've been reading over the extras, and I cannot find that you have charged me anything for telling me you thought it might rain."—Emporium Echo.

### A Famous Book Is "Ossian."

In his book on "The Study of Celtic Literature," Arnold showed that one of the qualities which the English people admire most in some of their great poets is the very quality which above all others is the distinguishing characteristic of the Celtic bards, and that Ossian in particular is saturated and pervaded with the quintessence of this trait. To denote the characteristic trait of Celtic poetry Arnold used the word Titanism. No one has defined Titanism, but it has been caricatured in the saying, "The Celtic mind seems always sailing nowhere under full sail."

Those who wished to know the full meaning of the word were recommended to discover it by devout study of Byron and Keats. "And where did they get it?" asks Arnold. "The Celts," he answers, "are the prime authors of this vein of piercing regret and passion, of this Titanism in poetry. A famous book, Macpherson's 'Ossian,' carried in the last century this vein like a flood of lava through Europe. * * * Make the part of what is forged, modern, tawdry, spurious, in the book as large as you like, there will still be left a residue of the very soul of the Celtic genius in it, and which has the proud distinction of having brought this soul of the Celtic genius into contact with the genius of the nations of modern Europe and enriched all our poetry by it. Woody Morven and echoing Lora and Selma with its silent halls, we all owe them a debt of gratitude, and when we are unjust enough to forget it, may the muse forget us."—Macmillan's Magazine.

### Kant's Windlasses.

Kant, the German metaphysician, was a singular being. The English writer Thomas De Quincey made close observation of Kant's personal peculiarities, and frequently dwelt upon one of them with intense amusement.

Kant, among other studies in the art of taking care of himself, avoided ordinary garters. He permitted no ligature to be placed on any part of his body, fearing to hinder in the slightest degree the circulation of the blood.

He found it necessary at the same time to keep up his stockings. Accordingly he had loops attached to them, and outside each hip he wore a contrivance which may be called a box windlass. These affairs somewhat resembled an angler's reel, with a spring which secured the line at any given point.

Behold Kant then expounding his philosophy to a select circle of disciples. Like the famous counsel who could not state his arguments without twisting a bit of twine, Kant worked the windlasses as he talked.

The idea of this grotesque fancy so tickled De Quincey that he often lingered on the odd sight it must have been to observe the master "paying out the cable" or hauling in "the slack" by aid of this curious machinery!

### Russian Methods.

Georg Brandes, the Danish critic, relates an amusing incident of his recent travels through Russia in his "Indtryk Fra Polen" ("Impressions In Poland"), published at Copenhagen. Passing the German frontier, he relates, the first thing which attracted the attention of the Muscovite custom house officer was two numbers of the Paris Nouvelle Revue. "What is this?" asked the official in German. "A French monthly." "What are its contents?" "It's impossible to give them in a minute." "Very well, then, it will go to the censor general at Warsaw." "Is this review prohibited?" "Prohibited is everything that I do not understand," replied the Russian, and all Danish books of Herr Brandes, even his Chinese-French dictionary, were consequently confiscated.

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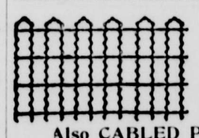

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### THE POWER OF MUSIC.

Strange force, concealed in some forgotten song,
That dost past hopes and dreams of love recall;
And as the notes harmonious rise and fall,
Canst bring to me in light both clear and strong,
The forms of dear ones who have slept years long;
Whom I thought dead, but now they live once more,
And at thy call come smiling as of yore!
O, tell me that the flight of time was wrong;
That all life's sparkling hopes again are bright,
And these dark years between were but a dream!
Lay not thy harp aside, or cruel night,
The child of day's bright hopes, shall o'er me steal,
And this blest moment but a vision seem,
While I again life's bitter woe must feel.
—Boston Journal.

## A BRAKEMAN'S STORY

It was so quiet outside that when the long freight train would come to a standstill with an abrupt, awkward jerk we could almost hear the big, drifting flakes as they fell. Not a breath of air was stirring and the big, round moon filtered down through the snowstorm with a white, softened light that revealed near-by objects in a strange, ghostly sort of a way. The soft-coal fire that spluttered fitfully in the old-fashioned cast iron upright stove lacked cheer enough to break the spell of the outside air. Without knowing precisely why, we sat mostly in silence or muttered an occasional monosyllable observation as to how soon we might reach Jersey City. We were four hours behind time and somewhere back of us we knew was the West Shore express, likewise behind time and endeavoring to make up something of its lost run.

Sitting in the little red caboose in the rear of the big freight train, rumbling along through a blind fog of snow with a flying express at our heels gave an uncanny sensation that I, for one, did not relish in the least. The drummer who had boarded the train at Newburg sat morosely on a pile of grips, which afforded him a softer seat than the hard, wooden benches strung along the sides of the car. A couple of shippers anxiously discussed the prospects for getting their stock to market without having them half frozen to death.

At the entrance of Joe, the brakeman, however, the glum little party seemed to thaw at once. He swung down off the roof of the last box car and in through the door in a cheery, wholesome sort of fashion that warmed us at once.

"Joe," said one of the shippers, "be we going to reach Jersey City afore Christmas?"

"Isn't this good enough for you to live in? How'd you like to be out braking to-night?"

"'Taint no snap, that's a fact," the shipper assented.

"No, you bet it ain't," said Joe, decisively. "But this ain't a patching to what it is sometimes."

Something in the manner in which Joe carefully filled his cob pipe, took a bit of stick from the floor, poked it into the fire and lit his pipe slowly and thoughtfully, indicated that a story was coming.

"Strange," said Joe at last, with a ruminant look into the fire and a long, steady pull at his pipe, "somehow to-night reminds me of the day afore Christmas two years ago. That was when we brought Johnny Haines home. Guess you must 'a known Johnny," he added, turning to the shipper.

"Nope. Heard of him. Go on, Joe. What was the story?"

"Not much of a one," Joe replied deprecatingly. "Just a brakeman's yarn, only it's a little out of the common run. The first day I ever saw Johnny Haines I thought he was about the handsomest lad I ever set eyes on. He came up on No. 6 on her first trip. We used to meet often up and down the road and got to know each other pretty well. He was one of these lads with a fresh, pink and white complexion and a jolly laugh that made you warm up to him at once. He was straight and strong, and when he used to stand jauntily on top of the car, the train going forty miles an hour and he not seeming to think it was moving at all, there wasn't a girl along the road that hadn't a smile for him as he went by. The lad was anxious to stick and worked hard, and, as he kept his mouth shut pretty close, it was a long time before we found out anything about who he was. He had little ways about him that made us think once in a while that he hadn't been brought up to work, and his hands at first were as soft and white as a girl's. One of the fellows told us a story of how Johnny belonged to a good family, but got kicked out for some reason or other, but we always thought he made it up, and, in fact, we never did find out his story until that night. I mean the night we took him home."

Joe stopped, pulled vigorously at his pipe for a few minutes, blinked rather suspiciously several times, and finally the rather husky voice went on:

"It seems that the lad's name wasn't Haines at all. He took that to conceal his own. His first name really was Johnny, though, and, as that was what everybody called him, the last didn't seem to make so much difference. When he first came on the road he was a little past 20, and his open, boyish ways made some of the fellows guy him and want to play tricks on him at first. But it didn't take them long to find out that he had plenty of mettle. A gang of us were laying around the Albany roundhouse one day, waiting for a train to be made up, when 'Bill' Lawson began to nag him and see if he couldn't get a fight out of him. It seems they had some trouble down the road, and when 'Bill' had offered to fight Johnny had refused. He tried to keep out of Bill's way, but when 'Bill' said he was afraid, Johnny turned and walked squarely up to him and said quietly: 'You take that back.' I never knew just how it was done, but 'Bill' made some sort of a feint, and the next moment the big, hulking lubber was lying on the ground. 'Bill' didn't seem to know what hit him. But he went at Johnny with such a savage look that a lad without genuine pluck would have turned feather. But when 'Bill' lay sprawling on the ground a second time we found out that Johnny was a scientific boxer. There was an ugly gleam in 'Bill's' eye when he got up, and as he got close up to Johnny all of a sudden he flourished a big jackknife he always carried. How he got it out of his pocket I never could tell. He made a lunge, but Johnny dodged cleverly and the knife just grazed his face. He was on 'Bill' quicker than it takes to tell it, choking the life out of him. We started to separate them, but when we found that Johnny had 'Bill' so that he could not do any damage with the knife we let them fight it out. 'Bill' finally held up his hand for mercy and then Johnny let him up. After we got them cooled off Johnny made 'Bill' shake hands, and, though he didn't show it then, I think afterward 'Bill' came to think as much of him as the rest of us.

"Up the road not very far from Albany there is a pretty little farm that runs down to the river, and right at the corner of it was a water tank. It happened that on this farm there was a dark eyed little girl who was the idol of all the boys along the road. She wouldn't flirt with us, but she used often to come down to the water tank and get little packages which the engineer, who was a friend of the family, used to bring down from Albany. She was plump and peachy, with dark eyebrows and long lashes, and under them the prettiest pair of eyes I ever saw. There wasn't one of us who wouldn't have married her quick if she'd had us. But she was sort o' reserved and shy and none of us had nerve enough to make love to her. All except Johnny. All the girls smiled on Johnny and he smiled on them. He didn't have to see the lass twice before he was head over heels in love with her, and it wasn't long before he made he[illegible] about it. To woo was to [illegible] with Johnny, and regular as his t[illegible] passed the farm Jenny—that was the little dame's name—was always there to meet him. We used to chaff Johnny a good deal over the matter, but we couldn't get much out of him. Somehow, through the engineer or somebody, though, we found out that Johnny was going to marry the girl if he could get his father to consent. He couldn't very well marry on the salary he was getting as a raw brakeman.

"Things ran along through the summer and into the fall, and we noticed that Johnny had got very quiet and reserved like, and was evidently brooding over something. At last we found out that Johnny had been promised a raise, and that along about the holidays he was to be made a passenger brakeman, and then he was doing to get married. There wasn't one of us that wasn't glad of it, or who envied him his good luck. The fall stretched way into the winter, I remember, and my, wasn't it beautiful weather! You'd stand up on top of a car, and as the train wound along the river shore mile after mile, just drinking in the air and view. Braking is a hard life, with lots of danger and pretty slim pay. But those days we'd forget all about the hardships and everything else. Johnny was on the same train with me and happy as a lark, thinking how he would marry and go up to Albany to live. I used to notice, though, that every once in a while his brow would cloud up, as if he was thinking of something that hurt him.

"Such weather couldn't last, though, and when the end came, it came with a squall. The thermometer dropped forty degrees, and a cold, driving rain that had set in in the afternoon turned toward night into a drifting, blinding snow. We had a big train that night, and with the snow and the sleet and the cold it gave us no end of trouble. She parted three or four times going not more than twenty miles, and it was cold, dangerous work slipping along the top setting brakes or getting down to make couplings. The wind howled and whistled and the snow cut your face like going through a hedge. It was dark and the lanterns didn't show plain through the snow, and everything seemed to go wrong. Several times we thought we were stalled in the drifts, but we'd uncouple and send the engine and two or three cars through the drift, and then back up and take the rest of the train through. We wanted to get through to Albany, for the next day was a lay off, and two days after that came Christmas.

"Johnny and I fought like beavers against the cold, and, I tell you, it was ticklish work. I felt more anxious about Johnny than I did about myself, for I was old at the business and he was new, and I know how easy it was for a sudden jerk to send a man flying down between the wheels. But Johnny wouldn't listen. He said he wasn't afraid, and just then the whistle sounded 'down brakes.' We were sitting in the caboose, shivering around a dirty little fire. I had frozen three of my fingers, and I thought my ears were frosted, too. You see the storm came so sudden we didn't have time to get on any mufflers, and the mittens were pretty thin.

"Well, we climbed out, and Johnny ran on ahead, saying that he was all right and he'd take the front. The cars on top were as slippery as glass, and we had almost to creep along from one car to another to keep from falling off, for she was running at a good pace, and the snow on the tracks made the cars lurch and swing. I looked up and through the snow and the dark I recognized the landmark, and knew we were nearing the water tank, where Johnny's girl lived. Just at that moment the train gave a frightful jerk and I saw the engine go rearing in air, and about a hundred feet ahead I saw a lantern swing wildly in the air and go down. I went flat on the car and hung there for dear life. We stopped in ten or twenty yards and I swung off the car like mad. 'Great God,' I thought, 'if that was Johnny!'

"Something made me feel that he had gone under the wheels, and when I crawled ahead a few cars there I found him, lying all white and still. He was too much stunned to say a word. We picked him up and started to carry him to the house—where Jenny lived. I saw that the wheels had gone over both legs—over one near the thigh and the other below the knee. My, but he was a game lad, for all the torture of carrying him up the hill couldn't wring a word from him. We knocked at the door and said one of the boys had got hurt—that the engine had jumped the track. A white little face came to the door and looked at us a moment, and then as soon as she saw me and my face Jenny shrieked out, 'It's Johnny!' But she didn't faint or cry, nor say another word. We just carried him in and put him on the bed and she took charge of him. One of the boys rode over to get a doctor, but when he came he saw at once that it was no use. It was only a question of how long Johnny could survive the shock. He lay there very quietly, and finally when the doctor's examination was finished, he said: "Is there any show, old man?"

"I couldn't reply, but he knew as I turned my head away what the answer was. Johnny was quiet for a moment, and then pulling Jenny's hand with his own weakly, he said in a husky voice: 'Little girl, I want to go home.' And that he insisted on all the rest of the night. We didn't think that he'd be alive by morning. But he was, and we decided to put him on board the morning express. The wrecking train had thrown the engine out of the road and cleared the track, and when the express came down we [illegible]gged her and took Johnny aboard. [illegible]ll Jenny would tell us was that his father lived in New York. But she gave the conductor an address for a wire.

"We didn't think that he would last the journey, and about half way down he suddenly clutched Jenny's hand hard and then lay back still. The little girl threw herself upon him sobbing as if her heart would break, but it didn't do any good. Poor Johnny was gone."

Joe paused a moment and looked into the fire.

"Well," he said, "to cut it short, when we got into Jersey City Johnny's father was there. It didn't take more than a glance at his clothes and his portly bearing to tell me that he was a rich man. He sprang into the car and would have pushed me out of the road. I knew who he was, and I held on to him, and I said: 'Wait a minute. Johnny was pretty badly hurt.' He grabbed me like a vise, and said, in a set voice, 'Can he live?' I shook my head, and he gasped, 'Is he——'

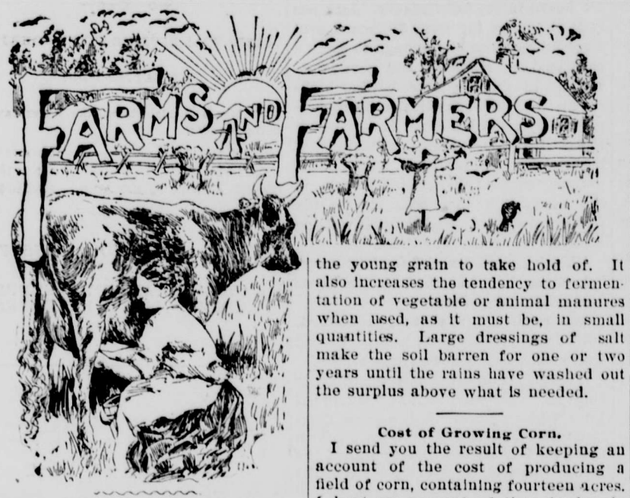
"I led him over to where the boy lay, but he didn't want to see him. He looked very hard at the little girl who sat there sobbing, and said, slowly, 'Is this Jenny?' And then he took her very quietly in his arms and kissed her.

"I went to the funeral the next day. That was the day before Christmas. The old man's hair had turned white, and his face was as lined and rigid as though he was mounting a scaffold. He was twenty years older than the morning I saw him first. It seems that Johnny had been brought up, like most boys, to have all the money he wanted. He got wild and in with a fast gang, and, to try to curb him, his father, who was a wealthy banker, got him a place in a store as cashier. Johnny's allowance wasn't enough, and he made it up out of the cash drawer. When it was discovered his father made up the amount, and then sent Johnny adrift. He never spoke to him afterward, and when Johnny, after a year's good service on the road, appealed to him for money enough to get married on the old man returned the letter. I found it in Johnny's coat pocket the morning we took him home."

The train whistled for a station, and "Joe," grabbing his lantern, escaped into the night and the falling snow.—New York Herald.

### Memorial to John Hancock.

For 103 years the tomb of John Hancock in the Old Granary burying ground has been marked only by the name "Hancock." The bronze marker of the Sons of the American Revolution was placed in front of the tomb several years ago, and has since remained there. In 1894 the General Court appropriated a sum of money for the erection of a suitable memorial to mark the spot. This has been completed, and workmen are now engaged in placing it in its position, just under the shadow of the Park street church. The monument is 16 feet high, the base is of Milford granite 5 feet by 6 feet, and 20 inches thick. The shaft is 12 feet 6 inches long, by 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 6 inches thick. The portrait on the shaft is after Copley, and is surrounded by a wreath. The coat of arms of John Hancock, consisting of a shield, on which are three cocks on a hand, bearing the crest of a winged griffin, with the inscription "Obsta principus," will be displayed on the top of the stone. Under the portrait is this inscription: "This memorial erected A. D. MDCCCXCV, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to mark the grave of John Hancock."—Boston Transcript




### The Horse Nettle.

This pest of many a good meadow farm is commonly found from Connecticut south to Florida and west to Texas. It is very abundant in portions of the prairie States, especially Illinois and Missouri, occurring not only in fields and along roadsides, but in the streets of cities and on vacant lots and too often in cultivated fields, where it does great injury to crops. Its common name, horse nettle, botanical Solanum Carolinense, does not indicate that this weed is closely related to the cultivated potato, but the botanical name of the genus shows close relationship. An examination of the flowers shows they much resemble those of the potato, being bluish or whitish in color. The berry, commonly called the seed, also resembles that formed on the potato. The leaves have large prickles on the midrib and some of the larger lateral ribs. They are also slightly hairy. The stem is beset with numerous stout prickles. Many of the related plants of this genus are annuals, but horse nettle is a deep-rooted perennial, its roots often extending three feet or more into the soil. This fact makes it a very tenacious weed, very difficult to exterminate. For this reason the weed grows in dense patches, which are carefully avoided by stock in pastures. I would advise plowing the land at this season, allowing none of the leaves to appear. The plants should be kept down the succeeding year. Plow the ground again next summer. Sow thickly with rye and keep watch of the nettle, allowing none to grow. Careful work for two seasons should remove it.—Farm and Home.

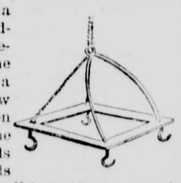
A TROUBLESOME WEED.

### Growing Early Plants.

An economical mode of growing early tomatoes, melons, etc., where but a few are desired, to produce crops for home use, is to use egg shells. Break the shells near the small ends, fill with rich dirt and plant a few seeds of the kind desired. The shells may be set in a shallow pan or box of bran and placed in the sunlight on warm days, care being taken not to expose them to cold at night. When transplanting simply set the shell with the plant in the ground. The roots of the plant will soon break through the shell.

### For Hanging Milk in Wells.

Where ice is not at hand, the custom of hanging milk cans in the well, for coolness, is often practiced. The illustration shows a device for holding four cans securely within the well, with a chance to draw up water between the cans, the curved iron rods affording this chance. If the well is not large enough for a square frame, a stout hoop can be used, thus economizing space. It is surprising how nicely milk and many other articles can thus be kept in a deep well, even in extraordinarily hot weather. It is equally surprising how many families fail to use this simple device, which is so easily made and so very convenient.



### Fall Fresh Cows.

The annual yield of milk is easily 10 per cent greater from cows fresh in the fall than from those which calve with the coming grass. If well fed and comfortably housed they yield a good quantity of milk all winter, and as the flow begins to cease materially there comes the favorable change to grass, and the yield is increased and held for some time.

### Salt with Phosphate.

It is always a good plan to put some salt with phosphate drilled in with the seed grain. It keeps the mineral in soluble condition for the roots of the young grain to take hold of. It also increases the tendency to fermentation of vegetable or animal manures when used, as it must be, in small quantities. Large dressings of salt make the soil barren for one or two years until the rains have washed out the surplus above what is needed.

### Cost of Growing Corn.

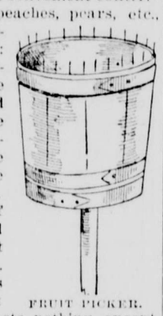
I send you the result of keeping an account of the cost of producing a field of corn, containing fourteen acres. I kept an account of time in breaking, pulverizing, planting, cultivating, harvesting, etc., and charged for the same such costs as the labor could be hired for in this locality and board themselves. I could give an itemized account, but will not take the space. The land, fourteen acres, was valued at $40 per acre, and a charge of 8 per cent. interest was made on the investment. Cost of corn in crib per bushel was 19 cents of 620 bushels to the field. The fodder was estimated at twenty-one tons, or about one and one-half tons per acre, and cost in the mow $3.41 per ton. The corn was husked by a "corn husker." This is the cost should I have hired everything done. The fodder cost in cash, not including any of my own labor or labor swapped for or boarding hands, etc., $1.93 per ton. The total cost of corn in crib and fodder in mow, including the 8 per cent. interest, was $192.20. The value of the corn at 25 cents per bushel, and the fodder at $4 per ton was $239, leaving a profit on the fourteen acres of $46.80, saying nothing about loss of soil fertility, or barnyard manure applied to the field. The fodder to be worth as much as the corn would have to be worth $7.38 per ton. This would increase the profit somewhat. One thing about the account showed the difference about estimating and knowing. When the corn was being husked it was estimated by good farmers at sixty bushels per acre. But when the corn and land both were measured, it was found to yield only a fraction over forty-four bushels per acre.—C. L. Hawkins, in Indiana Farmer.

### What High Breeding Does.

Individual records of noted animals of certain breeds are valuable and important in many ways. While a farmer may not have a cow equaling one with a high record, yet the records of noted cows are indications of what can be accomplished by breeds. The breed is brought to a higher degree of improvement also by the endeavor of enterprising breeders to suppress existing records. It is the desire to compete and excel with individuals that has made the reputations of the breeds.

### For Picking Fruit.

A very useful and convenient contrivance for picking peaches, pears, etc., is made in the following manner: Take a strong butter tub of the smallest size, and bore a hole in the center of the bottom. In this hole insert a long pole and nail firmly. Now drive a row of small nails around the top edge, and it is ready for use. This will pick as well as one bought at a store, and costs nothing except the labor of making.



FRUIT PICKER.

### Sheep and Short Grass.

Sheep are partial to short grass and will travel over a field of long grass to select the short herbage. White clover is the best of all the foods for sheep and they prefer it to other kinds. When seeding old pastures, or beginning with the new, white clover seed should be used liberally. Sheep will seek the shade during the day, preferring to graze after the sun begins to set, and it is for that reason that they cannot be shut up at night as a protection against dogs.

### Odds and Ends.

When the eyebrows and lashes are scant rub them every night with vaseline.

To keep insects out of bird cages suspend from the top of the cage a little bag filled with sulphur.

Always buy small nutmegs in preference to the large ones. They have a much more delicate flavor.

Try a penny or large silver piece for readily removing paint from glass. Simply wet it and rub the paint.

Sift a little flour over suet when it is being chopped and it will prevent the pieces from adhering together.

Don't forget to offer pure cold water to the baby occasionally. The milk is for food, and is not sufficient to quench the thirst of the little one.

To make a cream soup yellow and rich the yolks of eggs are used. The eggs are first beaten thoroughly, and after the cream or milk has been added to the soup they are stirred in just before it is taken from the fire.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily. This is especially good to remove the yellow that time gives to white garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

### JOHN R. M'LEAN.

**Man Who Came Near Being a Vice Presidential Candidate.**

John R. McLean, who was second in the race for the Vice Presidential nomination in Chicago, is plucky in everything he undertakes. He was a base-ball catcher one time, and a more determined one never faced a pitcher. Harry Wright was one of the men he caught for, and that was before the days of masks and stomach pads. After his base-ball enthusiasm was partially knocked out by a foul tip, which took him to a dark room for two months to repair an impaired eye, his next ambition was to print the best newspaper in Ohio.

He inherited the Cincinnati Enquirer from his father, and while there may be some question as to the realization of his efforts he has certainly succeeded in building up an extremely influential and profitable newspaper. Then he fell a victim to the wiles of Cupid and married Miss Mary T. Beale, daughter of General Edward F. Beale, of Washington. The bride was about 25 years old at that time and the groom ten years her senior. He has one of the swellest of the swell houses in Washington, entertains handsomely and has among his guests the biggest men of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Two or three years ago he said he would not accept any political position, but preferred the life of a private citizen. Mr. McLean is very wealthy. Some people estimate he is worth $20,000,000. He is a large holder of real estate in Cincinnati, a heavy owner of street railway stock in Washington and the chief stockholder in the principal gas plant of that city. He is about 45 years of age, handsome, practical and far-seeing in a business sense.

JOHN R. M'LEAN.

### Auroras in the Arctic Regions.

The light was lessening day by day, though the beauty of this ice world did not wane. I think I never felt the strength, the glory, of silence so vividly as on the 26th of the month, standing on a rocky height above the bay. Across the heaven beautiful auroras streamed at frequent intervals in colors of faint orange, green, and blue, scarcely dimming the myriads of brilliant stars that glittered in the deep blue vault, which lightened to turquoise at the horizon. Majestic cliffs swept away across the bay, with its shadowy, greenish-blue bergs, all bathed in one shimmering veil of transparent gold from the light of the moon. In a silence that made the beating of the heart and the pulsation of the blood in the veins seem almost audible, I was suddenly attracted by a peculiar, occasional crackling sound. Presently the sound came very near, and, turning, I perceived a yellowish-white object, about three feet in length, steadily approaching. The little creature gradually circled about, until it paused about fifteen feet away. As I had remained motionless, its curiosity led it to sit down upon its haunches and deliberately stare at me. Twice it seated itself, and then, running behind a boulder, peeped over the edge, until, satisfied or alarmed, it disappeared. It was an Arctic fox.—Century.

### She Respected His Dignity.

A Scotch woman was returning by a train from a market town, where she had made a few purchases. Just as the last bell rang a fussy gentleman, elegantly dressed, and with a "mind-thyself" looking face, rushed into the compartment, flung himself hastily into a corner, pulled out an evening paper and proceeded to devour its contents. Hardly had he become seated when the woman timidly addressed him: "I am very sorry, sir, but——"

"I never listen to beggars," fiercely interrupted the gentleman. "If you annoy me further I'll report you."

The woman's eyes flashed, then twinkled. She said no more, and the old gentleman retired with an angry frown behind his paper.

All went merrily as a marriage bell until the train arrived at Cromlade, when the "auld wife," in stepping out, again addressed the churlish individual in the corner:

"I care na, sir, whether ye report me or no, but I want that pound of butter ye've been sittin' on for these last six mile."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### A Giant of the Sea.

A monster iceberg stranded near Hampden Beach, N. H., a few days ago, but floated away the following day. It was as big as a church, and it had a marked effect on the temperature in the vicinity.

"A woman's no means yes," said the man of 20, who naturally knows all about women. "That may be the rule," assented the married one, "but it doesn't work both ways. Unfortunately a woman's yes doesn't mean no."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wraggles—Well, Adam was a lucky man. Barker—In what particular way? Wraggles—He didn't have to prance around the garden like a blamed idiot holding Eve on a hundred-dollar bike.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The glorious Fourth has passed away,
The day dawns bright with cheer;
The small boy's chances to survive
Are good for one more year.
—Washington Star.

Poet—How do you know the editor isn't in? Office-boy—From your looks.—Puck.

First Tramp—Wuz you ever married? Second Tramp—Well, I jist wish I had all the alimony I owe.—Puck.

"Weren't you surprised when he proposed?" "No; why should I be?" "Everybody else was."—Harlem Life.

Never Touched Her: He—Don't you ever tire of talking? She (quickly)—It depends upon who is talking.—Vogue.

Artist—That man Bacon offered me $12 for that largest painting of mine. Caller—Oh, then you've had it framed?—Yonkers Statesman.

She—Young Baggie, I believe, takes his fences well? He—Yaas, splendidly; but it's a pity his horse doesn't take 'em at the same time.—Sydney Bulletin.

"There!" hissed the jealous Moor; "how do you feel now?" "Down in the mouth," gasped the irrepressible Desdemona from beneath her pillow.—Puck.

"It is simply astonishing the way the bicycle is displacing the horse!" "It is, indeed. Yesterday I found a piece of rubber tire in my sausage."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Brown—Have you read this article upon "How to Tell a Bad Egg?" Jones—No, but if you have anything to tell a bad egg, my advice is to break it gently.—Up-to-Date.

Miss Rechere (indignantly)—Did you tell Jim Jackson dat ef he married me he'd hab a white elephant on hees hands? Miss Snoflaike—No, indeed, I didn't! Do yo' fink I'se color-blind?—Puck.

Amicus—Why, do you use the expression funny joke? Aren't all jokes funny? Editor—Not by a long shot. The jokes that other fellows get off at your expense are never funny.—Truth.

"It seems to me, Miranda," mildly observed Mr. Meeks, "these cakes would be considerably improved by the addition of a little more ginger." "So would you, William," briefly responded Mrs. Meeks.—Chicago Tribune.

"Well, girls, Jack and I are to be married at last, and we are so happy!" "Did you and Jack have some trouble in getting your father's consent?" "No, papa and I had a lot of trouble in getting Jack's consent."—Exchange.

Mrs. Brown—I have been so annoyed at my husband. He has been at the club every night for a week. Mrs. Jones—Why, so has my husband, and he said he hadn't seen anything of your husband for a week.—Brooklyn Life.

She—It seems strange that men are no longer willing to do deadly combat for the love of a woman. He—Ain't it queer, though? Especially when women have so much more money of their own these days!—Indianapolis Journal.

"I once knew a man," said the imaginative boarder, "who was so fat that he was actually taller lying down than when he was standing up. What do you think of that?" "It strikes me," said the cheerful idiot, "as pretty tall lying."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Dangerous Text: "Well, Uncle Rasbury, how did you like the sermon?" "Pow'ful fine sermon, Marse John." "Where did the preacher take his text?" "Frum dat po'tion ob de Scripture whar de Postol Paul pints his pistol to de Feslons."—Washington Times.

Fair Patient—Is there no way of telling exactly what is the matter with me? Dr. Emdee—Only a post-mortem examination would reveal that. Fair Patient—Then, for heaven's sake, make one. I don't see why I should be squeamish at such a time as this.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Modern society," observed the young man, contemplatively, "has revised most of the old-time proverbs." "Yes," observed the chaperon, to whom he had just handed an ice, "for instance, nowadays we say, 'When the husband comes in at the door, the lover flies out of the window.'"—Exchange.

First Summer Girl—Are you going to that old Christian Endeavor meeting this evening? Second Summer Girl—Yes, indeed! Haven't you heard the subject to be discussed? First Summer Girl—No; what is it? Second Summer Girl—"How to Hold Our Young Men."—New York Press.

"I was very glad, Mabel, to see you among those who were received into the church last Sunday." "Yes, auntie, but I was so provoked with the clergyman! He gave me the old-style, unfashionable handshake. And he gets a salary of $6,000 a year!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Rastus, you infernal nigger, you told me that mule was perfectly safe, and when I went into the stable he nearly kicked the top of my head off." "Yes, sah; I sayed de mewl wuz safe, sah. But ef yo' kin reccollect, I didn't say nuffin' about wedder it was safe in his wicinity. Dat mewl is able enough to be safe anywhar."—Washington Star.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT 18 ..... 1896


## A PREMIUM ON GOLD.

The gold contractionists seem imbued with the notion, at least they let no opportunity pass of imbuing others with the belief, that if we should open our mints to the free coinage of silver gold would advance to such a premium that it would take twice as many dollars to meet our indebtedness that is by its terms payable in gold as now; that in brief, the burden of all gold obligations would be doubled, and that our inability to shoulder these increased burdens would lead to the bankruptcy of all those who have been so unfortunate as to incur indebtedness payable in gold.

But it is upon property that debtors must depend for the payment of their indebtedness; it is with commodities, not gold, that debts are virtually paid. Now we are told that the free coinage of silver would give us a fifty-three cent dollar, that the price of everything measured in this dollar would be proportionately enhanced, in short, that prices would be nearly double what they are now. Our producers, we are further told, would be obliged to sell their produce for fifty-three cent dollars, that consequently, the burden of their debts which they would have to pay in one hundred cent gold dollars would be nearly doubled, that they would have to give two silver dollars where they now give but one. But if prices were so enhanced that debtors could obtain two silver dollars for the same quantity of produce with which they now must part for one, in what way would they be injured, even if they had to part with two silver dollars to obtain one gold dollar? Clearly the burden of their indebtedness would be no greater than now. If the planter got double the price in silver for his cotton and the farmer double the price for his wheat it is obvious that the burden of their indebtedness would in no way be increased even if gold were at a premium of one hundred per cent.; that if they got twice as much for their products they would be no worse off even if they had to give twice as many dollars as now in satisfaction of a gold debt.

But that gold should go to a premium of one hundred per cent. is outside the range of possibilities. It might go to a premium, but to a premium equal to the present difference in the bullion value of the gold and silver dollar, never. Before gold could go to a premium, all our gold must disappear from circulation and disappear from circulation it could not until silver in equal volume was coined to take its place. Gold would not only leave the United States because it would buy more somewhere else than here, because our foreign creditors could buy more cotton with it in India, more wheat in Argentine and Russia with the ounce of gold than here. In short, if prices of those things of which our foreign creditors have need were higher in America than elsewhere, gold would be exported. Otherwise it would not. Consequently, under free coinage our gold could not be exported until silver was coined to take its place, for only an addition to our currency would cause prices to rise so that gold would buy less of our products than of the products of others. A contraction of our currency such as would be inevitable upon the export of gold, would inevitably force down prices, and this would put a stop to gold exports, for lower prices would tempt our foreign creditors to take our products in preference to gold.

So until silver in equal volume to our gold was coined our gold would not be exported and there could be no premium on gold. But suppose silver to an amount of the gold we now have in use as money was available for coinage and coined, and suppose that as a result our gold should disappear. Where would it go? In idleness it could not be forever kept with profit. Gold of itself is useless. Men do not want gold for gold's sake, but for what gold will buy. Only by exchanging it for the products of labor can it be made to serve the needs of man. So our gold would go where it would find use as money, go to where it would be of service in exchanging the surplus products of labor. To silver-using countries it would not go. There it would have no more demand than here. So to the gold standard countries of Europe it must go to be added to their stock of money.

And what effect would this disposition of our gold have on our producers? Evidently the sending of our two or three hundred millions of gold to Europe would make gold more plentiful there as it became more plentiful it would be easier to get, and as it became easier to get and cheaper, prices would rise. And just as gold prices in Europe rose the further would our wheat and cotton sent abroad go in payment of our gold indebtedness. Thus our producers would be benefited, and our debts lightened, not made heavier by the export of our gold.

And while gold was thus falling in Europe, whence we had sent our gold, what would be the effect on the price of silver of our demand for the two or three hundred million dollars' worth necessary to take the place of gold? Clearly, the increased demand would cause it to advance. How much would depend upon the supply of silver available to fill this demand? If a supply at our coinage price sufficient to meet this demand could not be obtained, the parity between gold and silver at our coinage ratio would be restored, our gold would not disappear, and it could not go to a premium. And, meanwhile, what must be the effect on gold prices of the enhanced gold-price of silver? As the gold cost of the ounce of silver rose, the cost of everything bought by gold-using from silver-using countries and paid for with this ounce of silver, would rise in like proportion; for experience teaches that the silver prices asked by silver-using peoples are not dependent on the gold price of silver. They regard silver as stable—as indeed it has proven for many years. They look upon gold as rising and falling in price, and they ask for their products the amount of gold which will bring to them a fixed amount of silver. If gold commands a large premium, and a small amount of gold will buy the ounce of silver, the gold-price they ask for their products is proportionately small. If the premium falls, the gold price they ask rises; for it is a price in silver they insist upon obtaining, not a price in gold.

So, just as the increased demand consequent on the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver caused the gold price of silver to rise, the cost in gold of everything which our foreign creditors have been in the habit of obtaining from silver-using countries would rise likewise, and naturally they would turn to us for the wheat and cotton they found it cheaper to buy elsewhere when the gold-price of the ounce of silver they could send in payment was smaller. Consequently, the demand for our products would increase, and the increased demand would lead to better prices; and, as prices rose, the burden of our indebtedness would grow less and less.

To recapitulate: it is not a question of how many silver dollars (supposing gold to command a premium) it would take to meet our gold indebtedness, but how many bushels of wheat and corn and pounds of cotton and pork and flour. The one question is: How would the opening of our mints to silver, even should it drive gold to a premium, affect the gold-price, and consequently the debt-paying power of our commodities? And to this there is only one answer. The export of gold would cheapen gold and hence raise gold prices in gold-using countries. The increased demand for silver would advance the price of silver, and as the price of silver advanced, so would the gold-cost of everything bought in silver-using countries advance. Thus would the competition of silver-using peoples that we are now forced to contend with in the European markets be stript of much of its severity. Consequently, the market for our products would be broadened, and the result would be that we would get better prices. So our produce would go farther than before in paying our debts, and thus would our indebtedness be lightened.—*The American.*

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To those who claim that it would be repudiation for the United States to pay its bonds in anything but gold, we commend the following:

The United States has never issued a gold bond. Even those issued by Grover Cleveland were "coin" bonds. In one of his messages he urged Congress to give him authority to place the word "gold" in the bonds, claiming $16,000,000 would be saved to the country by so doing, but Congress refused. As early as 1868 the Supreme Court decided that our obligations were payable in the coin dollar of the United States—"a certain amount in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the Government." The Matthews resolution, which passed Congress January 28, 1878, declared the bonds of the United States to be payable, interest and principal, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars containing 412½ grains each of standard silver. At that time silver dollars had for five years prior been limited as legal tender to the amount of $5, but the Bland-Allison Act restored their full legal tender qualities, and the Matthews resolution was passed so as to avoid any misunderstanding as to the status of the silver dollar in relation to bonds issued thereafter, and it was further recited that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds is not a violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

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## THE GOOD TIME COMING.

**With the New Woman on the Platform It Will Be Time to Look Out.**

"Dey tells me," said Aunt Dinah pausing in the dining room door and resting her hands on her hips, "dey tells me dat de wimmin is ad a meetin goin on whar dey jiss spechifys same as de men. Is dat so?"

Her mistress laid down the paper in which she was reading the reports of some of the brilliant papers delivered before the Association For the Advancement of Women, and tried to explain matters to her.

"Dey des got up on de platform, did dey?" asked the old woman, "an speak right out in meetin?"

She was assured they did.

"An dey kin talk back?"

She was informed that was their privilege.

"Bless Gord I done live to see dis day!" she replied fervently. "I lay I'll des git Brer Jones at de meetin dis very night. De odder night I felt called on to 'zort sinners, an he say: 'Set down, Sis Dinah, de wimmin must keep silence in de chu'ch. Dey's de weaker vessel.' I was hot, an I 'spon': 'Ef dey wa'nt no wimmin in de chu'ches, Brer Jones, whar would de chuc'h be? Who pays de preacher? Whar you get dat fine coat on yo' back? Ain't it de Daughters of Zion done raise de money? Don't seem lak I hear nobody complainin 'bout wimmin in de chuc'h when it comes to passin roun de hat.'

"You say de time comin when de wimmin gwine run de town? Dey'll clean up things then, sho'. I boun de mayor himself can't sweep like me, let 'lone depupity pleec'men. Des give me a broom an I kin clean mo' street in a hour dan de committee does in a year.

"An wimmin gwine to vote too? Good marster, how the worl do change! Fus' de niggers an den de wimmin. Rec'on folks think some dem wimmin what's been goin to school an colleges is got most much sense as niggers now.

"What's dat you say? Wimmin gwine purify politics an ain't gwine sell their votes? Sho'! What's de good of votin if dey ain't no two-bitsin it? Dis ole nigger's been plannin to lay off work an vote for all it's worth."—New Orleans Picayune.

## JACK'S TRUE YARNS.

**THE OLD NORTH WOODS GUIDE TELLS TWO GOOD STORIES.**

**How He Captured a Bear With No Weapon but His Boot Toes—He Was Once Saved From Freezing by a Bottle of Kerosene and Some Matches.**

Jack Ormiston is still alive to tell some of the most wonderful tales that are heard in the Adirondacks. Jack has been a guide for some 30 years, ever since he has been big enough to carry a pack basket. He is tall and loose jointed, and his muscles are as hard as hickory knots. His black grizzled beard covers nearly all of his broad face. A pair of small, blinking black eyes do most of his talking for him, but when he is properly aroused he can spin a tale at the camp fire that will startle the screech owls and frighten the wailing loons down on the lake shore.

"Yer've heerd some of the fellers say, hain't yer, how I kotched that old bear last fall?" asked Jack.

We assured him that we never had, and it was strictly true, because he had told us a dozen or more times himself.

"Waal, yer must know where Tully pond is," continued Jack. "Blessed if I don't kotch a bear mighty queer there last fall. Jim Hodge give me a lift on the job, I must say, but that ain't the point. Fact is, the great point wuz the toe end of these boots. I wuz comin down this way along ther trail when I heerd a rustling overhead in a tall pine. Golly, when I looked up, kinder quick sideways, fer I feerd somethin wuz goin ter drop, I see a mighty big bear comin along one of the limbs toward the trunk.

"He started ter come down the trunk back end first, winkin at me. My gun wuz over at camp. I didn't have a thing with me, and Jim wuz half a mile back on the trail. That bear I could see had a mighty fine hide that would bring me somethin like $30, with the bounty. I didn't care ter have him run away, nor did I want ter shake hands with him and pass the time of day with him till Jim come along and put him asleep with a bullet. I didn't make up my mind none too soon. The bear warn't half way down the tree when I rushed at him, not knowin what I would do ter own that hide and capture the bounty. I looked around fer a club, but none come in sight, so when I got ter the foot of the tree there warn't nothin but one thing ter do. I just hauled off and kicked that bear.

"It wuz the first experimentin of the kind I ever heerd of, and by gosh it beat anything I ever see. The bear clawed hard inter the bark and snapped at me. He was easin up a bit with his nails when I swung him another and another. I yelled for Jim and swung again. I yelled six times, kickin between every yell. Then Jim answered, and I kept up yellin and kickin, first with one boot and then the other. The bear didn't drop an inch. Just as he eased up a little bit I swung again. Gosh! It seemed as if Jim wuz takin his time comin along that trail. Just as I swung the forty-ninth kick Jim come in sight. I dropped flat on my back. Jim popped one inter the bear, and it flopped over on ter me. Jim wuz the most surprised man yer ever see. It wuz two hours before I could prove ter him that I wuz tellin the truth about that bear."

Then Jack piled another log on the fire and started in on a new tale.

"This spring I come near bein done fer," he said. "Kerosene kept me in pickle long enough ter get near a fire, and then I wuz all right again."

We wanted to know if kerosene oil wasn't a new beverage for him.

"No, I didn't drink none," he continued. "I started ter cross Brandy brook on a log. I wanted ter cut off a three mile walk around by the trail. The water wuz high, and there wuz a strong current running out inter the lake. This log wuz about a foot and a half through. I rolled it off with the stream. I tucked my breeches in my boots and straddled the log. I hadn't kicked a dozen strokes before I got out inter the swift water, and then I could see I wuz in fer it. I kicked ter back up again ter the shore, but it wuz no use, so I let it go. It came on dark, and my feet began ter freeze. My old boots had been well greased, but the water dripped in at the tops and soaked my stockin's. I tried kickin harder ter keep my blood stirred up. I drifted over toward Bear mountain, and knew that if the wind kept up I would land somewhere before midnight. Just as I wuz gettin almighty froze I thought of a bottle of kerosene I had to oil my gun. Yer can bet I wuz wishin it wuz somethin more cheerin than kerosene oil. A little alkehal and sugar at that time would er slipped down inter them boots from the inside and melted them frozen toes, but there warn't nuthin but kerosene. I poured it half and half inter each boot, and I know it helped ter make me easy fer a time. But by and by it seemed ter me the oil must be freezin too. It wuz lucky I had my old matchbox along in my vest pocket, high and dry, fer then the idea struck me that if I lit a match and sent it down inter the oil it would warm things up some. There warn't much else ter do er think erbout. I wuz makin fer Bear Mountain island slow, but steady. If I didn't get there till midnight, my feet would both be froze off, so I made up my mind ter try the matches. Lucky fer me my boots had wide tops so I could send the lit match right down ter the bottom where it 'ud do the most good. Well, sir, the first match in the right boot did the trick fine. It took fire and thawed things out quicker'n I thought. Blisters raised all over, and when it all got scalded all comfortable I wriggled around and put out the fire. Then I tried it on the left foot, and it worked just as well. There wuz enough matches left to start a fire on the island when I drifted in there toward 12 o'clock."—Brooklyn Eagle.

**The Cat In Several Languages.**

The cat is called a kat in Danish and Dutch, katt in Swedish, chat in France and the most of its dependencies, katti or katze in German, catus in Latin, gatto in Italian, gato in Portuguese and Spanish, kot in Polish, kots in Russian, keti in Turkish, cath in Welsh, kath in Cornish, catua in Basque and gaz or katz in Armenian. Mr. Harrison, the great English authority on cats, says that there are not a dozen languages or dialects known that spell the word cat without beginning with the letter c, k or q. The native Australians and those


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INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

☞ LOWEST PRICES ☜

REID & ANDERSON.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS, FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

**Completely Renovated, Refurnished**

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.5 |
| Board, per week | 5.0 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

**Nine New Rooms Have Been Added**

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.


**ASSESSMENT NOTICE.**

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

By order of the Board of Directors the above sale is postponed to Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the same place and time of day.

W. M. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif. July 25, 1896.


MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.


Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 24
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor.*

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1896 tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:30 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Result | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:53 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:29 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:20 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Brockman, M. C.
Gregory, Miss M. M.
Johnson, Ora
Laprairie, M.
Schober, Jake
Duke, Matthew
Gray, D.
King, Wm.
Mills, Wm.
Smith, Will
Spears, Sam.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

---

Lowell A. Eugley was down from Big Pine Thursday.

Pat Clinton came up from Cerro Gordo on Sunday last.

Charles Parsons of Bishop was in town on Wednesday last.

R. P. Hession, Jr., was down from Big Pine early in the week.

Local weather prophets predict an early and severe winter.

J. J. Gann left on Wednesday on a visit to his mine, near Medock.

Our farmers have commenced putting up their second crop of alfalfa.

E. Robinson has brought his cattle down from the Monache country.

The Holiness Band pulled up stakes on Monday last and left for the lower country.

Some men look well in plug hats, while others look like—well, the dogs bark at them, anyhow.

In the game of baseball last Sunday between the white boys and the Piutes of Independence, the latter won with a score of 31 to 7.

Bishop Montgomery and Father Bannon held Catholic services in the Pavilion on Sunday last. Next Sunday, Sept. 20, they will hold services at Bishop.

Here's a vile campaign lie: "It is reported on the streets that McKinley's wife will sue for a divorce, because he has been too intimate with Hanna."

Only three more weeks before the commencement of the Fair. Our farmers, merchants, miners and stockraisers should commence preparing their exhibits.

Reports from Kern river confirm the news that Editor Chalfant is not only a sprinter, but as a sapling climber is at the top of the heap—when bruin is around.

Constable A. P. Smith came down from Big Pine Monday, having in charge Lee Duck, a Chinaman, who is held to appear before the Superior Court on a charge of selling liquor to Indians.

Miss Etta Naylor, who lately returned from Dayton where she had been acting as agent for the C. & C. R. R., during Mr. Coffin's vacation, is now at Alvord acting as agent during the absence of Mrs. Hale, who has gone East on a visit.

Miss Mildred Gregory graduated from the short-hand department of the Stockton Business College last week. She has been employed to teach again near Independence where she taught last year. —*Bodie Miner.*

Who says money is scarce at Independence? Last Friday night nearly $2600 was wagered on the result of the coming presidential election in this State and the United States. Bryan money was home production but the McKinley money came from abroad.

Bishop Montgomery, of Los Angeles, delivered a lecture at the Pavilion last Sunday evening. It was a literary treat for those who were fortunate enough to be present, and was listened to with rapt attention from beginning to close. The Bishop is a logical, liberal and entertaining speaker.

U. S. District Attorney Jones has begun suit against John Chiatovich and R. D. McAfee for $10,000 each. It appears that these gentlemen were sureties on the official bond of E. B. Zabriskie, late Melter and Refiner of the Carson Mint, and suit is brought to recover money stolen by Jones and Heney, who were Zabriskie's assistants and for whose peculations his bondsmen are held responsible.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

A Los Angeles paper states that Thomas Taylor of Salt Lake is now at Los Angeles in behalf of the proposed Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad. He says that if the people of the latter city will guarantee rights of way, terminal facilities and a subscription of $50,000 the road will be built within eighteen months. Its construction would turn the trade interests, mining, etc., of the entire Southeastern part of Inyo county.

### Big Pine Notes.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—In order to keep you and your readers posted in regard to the growth of the silver sentiment in this vicinity, I send you a report of the organization of the Free Silver Club, composed of the voters of all political parties.

On Saturday, Sept. 5th, the club was organized with 22 members, the pledge being to vote for no candidates except those solidly pledged to the support of the proposition of free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Saturday 12th inst., a meeting of the club was held at Williams' Hall, and it was ascertained that the membership had increased to seventy names. This last meeting was also very successful in point of attendance.

Hon. P. W. Forbes, Dist. Atty., addressed the meeting in a concise and logical manner upon the financial question. Able remarks were made by Messrs Birden and Spencer, all of which were enthusiastically received.

It is confidently expected that our club will poll ninety votes on election day, out of a possible 110.

On the 28th inst., the club will listen to an address upon the issues of the day, given by J. White Smith, Esq., of Bishop.

Aside from the free silver movement, the rights of humanity, etc., the citizens of Big Pine are awkening to the fact that there is a growing demand for other long neglected and much needed reforms.

This is shown by the enthusiasm and interest taken in our handsome M. E. Church building, which is rapidly nearing completion; in the organization of a Good Templar's Lodge with 35 charter members, and in the organization of a Young People's Epworth League.

From present indications the writer is firmly of the opinion that before many more years roll along, Big Pine will have become the metropolis of the county.

SILVERBUG.

### The 16th

The Mexican citizens of Lone Pine celebrated the 16th of September, the Anniversary of Mexican Independence, as usual. The main feature of the day's entertainment was a ball game between the Lone Pine and Independence teams. The game was hotly contested and lasted for several hours, being finally won by Independence. Lack of space prevents publishing the score. Our reporter was not baseball expert, but he states that it must have been a splendid game as there were in the neighborhood of 80 tallies made. There were a few horse races and in the evening a ball. A large number went down from Independence and nearly everybody remained until the fun was all over. Visitors were treated with the utmost courtesy—indeed. Lone Pine is never wanting in that respect, and everybody enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

### I. O. O. F. Banquet

Grand Master Warboys of the California jurisdiction of I. O. O. F., arrived at Independence last Monday evening and his coming was made the occasion of a social function Tuesday evening. A banquet was given at the Pavilion, to which a general invitation had been issued. The tables were beautifully decorated and places laid for 150 guests. During the progress of the supper the Harmony Orchestra discoursed sweet music and at its conclusion there was the usual toasts and responses, with recitations and songs The feature of the evening was Prof Gorman's recitation of Maud Muller. About 11 o'clock the tables were cleared away and dancing was indulged in for a couple of hours. This was the first occasion on which an officer of the Grand Lodge had ever visited Independence and his coming will undoubtedly have a good effect in strengthening the Order here.

### The Knapp & Laws Store Closed.

The store of the Knapp & Laws Co., was closed on Thursday last by an attachment from a local creditor, and an assignment of all the property, accounts, etc., of the company, aside from that attached, was made for the benefit of the Nevada creditors. The cause of this difficulty is the general depression and the inability of the Knapp & Laws Company to collect from those owing them rapidly enough to meet the demands upon them. The closing of this establishment caused considerable comment throughout the county and expressions of regret are heard on all sides, as it is well-known that Mr. Knapp's leniency to his patrons is the main cause of his present difficulty.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

### Fall in Lead Prices.

Lead is dropping in price to such an extent that the lead-producing mines in Utah and elsewhere seriously contemplate shutting down. With that metal at $2.50 there is little possible margin of profit. The matter is also one of consequence to mines producing high grade siliceous ores, which need lead as a flux in smelting. Never in the history of mining was lead so low as last week. What a difference between now and '64, when the writer remembers receiving $210 a ton for lead ore on the dump.—*Scientific Press.*]

### From Aberdeen

Taboose school opened on Monday, the 15th, with 15 pupils in attendance.

Mr. F. Lovett and Mr. Phil. Rust, of Los Angeles, were in Aberdeen last Monday.

Coyotes are becoming too familiar and friendly. One visited the ranch of Mr. Calvert a few nights since and killed one of his horses.

Messrs. Callaway, Rogers and Montague are prospecting in the Sierra Nevadas.

AURORA.

### Will Hold Court.

Judge Virden, of Mono county, is expected to arrive here next Sunday for the purpose of holding a term of Court, commencing Monday the 21st inst.

J. J. Stewart, of Lone Pine, will be a candidate for re-election as Supervisor from the 4th District.

### Bishop Items.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Berger left for their old home in Sonora yesterday, traveling by the Bridgeport and Sonora road.

Robert O'Neil, Esq., will leave to-morrow for San Jose where he expects to remain for the winter.

Tom Webb was in town from Long Valley a couple of days during the week.

Jesse Tittendell, a little boy about eight years old, met with an accident last Wednesday. During the noon hour the child fell from the fence surrounding the school grounds and broke his arm above the wrist.

In spite of the press views of the town Bishop seems solid for free silver.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland was in town a couple of days this week.

While sour milk is a fat producer in hogs it is claimed to have anti-fat capacities when indulged in by humans.

Grand Master J. W. Warboys was received and entertained in royal style by the I. O. O. F. Lodge Wednesday evening.

Miss May Parker of Independence is visiting here.

J. White Smith returned from Silver Peak Tuesday.

S. C. M.

### Game and Fish Laws.

Sportsmen will do well to make a note of the following quotations from the Statutes of California, placing certain limitations on their right to kill or to have in possession as follows:

Valley quail, bob white, partridge, robin, wild duck, rail, may be killed, beginning October 15th and closing February 15th of the following year.

Mountain quail and grouse may be killed, beginning August 15th and closing February 15th following.

Doves may be killed, beginning July 1st and closing February 15th, next following.

Sales of any of the above allowed only from November 15th to January 15th next following.

Male deer may be killed, beginning July 15th and closing October 15th.

Female deer, spotted fawn, antelope, elk, mountain sheep, humming birds and all song birds, killing prohibited at all times.

Trout must not be taken except with hook and line, and from April 1st to November 1st of the same year.

Shotguns of larger caliber than 10-gauge are prohibited to be used or in possession in any field or marsh.

Sportsmen should understand that the above laws extend to all parts of the State, but that the privileges granted may be narrowed by action within the limits of such—may be narrowed, but not broadened.

One of the best trotting races of the season took place Monday between Butcher Kate, R. W. Scott's Bishop, J. S. Cain's Black Diamond and H. Boope's Sorrel Bess. They made excellent time each driver doing his best to win the $80 purse. Sorrel Bess won first heat, and Bishop second and third heats. Bishop is a three-year old and promises to make a fast trotter. This was his first match race and Scott may well feel proud of him.—*Bodie Miner.*

Attention is directed to the card of Thos. A. Keables, of Mono county, who announces himself as a candidate for the Assembly, and who pledges himself to support the cause of silver from start to finish.

R. S. Miner, Esq., has announced himself as a candidate for the office of Superior Judge of Mono county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Capt. John Carmichael, Inspector of Land Offices, arrived at Independence on Wednesday and will remain until Tuesday morning.

The hardened sinners of Independence failed to respond to the eloquence and pleadings of the Holiness Band.

## POLITICAL ANNONCEMENTS

### To the People of Inyo County.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896; subject to the will of the people of Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR.

Independence, Sept. 7, 1896.

### Independent Silver Candidate for the Assembly.

Believing that the present is a time when principles are and should be paramount, and above all else, I hereby offer myself as a candidate to the people of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, irrespective of party, for the office of Assemblyman for the 60th District, at the approaching election in November, pledging myself unequivocally, if elected to forward and support in every way that I may have the opportunity so to do the cause of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the restriction of corporation and trust power, and the upholding of the rights and just benefits due the wage-earner.

Respectfully,
THOS. A. KEABLES.

Bodie, Aug. 24, 1896.


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.


### Notice.

There is at present at the Goodale ranch at Fish Springs the following stock: 1 roan horse branded WH, connected, on left hip; 1 bay horse J left hip and 57 right shoulder; 1 white horse E M left hip, badly blotted; 1 buckskin mare circle 6 left hip and shoulder; 2 dark brown mule colts, P M or B M left hip, blotted. Owner will please pay charges and take them away.

VOLNEY GOODALE.

Fish Springs Sept. 7, 1896.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., September 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### Sale of Privileges.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASS'N.
Independence, Cal., Aug. 25, 1896.

Sealed bids for Pool, Bar, and Ball privileges of the 10th Annual Fair of the 18th District Agricultural Association, to be held at Independence, Cal., October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1896 will be received by the Secretary on or before Sept., 30th, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. F. WILLIS, Secretary.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. S. NO. 661

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 29, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALVAH L. CONKLIN, of Inyo County, Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 661, for the S E ¼ S W ¼, Sec. 14, N W ¼ N E ¼ and N E ¼ N W ¼, Sec. 23, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: David M. Rogers, Edward B. Smith, Ambrose W. H. Smith and Joseph Seely, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

H. E. NO. 893.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., September 10, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 4, 1896, viz: William M. Breeding for the E ½ S W ¼ and W ½ N E ¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 12 S., R 34 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Dean, Arthur Seell, Edward B. Smith and Marion S. Harbour all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9 all in township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the south east corner of South-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of July, 1896, an assessment, (No. 5,) of thirty (30) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Sept. 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 20th day of Oct. 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated, July 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


# TENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

## Agricultural District No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF

## Alpine, Mono & Inyo.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 6th and Continuing Four Days.

BERTRAND RHINE - - - - - President.
GEORGE F. WILLIS - - - - - Secretary.
E. ROBINSON - - - - - - - Treasurer.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.

1. Indian Pony Race, one mile dash; $10 to first horse, $5 to second. Ten or more to enter; entrance fee, 50 cents. Horses owned by white men barred.
2. Two-year-old Trot, ½ mile; best 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

3. Three-minute class, Trotting, best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $100.
4. Running, ¼ mile dash. Purse, $25.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

5. For horses that have not before started. Trotting; best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $75.
6. Running; ½ mile dash and repeat. Purse, $75.
7. Free-for-all Trot, for horses that have no record better than 2:44; best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

☞ National Trotting Rules govern trotting races. California State Agricultural Association Rules govern running races. Entrance fees 10 per cent of purse. Entries close Sept. 20, 1896. Horses to be named the day preceding the race. Not less than 3 to enter and 2 to start. Any race not filled by Sept. 20th is subject to change by the Board.

## CALL AND EXAMINE

THE

## Fall and Winter Stock,

AT

## RHINE'S.

MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*
*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attenti n

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.


### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 705.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 26, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S Land Office at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1896, viz: Charles Walter, for the S ½ of S W ¼ Sec. 22, N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jarius D. Mairs, Michael C. Muldoon, Joseph Seely and William T. Bunney, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 4th day of August, 1896, an assessment (No. 3,) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the Secretary at his office on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of September, 1996, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 24th day of October, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Dated, Aug. 4, 1896.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvement to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. K. Eugley,

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

## BITTEN BY A SNAKE.

**That Is What the Victim of a Practical Joke Thought.**

"A good many years ago," said an ex-congressman to a party of congressmen, "I was in Georgia. A party of us decided to go from Atlanta to Clarksville on horseback. Tim Murphy, an Irishman, was a lieutenant of the Atlanta police force. He wanted to go, too, and we consented. On our way to Clarksville, through the mountainous sections of the state, we killed two large rattlesnakes. Murphy was amazed and frightened. He wanted to know if snakes were plentiful, and we told him that they were. We told him that at Clarksville they had often been found in the rooms of guests at the hotel. Tim hated to turn back and so went on.

"We knew that at Clarkesville a saloon keeper had a stuffed bull snake, and we concocted a plan to make Tim wish he had never left Atlanta. We got to the old fashioned hotel all right. We were put in a big room, with four beds in it. We drank a good deal, and Tim was in excellent spirits. It was a warm night, and most of us undressed. Tim pulled off everything but his shirt. He lay down face foremost across the bed. Then I tied a string around the neck of the snake, put a fishhook at the other end of the line and cautiously hitched the hook to Tim's shirt.

"The next time he turned around he got a glimpse of the snake. 'Holy schmoke!' he yelled! 'Look!' And then he made a dash for the window. As he jumped out the window the fishhook pricked him in the back. He uttered an awful yell, said he had been bitten and went flying through the sandy streets of the town dressed in Kongo style. We followed and tried to catch him. At every step he swore he had been bitten, and that he would die. We overhauled him after the whole town had been aroused. We took him back to the hotel and filled him with whisky, telling him that was the only cure for a snake bite. The next morning he went to Atlanta and took a course under a physician for snake bite. For years after that Tim would brag about killing 20 snakes at one time and of having been bitten by one of them. He did not learn of the trick for five years, and then he threatened to take my life."—Washington Star.

**The Aryan Cowboys.**

The study of domestic cattle should be of especial interest to us because they have undoubtedly occupied a more important place in our own ancestral history than any other species of animal. The Aryan tribesmen from whom nearly all western civilization folk are descended were cowboys almost to a man. Like the Kaffirs and damaras of South Africa today, all their thoughts were about their herds. This is shown in a curious way by the study of the early development of our language. The Sanskrit word for a king meant originally "a chief herdsman." The word for an assembly, or the meeting place of a congress, was the same as that for a cowyard. A soldier was "one who fights about cows." It would seem as if they regarded nothing else as worth ruling over or talking about or fighting for. Professor Max Muller traces the word "daughter" to the ancient term for a milkmaid. In the good old times they plainly did not take any account of young ladies who were not accomplished performers in the cowpen.

The cow or ox was for long ages the chief standard of value. Everything, from a new coat to a new wife, was priced at so many cows. Many of our words which refer to money bear traces of this, such as "fee" and "pecuniary," which are directly derived from the old English and Latin words for cattle. Doubtless there were currency disputes when other materials began to be used for coinage, and difficulties arose about the adjustment of relative values. "Cow metallism" might well have been an important plank in some of the Aryan political platforms.—North American Review.

An Italian patent, including fees and taxes for one year, costs $100. It is granted for 15 years and must be worked within two.

**Gladness Comes**

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS** are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

**MAILED FREE** to any address our Special Price List of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.

This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send us your address. You will find both Goods and Prices right. WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.


# ONE AND TWO.

By WALTER BESANT.

Another thing came upon him—not suddenly, but gradually, so that he was not alarmed at it. He began to care no longer about the games of which he had formerly been so fond. Billiards, rackets, cards, all require, you see, a certain amount of reasoning, of quick intelligence and rapid action. This unfortunate young man had no rapidity of intelligence left. He was too stupid to play games. He became too stupid even to row.

He ceased to be a dreamer. All his dreams were gone. He ceased to make music at the piano. He ceased to sing. He could neither play nor sing—these things gave him no pleasure. He ceased, in short, to take interest in anything, cared for nothing and hoped for nothing.

In hall the two in one sat now with the reading set. Their talk was all of books and "subjects" and so forth. The Intellectual Half held his own with the rest—nay, he became a person to be considered. It was remarked, however, that any who met Challice out walking found him dull and stupid beyond belief. This was put down to preoccupation. The man was full of his work. He was meditating, they said. His brain was working all the while. He was making up for lost time.

In the evening the lazy half sat in an easy chair and took tobacco, while the other half worked. At 11 the industrious half disappeared; then the whole went to bed.

They seldom spoke except when Industry had more orders to give. It was no longer advice or suggestion, or a wish, or a prayer. It was an order. Indolence was a servant. "You took more wine than is good for me at dinner today," said Industry. "Restrict yourself to a pint of claret, and that of the lightest, for the future." Or: "You are not taking exercise enough. If you have no longer brain power enough even for the sliding seat, walk—walk fast—go out to the top of the Gogs and back again. I want all my energies." Once Indolence caught a cold. It was a month before the May examinations. The wrath and reproaches of Industry, compelled to give up a whole day to nursing that cold, were very hard to bear. Yet Indolence could not resist. He could not even remonstrate. He was now a mere slave.

When the examinations came, it was necessary to observe precautions of a severe kind. To begin with, Indolence had to get up at 6 and go for an hour's run for the better bracing of the nerves. He had to stay hidden indoors all day, while his ambitious twin sat in the hall flooring papers. He had to give up tobacco in order to keep the other half's head clear. "Courage," said Intellect. "A day or two more, and you shall plunge again into the sensuality of your pipe and your beer. Heavens! When I look at you and think of what I was becoming!"

Industry got a scholarship. Intellect got a university medal. Ambition received the congratulations of the tutor.

"How long," asked the Animal, "is this kind of thing going to continue?"

"How long? Do you suppose," replied the other half, "that I have given up my ambition? Remember what you said two years ago. You were younger then. You would sweep the board. You would row in the university boat. You would play in the eleven. You would be a leader in all, all! You would then take up with something—you knew not what—and you would step to the front. You remember?"

"A dream—a dream. I was younger then."

"No longer a dream. It is a settled purpose. Hear me. I am going to be a statesman. I shall play the highest game of all. I shall go into the house. I shall rise—slowly at first, but steadily."

"And I?"

"You are a log tied to my heel, but you shall be an obedient log. If you were not"——

Indolence shivered and crouched. "Am I then—all my life—to be your servant?"

"Your life? No, my life." The two glared at each other. "Silence, log! Let me work."

"I shall not be silent," cried Indolence, roused to momentary self assertion. "I have no enjoyment left in life. You have taken all—all"——

"You have left what you loved best of all—your sloth. Lie down and take your rest. Why, you do nothing all day. A stalled ox is not more lazy. You can eat and drink and take exercise and sleep. What more for such as you has life to give? You are now an animal. My half has absorbed all the intellectual part of you. Lie down, I say—lie down and let me work."

The Animal could not lie down. He was restless. He walked about the room. He was discontented. He was jealous. The other half he saw plainly was getting the better share of things. That half was admired and envied. By accident as he paced the room he looked in the glass, and he started, for his face had grown heavy. There was a bovine look about the cheeks. The eyes were dull, the mouth full. Then the other half rose and stood beside him. Together they looked at their own faces. "Ha!" cried Ambition, well satisfied at the contrast. "It works already. Mine is the face intended for me. Yours is the face into which this degenerate mold might sink; mine contains the soul, yours the animal. You have got what you wanted, sloth. Your dreams are gone from you. I have got them, though, and I am turning them into action. As time goes on your face will become more bovine, your eyes duller. What will be the end?" His brow darkened. "I don't know. We are like the Siamese twins."

"One of them took to drink," murmured the inferior half. "What if I were to follow his example?"

"You will not. You do not dare!" But his blanched face showed his terror at the very thought.

### CHAPTER V.

The first step was achieved. The first class was gained. Challice of Pembroke was second classic. He might have been senior but for the unaccountable laziness of his first year. He was university scholar, medalist, prizeman. He was one of the best speakers at the union. He was known to be ambitious. He was not popular, however, because he was liable to strange fits of dullness. Those who met him wandering about the banks of the river found him apparently unable to understand things. At such times he looked heavy and dull. It was supposed that he was abstracted. Men respected his moods, but these things do not increase friendships. Challice the Animal and Challice the Intellect weighed each other down.

They left Cambridge; they went to London; they took lodgings. "You are now so different from me in appearance," said the Intellect, "that I think we may leave off the necessary precautions. Go about without troubling what I am and what I am doing. Go about and amuse yourself, but be careful."

The victim of sloth obeyed. He went about all day long in heavy, meaningless fashion. He looked at things in shops. He sat in museums and dropped off to sleep. He strolled round squares. At luncheon and dinner time he found out restaurants where he could feed—in reality, the only pleasure left to him was to eat, drink and sleep.

One day he was in Kensington gardens, sitting half asleep in the sun. People walked up and down the walk before him—beautiful women gayly dressed, sprightly women gayly talking—the world of wealth, fashion, extravagance and youth. He was no more than three and twenty himself. He ought to have been fired by the sight of all this beauty and all this happiness. Nobody in the world can look half so happy as a lovely girl finely dressed. But he sat there like a clod, dull and insensate.

Presently a voice which he remembered, "Papa, it is Will Challice!" He looked up heavily. "Why, Will!"—the girl stood before him—"don't you know me?"

It was Nell, the daughter of his tutor, now a comely maiden of one and twenty, who laughed and held out her hand to him. He rose, but not with alacrity. The shadow of a smile crossed his face. He took her hand.

"Challice!" his tutor clapped him on the shoulder. "I haven't seen you since you took your degree. Splendid, my boy!

*He rose, but not with alacrity.*

But it might have been better. I hear you are reading law. Good! With the house before you? Good again! Let me look at you. Humph!" He grunted a little disappointment. "You don't look quite so—quite so—what? Do you take exercise enough?"

"Plenty of exercise—plenty," replied the young scholar, who looked so curiously dull and heavy.

"Well, let us walk together. You are doing nothing for the moment."

They walked together, Nelly between them.

"Father," she said when they arrived at their lodgings in Albemarle street, "what has come over that poor man? He has gone stupid with his success. I could not get a word out of him. He kept staring at me without speaking."

Was he a lumpish log, or was he a man all nerves and electricity?

In the morning Will Challice partly soived the question, because he called and showed clearly that he was an insensible log and a lumpish log. He sat for an hour gazing at the girl as if he would devour her, but he said nothing.

In the evening Cousin Tom called, bringing Will Challice again, but how changed! Was such a change really due to evening dress? Keen of feature, bright of eye, full of animation. "Why, Will," said Nelly, "what is the matter with you sometimes? When you were here this morning, one could not get a word out of you. Your very face looked heavy."

He changed color. "I have times when I—I—lose myself—thinking—thinking of things, you know."

They passed a delightful evening. But when Will went away the girl became meditative, for although he had talked without stopping on every kind of subject there was no hungry look in his eye, such as she had perceived with natural satisfaction in the morning. Every maiden likes that look of hunger—outward sign and indication of respect to her charms.

They were up in town for a month. Every morning Will called and sat glum, but hungry eyed, gazing on the girl and saying nothing. Every evening he called again and talked scholarship and politics with her father, his face changed, his whole manner different, and without any look of hunger in his eyes.

One day, after a fortnight or so of this, Will the Animal stood up after breakfast and spoke.

"There has got to be a change."

"You are changing, in fact," replied the other, with a sneer.

"I am in love. I am going to marry a girl. Now hold your tongue," for the intellectual half bounded in his chair. "You have left me very little power of speech. Let me try to explain what I want to say." He spoke painfully and slowly. "Let me—try—I have lost, bit by bit, almost everything. I don't want to read—I can't play any more. I don't care about anything much. But this girl I do care about. I have always loved her, and you with your deuced intellect cannot kill that part of me. She loves me too. She loves me for myself, and not on account of you and your success. She is sorry for me. She has given me—I don't know how—the power of thinking a little. When I am married to her, she will give me more. Let us part absolutely. Take all my intellect and go. Nell will marry a stupid man, but he will get something from her—something, I am sure. I feel different already. I said something today which made her laugh. What are you glaring at me for?"

"I am not glaring. I am thinking. Go on."

"This has got to stop. Now find some way of stopping it, or—or"——

"What can you do?"

"I can drink," he said, with awful meaning. "I can ruin you. And I will unless you agree to part."

(To Be Continued.)

## MEMORIES OF PATERNITY.

**Emotions Which a Young Father Feels When He Trundles the Baby.**

It is always a little amusing to see a young father fare forth with a baby—his baby—in his arms for the first time. It is no use for him to try to appear unconscious of his situation, for it is perfectly evident to everybody that it is his first appearance in public in the role of a father.

His awkwardness is manifest, but his pride is also in evidence, and the two form a combination of which no young father need to be ashamed. There are some men and some women who are sentimental enough to have their hearts quite touched by the very sight of a young couple overflowing with tenderness and pride and solicitude over their first born. Those to whom this not uncommon spectacle appeals are apt to be middle-aged or elderly men and women, whose own youth has long been only a memory. But if they have lived honestly and truly it is a pleasant memory, and the sight of a young couple and their first baby gives rise to some of the sweetest memories of their lives.

They recall the time when life was all hopes and all harmonies to them, and the coming of their first little one gave them new hopes and sweeter harmonies. The little one is a man now perhaps, with children of his own, but you can remember just how he looked in his swaddling clothes, and just how you felt when you first appeared in public with him in your arms. You don't talk much about it now, because you don't want to be thought "silly" or "sentimental," but if you are the man or the woman you ought to be you will have taught your children that God can give them no higher proof of his favor than to give them little ones of their own.—Detroit Free Press.

**All But the Dollar.**

A man who thanks God that he belongs in London and who doesn't believe in the existence of an honest Yankee, and has the grace to say so, lately wrote the following letter to a lady in New York. As to the fact that he is honest, we are left in no doubt, since he admits it himself. The letter is published in the New York Tribune.

London, January, 1896.

Lady—On New Year's day I was in New York, and at an overhead railway station on the Third Avenue and 18th street I found a pocketbook, which I think is your property. As I was going directly aboard the steamer for London, where I belong, thank God, I had not time to hunt you up.

Now here at home my Missus has a longer that comes from your country, he is a Yankee, and they do say he is an honest man (I do not believe myself that there is an honest Yankee), but the Missus says that he is a real gentleman well she is boss she ought to know, well this Yankee comes over here about 8 or 10 times a year with fine stock and he puts up with my Missus and as he pays his score I think we can trust him with the purse their was nothing in it of value ecept a piece of green paper, wich said the United States would pay on demand the sum of One Dollar wich I sold for four Shillings, but that was little enough for all my trouble, and as I am an honest man I do hope the Yankee will go and give you your pocketbook.

**An X Ray Story.**

The investigators whose names appear in the newspapers in connection with Roentgen ray experiments are a good deal bothered by applications from people who imagine they have bullets or other unpleasant foreign substance in various parts of their anatomy. The story goes that not long ago a certain local scientist received the following letter:

Dear Sir—I have had a bullet in my thorax for seven years. I am too busy to come to Cleveland, but hope you will be able to come down here and locate the bullet, as I am sure the case is worth your while. If you can't come yourself, send your apparatus, and I will get one of the doctors here to use it. Yours truly, ——.

Here is the local man's reply:

Dear Sir—Very sorry I cannot find time to visit you. Nor will I be able to send my apparatus. If you can't come to Cleveland yourself send me your thorax by express, and I will do the best I can with it. Yours truly, ——.

—Cleveland Post.

**Anecdotes of Bulow.**

Social rank did not count in his estimate of values. He broke up an audience of titled personages assembled to enjoy one of his rehearsals, by causing the bassoon players to perform their parts alone until the listeners all left in disgust. "Now," said he, cheerfully, when the last of his noble hearers had departed, "we'll go to work." He kicked the name-board of a certain piano off the stage because it degraded the artist into an advertisement. In the presence of an enthusiastic audience he once noticed two laurel wreaths on the piano. He picked them up, looked at them, and then kicked them under the instrument. He did this because he resented the idea that musicians should be treated differently from other men. He wished music to be a manly calling. He would not have it degraded into a matter of patronage. "Go, take that laurel wreath to Herr Franz Lachner (his predecessor in Munich), who is on the pension list," he exclaimed to an usher. "I am not superannuated.—Century.

**Paper Pillows.**

According to Good Housekeeping, the latest health fad is paper pillows. The paper is torn into tiny pieces and put into a pillow sack of light ticking or drilling. The pillows are said to be much better than feather ones, and certainly very cooling in hot weather. On account of the disagreeable odor of printer's ink, newspapers are not nice to use, but brown or white paper, old envelopes and letters are the best. The finer the paper is torn or cut the lighter it makes the pillow.

Miss Summit—Mr. Travers just sent me these lovely violets. He is so generous, and I know he couldn't afford it. The poor, dear boy, I don't see where he gets the money from. Dashaway (savagely)—I know where he got the money from in this case.—Harlemite.

In hot weather it is as much work as any man should do to carry an umbrella and take off his hat to women.

## MAKING A MINE.

**In Some Instances It Costs Nothing—In Others the Cost Is Millions.**

There are no hard and fast rules in regard to making a mine from the time it passes into the prospector's hands until it becomes a dividend payer. Many mines are such, as the miners say, "from the grass roots," and turn out large quantities of ore from the beginning.

J. B. Haggin, the millionaire mine owner, took $3,000,000 from the Custer mine, in Lemhi county, Ida., before it became necessary to use a candle (giant powder). This mine was known as the Mineral mountain. A man came along one day, and after looking at it remarked, "Why, the hanging wall is gone." This was true. Nature had assisted the miner in this case; the mountain side had been eroded, leaving the mineral standing there. Mr. Haggin also spent about $3,000,000 in developing the Anaconda mine before it was on a paying basis.

Mines have been discovered containing fabulous wealth, although a prospector would starve to death in trying to work them. This was true in regard to the Homestake mine, in the Black Hills. The prospectors who made the discovery could do nothing with it, and it passed into the hands of Senator Hearst and other California capitalists. They concluded that, unless it was worked on a large scale, it could not be made profitable. An 80 stamp mill was ordered and shipped in from Cheyenne, at a cost of $135,000, as an experiment. The mine has paid in dividends $37,500 a month for 17 years.

It requires a large amount of money usually to put a mine on a dividend paying basis, and, as a rule, this the prospector cannot do, although prospectors have made fortunes with their properties.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The leaders of a flock of migrating wild geese become tired sooner than others and are frequently relieved by their fellows.


**THAT TERRIBLE SCOURGE.**

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"Did yez say yer health is bad, Mr. Donovan?" "Yis. Ol've bin walkin' in my slape." "Och, beg ra, if oi cu'd only have done that same, Oi wou'dn't be off the force now."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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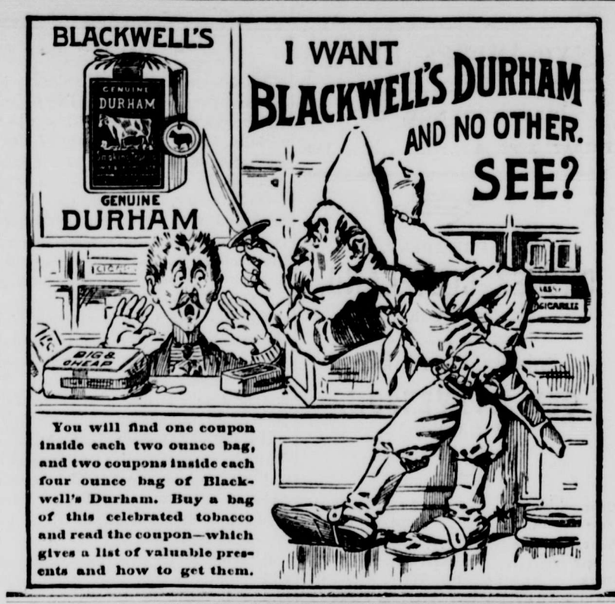


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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

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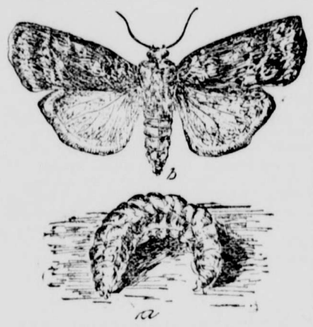
### Cutworms and White Grubs.

The cutworm is commonly confused with the white grub, and is in many cases mistaken for the grub. The adult of the cutworm is a moth, and lays its eggs mostly in grass and other places. The larva or worm feeds upon grass and leaves of other plants—sometimes the roots—until full grown, when it enters the ground to transform, and in a few days or weeks the adult moth emerges. The moths are of various colors, and are quite common during the summer months. They are night flyers, and hide during the day in grass and other places. They measure about one to one and one-half inches across the wings, and are commonly called millers. The white grub, on the other hand, is the larva or worm hatched from eggs laid by the June or May beetles. The eggs are usually laid in grass, where they hatch in about a



VARIEGATED CUTWORM.
*a*, Larva; *b*, moth.

month, and the little grubs feed upon the rootlets of various plants for the first year. They burow down into the ground from 18 inches to two feet, where they remain over winter. During the second year the grub eats near the surface, and does great damage on account of its size and larger appetite. They spend the winter as before, and the third year they reach maturity. The grub passes its transformation in little cells in the earth, and the mature beetle emerges in the spring. The adult is a dark chestnut brown beetle, the head often black, and the breast sometimes covered with yellowish hairs. The body is about an inch long, and the beetles are rapacious feeders. They appear in May and June, buzzing about certain trees at night. It is not an uncommon thing just at dusk, in May or June, to see thousands of beetles swarming about trees. They feed upon the leaves, and often defoliate large numbers of trees. Summing up, then, the adult of the white grub is the May or June beetle, and that of the cutworm a delicate moth. Grubs usually feed upon roots, and remain below the surface, while cutworms feed upon leaves and other foliage, eating at night and hiding during the day under anything that will conceal them. When these insects are numerous they are difficult to combat over large areas. In gardens, cutworms may be destroyed by strewing bunches of green grass, clover, cabbage leaves, etc., between the rows and sprinkling with paris green in solution—a teaspoonful to a pail of water. If this is done before the crops are planted, or the seeds have come up, many of the young worms may be destroyed before they can do any harm. In a small way tomato, cabbage and other plants can be protected by encircling their stems close to the ground with bands of tin or tarred paper. Rotation of crops may often be advantageous with field crops.—American Agriculturist.

JUNE BUG.

WHITE GRUB.

### Cost of Marketing Vegetables.

The farmer who begins growing garden vegetables on a large scale quickly finds that it is not the growing that is most difficult and expensive, but the marketing. This is especially true if the farmer is at a distance from a good market, and is obliged to rely on city commission houses and shipment to them by rail. He will usually find that after the commissions have been deducted there is little profit left for himself. In most cases the farmer who wants to go into the business of market gardening will do best to begin on a small scale, providing at first for the customers whom he can make sure of near by, and marketing his product himself. In this way he will get a much better price than the commission man can afford. Dealing directly with the consumers, his goods will bring higher prices, and will be well worth them, too, as they will be much fresher than those the commission merchant can furnish. When this local trade is firmly established the farmer may better judge whether it is advisable to extend his business, knowing that the larger part of his products must be sold on commission, and at prices that pay very narrow profits.

### Egg Tainting in Cellars.

Most farmers put the eggs down cellar in summer time, as being the coolest place they can find for them. This is all right if the cellar has been duly cleaned, whitewashed and ventilated, so as to keep its air pure. But there are conditions in which eggs in cellars will spoil quite as quickly as in a warmer room upstairs. The egg shell is porous. If there are odors of decaying vegetables or of tainted meat in the air, they will penetrate the egg. While the germ will not begin to develop a chick at the cellar temperature, the presence of tainted air in contact with the egg will cause it to lose its flavor almost at once, and soon become as bad as it is possible for an egg to be. In such cases the chick dies and its own decay makes the egg worse than it would otherwise be. Eggs for keeping ought never to be fertilized. The cocks should either be killed off or confined so they cannot get to the hens after midsummer. In this way much trouble will be saved. The hens will lay more eggs, and eggs thus produced infertile can be easily kept until winter and sold at winter prices.

### New Varieties of Wheat.

The wheat blossom usually fertilizes itself, and for this reason new varieties are rarely originated, except by sports. But the crossing of different varieties may be done artificially by taking off the stamens from one ear, and carefully depositing on the blossom the pollen of a different variety. It is not best to try to cross widely different varieties, as these would be only mongrels. This seems to be the origin of some new varieties of wheat which are partly bald and partly bearded. Some have thought these were distinct varieties, but a farmer who saved seed of each separate, and sowed both, found that the bald and bearded heads appeared in both lots, though the majority of the grain was of the kind sown.

### Support for Berry Bushes.

Wire is very commonly used as a support for raspberry and blackberry bushes, this being of necessity very stout and very firmly braced. But this does not suffice to keep the wire stiffly in place. Where wires are stretched along each side of a row already, they can be made much more efficient by tying them together with cross wires every ten feet or so. This pulls them together and keeps the bushes upright and in place. Where there is no support at present and support it to be given the bushes, the plan shown in the diagram can be followed to advantage. Light wooden strips of inch-square stuff are held up by stakes of the same material and rigidly attached to each other by

cross wires. These cross wires are the most important part of the whole, for they are constantly pulling the bushes up into close quarters—the one thing for which supports are desired.

### Sweet Corn Stalks.

It too often happens that when sweet corn in gardens is stripped of its ears the stalks are left to dry up and become woody, in which condition they are worth very little for feeding. There is much more sweet in the juices of sweet corn stalks than in those of ordinary corn, and they are well worth caring for. On most farms they can be fed at once to the cows, and if there are immature ears on the stalks they will be all the better feed for that. Where sweet corn is grown largely for canning or for market there is not apt to be any neglect of the stalks, as the value of these is necessary to make the crop pay. It is in private gardens, where only a little sweet corn is grown, that this waste usually occurs.

### Farm Notes.

It is stated that in Minnesota the sunflower is raised for fuel, an acre furnishing a year's supply for a family, the heads, seeds and stalks all being burned.

Dogs seldom attack sheep if one member of the flock has a bell, as sheep-killing dogs are suspicious and dislike the noise or alarm. Breeders who have tried bells report favorably of their use.

The largest sheep owner in the world is said to be S. McCaughey, of the Coonong Station, at Jerideric, New South Wales. He has 3,000,000 acres of land and last season sheared 1,000,000 sheep.

One of the most useful appliances on a farm, and which costs but very little compared with the many uses to which it can be put, is the windmill. It grinds food, provides water for stock and can be used for irrigating small plots. They are now being adapted for purposes of irrigation on many large farms, two or more windmills being sufficient to fill a large reservoir and keep a constant supply of water.

## INFLUENCE OF THE BICYCLE.

### Other Industries Begin to Feel a Depression.

Statistics of the influence of the bicycle upon commerce show how tremendously it has depressed several industries, from the making of pianos and jewelry to the quarrying of granite paving blocks, and the trade in tobacco, but nobody has estimated the extra business it has created. That is of a volume so large that it more than offsets the lessening of other trading and manufacturing. It has shown that the yearly loss caused by the craze for wheeling amounts to $112,000,000. Those who keep livery or sale stables are injured to the extent of $20,000,000; those who sell carriages $15,000,000, and harness and saddle dealers $10,000,000. The bicycle is responsible for the falling off of $13,00,000 in piano sales, $7,000,000 in jewelry, and $4,000,000 in watches. The consumption of cigars has dropped by $7,000,000, confectionery $6,000,000, while tailors mourn a loss of $10,000,000, and the purveyors of dress goods and millinery a similar amount. Street railroads are estimated to have lost by the wheel last year $3,000,000; sellers of whisky and beer $2,000,000; excursions, etc., the same amount, and the theater $2,000,000.

What has the bicycle meanwhile done toward making new business? It is estimated that there are 4,000,000 wheel riders in the United States. They have invested no less than $300,000,000 in bicycles and $10,000,000 in clothes for riding. There are 250 bicycle makers, 10 tiremakers, and at least 600 companies that deal in the sundries, the total investments of which foot up $75,000,000. This does not include repair shops, racetracks and club houses.

This year there will be purchasers for a million new wheels if the present interest keeps up. Bicycle shops in New York are besieged with buyers, and every express, truck, furniture and dry goods delivery wagon is laden with wheels. Clothiers, tailors, jewelers, candy venders, druggists—all are taking advantage of the demand, and are selling bicycles. One firm on the boulevards finds the wheel more of a staple than the bedstead. Well, all these must be counted among those who make profits out of the leading sport of the day.

If there are a million wheels produced this year and twice as many tires, it will give employment to 75,000 bicycle workers and 3,000 tire employes. Over 500,000 people are employed in the factories which make "sundries," and there are over 25,000 retail dealers and people employed in repair shops.

To sum up, there are at present about 4,500,000 persons engaged solely in the bicycle business, and no less than $650,000,000 invested in the manufacture of wheels.

Thus, there are two sides to the story. Physicians declare that not within 200 years has there been any one thing which has so benefited mankind as the invention of the bicycle, and "that hundreds and thousands of men and women who formerly had no exercise, are now devoting half their time to healthy recreation, and not only strengthening and developing their own bodies, but are preparing the way for future generations, which will be born of healthy parents." The income of physicians is lessened to an unreckonable extent; but the money could well be put into other things than drugs and doctors' fees. It is already going into the pockets of the small shopkeepers; one is not sure that what is lost in candy sales is not made up in sales of chewing gum. Men who could scarcely pay their rent before have turned their little stores into places for the storage of bicycles. As the modern apartment house is but ill-fitted to accommodate the bicycles of a family caring for these machines has become a profitable occupation.

Young men and young women pursue the pleasant outdoor work of "representing" manufacturers on the cycle paths. They have simply to "talk up" the machine made by their employer. So, when all sources of income are considered, it may be plain that the sport is as nearly an unmixed blessing as any the world has known.—Providence Journal.

### Newness of America.

The newness of American life was illustrated recently at Minneapolis, when 7,000 school children, in relays of a thousand, hauled the first house ever built in Minneapolis through the streets of the town to the site that had been arranged for it in Minnehaha Park. The house was built, says Harper's Weekly, forty-seven years ago, and not only has it survived, but its builder is living, too, as well as his wife, who came from New York to live in it. He is Col. John H. Stevens, a veteran of the Mexican war, who was born in 1820, went to Minnesota in 1849 for the good of his lungs, and, not finding a claim that suited him in the village of St. Paul, went up the river and staked out a farm at St. Anthony's Falls, on land that is now the center of a city which brags of its 200,000 inhabitants, and hopes to have a million more. Col. Stevens has been a leading man in Minneapolis ever since he started the town and apparently has not failed to gain such legitimate advantages, as ought to accrue to a pioneer who selects his farm with discretion and abides by his choice.—St. Louis Republic.

### Working Off Old Stock.

"I'm going to tell my pa on you," said Johnny Smithers as the blacksmith pared some of the bone away from the horse's hoof.

"Why, what have I done?" asked the blacksmith.

"You ain't got shoes to fit Dobbin and your whittlin' off his feet to suit those you have got."—London Telegraph.

Men are becoming so numerous that after awhile they will be used for ballast in steamships.

## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

### A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

**Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.**

### A Pathetic Ailment.

Mrs. Q. had a severe headache, and her complaints made Mr. Q. a trifle cross, and by and by he said something which made Mrs. Q. cry. Whereupon her little boy also burst into tears.

"Dear me!" said his father. "Now what may be the matter yith you?"

"I've got a headache—in mamma's head!" said the child.

### A Doctor's Explanation.

Dr. J.'s little boy, four years old, had never seen a funeral procession, for they are of rare occurrence in the quiet side streets where the doctor lives. Lately, however, one of the doctor's patients died, and there was a burial from the street.

As the procession moved along the little boy came running to his father, and pointing to the hearse, asked:

"O, papa, what is that?"

"That, my child," said the doctor, with a deep sigh, "is an erroneous diagnosis!"

### She Saved the Pie.

Bessie announced one day recently at luncheon: "We wouldn't have had any pudding to-day if it hadn't been for me." The rest of the family all looked up at her, considerably surprised, for Bessie is only five years old, and they knew she could not have made the dessert. "I saw it on the table," she went on, "and I might have let in the cat, you know. Then Whiskers might have jumped on a chair and eaten it, and then we wouldn't have had any pudding. But I didn't do it."—New York Times.

### Waiting for the Bird.

A small boy who had a great dislike for school returned home for dinner a little earlier than usual.

"Tommy, you naughty boy, you have been playing truant," said his mother; "a little dicky bird came in at the window and told me so."

The next morning Tommy set out for school as usual. During the morning his mother heard a noise from the far end of the kitchen, and, looking round there, saw Tommy crouched under the table.

"Tommy, you rascal, what are you doing there?"

Seeing that he was discovered he crawled out, and, holding up a brick which he had by him, said:

"I was waitin' to croak that dicky bird."

### Bantie.

Bantie was a tiny little black dot of a bantam hen, and Bertie was a tiny rosy-checked dot of a boy.

Bantie belonged to Bertie, and she was so sure of a few crumbs whenever he came to the door that she would leave Speckle and Brownie and all the rest of her companions, even to old Buff, the huge Cochin, whenever Bertie's little white head appeared at the door.

One day, the last of April, Bertie came into the house crying bitterly. "Bantie's gone," he sobbed, "an' won't never come back no more!"

We cheered him up by telling him that he would surely see her again, and sure enough, in about three weeks Bertie rushed into the house as fast as his two little feet would carry him, shouting, "Bantie's come, Bantie's come, an' brought ten little black banties with her!"

### Fun for the Professor.

The late Prof. W. H. Harrison, who for many years was at the head of a popular boys' school in Amelia County, Virginia, was much loved and respected by his many pupils, and had a rare faculty for managing them. "He wasn't forever nagging us, but, as some of us learned by experience, he let the punishment fit the crime." So said one of his former pupils, now a prominent lawyer in Richmond; and then he related the following story:

The professor was accustomed to take a drive every sunny afternoon in a heavy, old-fashioned coach drawn by a large gray horse. One day, shortly after he had returned from his drive, half a dozen of the boys espied the coach standing in the driveway, where it had been left temporarily, and were seized with the idea that it would be great sport to secrete it.

Chuckling softly among themselves, they stole near to make sure that the colored driver was busted with the horses inside the stable. Then they took hold of the thrills, three on one side and three on the other, and drew the coach out of the grounds and down a long hill into a pine grove.

"Won't the 'Old Goat' be puzzled to know where his coach is?" said one fellow, with a laugh, in which the others joined.

"Old Goat'" was a term of affectionate familiarity which the boys applied to the professor behind his back, and which really savored nothing of disrespect.

The roguish youths indulged in jokes and merriment as they tugged the coach into a position out of which it would be difficult to remove it. This they had just accomplished when, to their consternation, Professor Harrison put his head out of the coach window, his eyes twinkling, and said, in his dignified, slow way:

"Well, boys, you've had the fun of hauling me down here, and now I must request you to haul me back again."

Smiles fled, faces grew long, and the boys stood aghast.

"All—right—sir," stammered one.

The professor settled back on the cushions, resumed the book which he had been quietly reading when the "fun" began, and the boys proceeded to drag the coach back to the grounds.

How they worked! The hill was never before half so long nor half so steep, but after almost an hour of puffing and perspiration the job was done.

Then Professor Harrison opened the coach door, and descending, said, with marked courtesy: "I thank you for my ride; I hope you have enjoyed it as much as I have."

"Yes, sir," answered one of the boys, who know not what else to say, and felt that some answer was called for.

There the matter ended, so far as the professor was concerned, for he never alluded to it again. The culprits on their part resolved never to mention it, but it was too good a story to keep.

### The Truth About Mr. Frog.

If ever there is a happy creature it is Mr. Frog. A more comfortable looking fellow can hardly be found, as he sits on that log that lies partly in the water of that swamp. As you watch him you see him twinkle his bright eyes, as though the little fly he has just eaten was a most delicious one. But let us look into Mr. Frog's history and see how he grew into the pretty, black-spotted, white-breasted green hopper he is now, for you may be sure that he was not always so handsome.

At first you never would have known him, for before he could move at all he was a tiny black spot the size of a small pea and was surrounded by a clear, jelly-like substance to keep him from being injured by sharp stones or sticks in the water. For many days he lived thus, fastened with a cluster of other such to the stem of a plant that grew under the surface in the still part of a brook. This bunch of eggs was near the bank where the water was shallow, and so the sun warmed them, and by and by they had tails and were so strong that they broke through the white jelly and began to wiggle about.

For a week or two they were content to rest in the soft mud, where they lived peacefully and grew rapidly. But one day they went further away from their little pool into another one. Here were more brown lumps with tails on, and some were very sizable indeed. Our little frog was then called a pollywog or tadpole, and he probably felt proud to own two long and high-sounding names. He played with his brothers and sisters and with the other pollywogs, or hunted for his food in the mud, and enjoyed life as much as anything can that has plenty to eat, nothing to think about and lots of fun.

All this time our friend was growing, and it was not long before a curious thing happened. It was this—a pair of hind legs grew out of his body, and though he did not use them at first he knew he should later. Next a pair of legs could be seen in front, and now he could crawl as well as swim. The pollywog had gained these legs, but he was losing his tail—not that it was falling off, as many people believe, oh no! his tail was being absorbed into his body, that is, it was becoming a part of his body, and as he broadened the tail was shortened until only the stubby end was left. His head was smaller, and more as it is now. Altogether, he was improving wonderfully in looks. He did not care to be lazy any more, but jumped and frisked about in high glee.

Who would have thought that so many changes could possibly occur to so tiny a creature! He had traded his brown clothes for a pretty suit with black spots, and wore a yellowish white vest—in fact, he looked as he does now, but was smaller. When the end of his tail had been all absorbed he was no more a pollywog, and spent half his time on the land traveling from pool to pool, or exploring the field for a soft, marshy place. Here he loved dearly to sit in the moist grass, and dart out his tongue at flies, and various other insects.

After several weeks we find him a full-grown frog. He has learned the ways of the world, and knows how to keep out of danger's way. You shall see what he does when we poke at him with this stick. Ah, there he goes to the bottom of the pool! Look hard, but you will not see him, for he has hidden himself in the mud or under some stone—and so, Mr. Frog, farewell!—The Congregationalist.

### Making Sailing Ships Go Faster.

The statement of an Italian sea captain that he had proved by experience that a ship goes faster when her sails are perforated with a number of holes than when they are quite sound, was at first looked upon as too ridiculous for consideration. Unbelievers, however, now find that the Italian has gone a long way toward proving his case. His theory is that the force of the wind cannot fairly take effect on an inflated sail, because of the cushion of immovable air that fills up the hollow. To prevent this cushion collecting he bored a number of holes in the sail, which let part of the wind blow right through it and allowed the remainder to strike against the canvas and exercise its full effect. Several trials have been made, and it looks as if this is another of those paradoxical truths which appear so impossible on the surface. The experiments were made in all weathers. In a light wind a boat with ordinary sails made four knots, while with the perforated sails she covered five and a quarter knots; in a fresh breeze she did seven knots with ordinary sails, and eight and three-quarters knots with the improved sails; in a strong wind she did eight knots and ten knots respectively. If this augmented speed were sustained throughout a long voyage it would increase the value of the ship one-fifth, as she would make the same trip in four weeks that she did before in five weeks.

Some men are so shallow that every time they scratch their heads they expose their brains.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES

The railways of the world carry over 40,000,000 passengers weekly.

Blind men in Japan carry a whistle which they blow to warn passers-by.

Two thousand Latter Day Saints missionaries are said to be in England just now.

Ninety-five thousand tons of American apples are imported into England every year.

A swordfish was captured by a New London (Conn.) skipper which weighed 600 pounds.

Taking it year in and year out, the coldest hour of each twenty-four is 5 o'clock in the morning.

The average walking pace of a healthy man or woman is said to be seventy-five steps a minute.

Rats are fond of sunflower seeds. A trap baited with these seeds seldom fails to catch the rodents.

They say there are about 200 different shapes and varieties of tooth pulling forceps on the market.

In the United States there are 419 different species of trees; and nineteen of them, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water.

The prison population of India, large as it is, is only 38 per 100,000 inhabitants, or less than half the proportion that prevails in Great Britain.

Twenty new paper making machines are to be added to the New England Mills this year, each machine having a capacity of fifteen tons daily.

A Buda-Pesth journal notes the fact that 32,000 season tickets were sold for the millennium exposition in that city, while at the last Paris exposition only 19,000 were sold.

The wool clip of Robert Taylor, of Casper, Wyo., for the present year is 150,000 pounds. Mr. Taylor is believed to be the largest individual wool grower in the United States.

Paris concierges have received a blow by a law just passed in the chamber of deputies, punishing by a maximum of a year's imprisonment and $100 fine the suppression or opening of private letters.

The Microbiological institute at Madrid has published statistics that show that only 10 per cent of diphtheria patients treated with the serum died, whereas previously (from 1882 to 1891) the mortality had been 80 per cent.

A pencil drawing, partly colored, of George, prince of Wales, 1798, by Richard Cosway, the miniaturist, brought $420 in London recently; another of George in 1772 brought $550, while one of Caroline of Brunswick, his princess, brought $435.

A man in Germany recently bought 1,000 cigars and had them insured against fire. Then he smoked them, and demanded the amount of the policy from the insurance company. The company refusing to pay it, he brought suit and got a verdict.

Only a week before the passage in the lords of the deceased wife's sister bill a divorce case was thrown out of court by Sir Francis Jenue without any inquiry as to where the marriage had taken place, on the admission that the wife in the case was the sister of her husband's first wife.

At Marlborough house there is more ceremony, socially speaking, than at Sandringham. A number of servants herald your arrival or departure, and there are usually two servants standing outside of your room door when you are staying in the house and a man behind the chair of every guest at meal time.

The day on the moon is a fortnight in length. During that period the temperature on the illuminated side probably rises to 220 degrees Fahrenheit, and during the period of darkness the heat probably radiates so freely that the temperature falls to 300 degrees below the zero of the Fahrenheit scale. The night is, of course, of equal length.

"Marmaduke" in London Truth asks if it is not time that the custom of burying murderers in unconsecrated ground should cease? "When the criminal has paid the extreme penalty of the law, it is ludicrous for the State to pretend that it can in any way affect him in the next world; while, even if it were in its power, it would be abominable to do so."

The total amount paid out for all kinds of pensions in the United Kingdom for the year ending March, 1892, was £1,588,862. Then pensions for the civil list amounted to £2,101,687; for the army, £3,714,673; for the navy, £1,742,812, and for the survivors of former distinguished naval and military men, £29,720. The whole number of recipients of all classes is 162,040.

Important improvements in Roentgen photography are announced from Berlin. The most interesting is a simple method of photographing the stomach and intestines. It is only necessary for the patient to drink some harmless solution of mineral salt, such as lime water, which is as impenetrable as bone to X rays, and excellent results are obtained.

Belfort, the eastern gate of France, and Rambervillers, in the Vosges Mountains, have just received the cross of the Legion of Honor, which will be emblazoned on the town arms, in honor of the gallant resistance they made to the Germans twenty-five years ago. Altogether, nine towns in France now have the cross of the Legion of Honor on their coat of arms.

The mosaic work with which the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral is paved was made by the female convicts at Working prison. The quarries of the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire, supplied the materials for St. Paul's Cathedral, and for all the most splendid buildings in London. About 70,000 tons of Portland stone are now exported annually from these quarries.

A Bombay newspaper declares that the castor oil plant affords a means of protection against mosquitoes. In Egypt it is planted about houses to drive the insects away. In towns a better plan is to have the young plants in pots and bring them into the house for a day or two at a time, but the palma Christi is a sun-loving plant, and therefore must not be kept too long in the shade.

The heads of the naval and military departments in England were so impressed with the wholesomeness and superior nutriment of cocoa that they in 1845 judiciously directed that it should be served out twice or thrice a week to regiments of the line, and to the seamen on board of Her Majesty's ships, and this wise regulation evinced its salutary effects in the improved health and condition of the men.

Germany has made some bold experiments at railroad speed on the line between Berlin and Gorlitz. The best performance was sixty-five and three-quarters miles, which was twelve miles better than the highest speed of the fastest German train, the Berlin-Hamburg lightning express, which does 177½ in three and one-half hours. Ordinary German express trains make forty-three and one-half miles an hour.

As the result of the existence of a cattle trust in Belgium the humbler classes of the population there are forced to purchase horse flesh as a substitute for beef. The Antwerp correspondent of a London journal says that for some time past the importation of cattle into Belgium from the United States and Canada "has been prohibited owing to the detection, alleged or real, of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia."

From an artesian well 188 feet deep, recently bored at San Marcos, Texas, there were expelled more than a dozen specimens of a remarkable bactrachian, together with numerous crustaceans. From the "American Naturalist" it appears that the crustaceans comprise numerous shrimps (one new species palaeomonetes artrorum), a lesser number of isipods of a new genus (cirolanides) and a very few amphipods. All the species are white, blind and have unusually long, slender feet and antennae.

Jennie Woodward, a 5-year-old girl, living near Kingston, N. Y., has a big black cat which is her constant companion. The girl and cat were playing in the yard, when the cat began to watch a crevice in a stone wall. The child's curiosity was aroused. As she drew near to peer into the crevice a large rattlesnake darted out toward the child. The next instant the cat had sprung to the rescue, seized the snake and crushed its spine. The snake measured six feet and three inches.

So seriously has the city of London taken the custom of the buttonhole bouquets worn by stockbrokers that it has actually given the women who sell flowers recognition. The flower girls, as they are all gallantly called, are permitted by the regulations to set down their baskets and sell their flowers around the iron railings opposite the Royal Exchange. They are among the most respected stall holders in the city. They are uniformly polite, as they may well be, since they may be said to be on speaking terms with all the youth and gallantry of Threadneedle street and Throgmorton avenue, and they are very skilled in the making of boutonnieres.

The Armenian relief fund has beaten the record among the various efforts to relieve extraordinary distress. The amount forwarded to Constantinople already reaches $715,000. Of this $255,000 represents the relief fund proper, collected by the Duke of Westminster's committee from England and Ireland. America has sent direct to Constantinople $250,000. Scotland, whose interests in afflicted Armenia is very keen, has sent $50,000, and France has sent as much as Scotland. Germany, Switzerland and the British colonies have sent contributions, too, though Germany with its $15,000 is some distance behind France; while the Armenians themselves scattered throughout Europe have collected $80,000.

### Is This Marriage Legal?

An odd case has come up in San Francisco with regard to the legality of a certain marriage. Two Californians, an uncle and a niece, wishing to marry, found that the State law forbade it within such relationship. Therefore, after consulting lawyers they went aboard a tug which carried them out to sea beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and there they were made man and wife. According to California law the legality of a marriage depends upon the law of the place where the marriage is contracted. It now remains to be determined whether any statute of the United States covers the case, since, if the vessel was of American register, the marriage took place within the jurisdiction of the United States.—Buffalo Courier.

### Not His Fault.

The mendicant stood before the wayfarer with outstretched hands. "Please, sir," he said, "I have seen better days." "Well, that's no affair of mine," said the wayfarer. "Make your complaint to the clerk of the weather if you don't like this kind of a day."—Amusing Journal.

### He Did.

"Are you still fussing with your next-door neighbor about that tree?"

"Yes; it kills the grass on my side of the fence."

"Why don't you bury the hatchet?"

"Just what I'm going to do to-night—in the tree."—Washington Times.

Mrs. Casey—Joost see little Mary makin' love to little Moikey. Mrs. Kerrigan—God hilp the poor men when she grows oop. She makes love like a widder already."—Puck.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPT 25 ..... 1896


## LET THE PEOPLE DO THEIR OWN GOVERNING.

The platform adopted by the gold Democrats at Indianapolis has one merit over that dictated by the money cliques to the Republican party, and on which Mr. McKinley stands. The Republican Convention at St. Louis, ridden, as it was by the money-lending classes, declared for the maintenance of the existing gold standard, but refused to recommend the taking of those steps towards currency contraction, such as could alone make the maintenance of that standard possible under any conditions. Moreover, while upholding the gold standard, the Republicans at St. Louis held out the hope of international bimetallism; while lauding the gold standard they pledged themselves to restore bimetallism if that could be attained by international agreement. Thus the Republican platform is not only illogical, but it bears the stamp of insincerity, for while demanding the maintenance of the gold-standard, it contains no suggestion, much less recommendation of that currency contraction which our adherence to the gold standard must make necessary.

There is only one possible way that we can maintain the gold standard, and that is by offering our produce so cheap that our foreign creditors will prefer to take our wheat and cotton and other products in preference to gold. That we can export at the low level of prices that adherence to the gold standard will make necessary a volume of produce sufficient in value to meet the charges of our foreign indebtedness, aside from paying current indebtedness incurred for purchases of merchandise, may well be doubted, for just as prices fall the greater is the quantity of produce we must export to meet the fixed charges on our foreign indebtedness, but there can be no question that the only possible way of keeping gold at home under the gold standard is by still further depressing prices.

And to depress prices there is only one way. We must make money scarcer and dearer. That is, we must contract our currency until we so depress prices that our foreign creditors will be tempted to take the interest moneys we owe them in commodities rather than in gold. And this currency contraction we must accomplish for ourselves, and in our own way, or it will be done for us. In short, we must issue interest-bearing bonds in exchange for our greenbacks and treasury notes, thereby contracting our currency and depressing prices, or our currency will be automatically contracted by the export of gold, which must be followed, if we are to maintain gold payments, by the sale of bonds for gold to replenish a depleted gold reserve, as has been done during the past three years, the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes with such gold, and the piling of them up in the Treasury, thus arriving at virtually the same end as would be accomplished by directly issuing interest-bearing bonds with which to take up the greenbacks and Treasury notes.

We cannot maintain our existing monetary system. We have knocked out one of the props which supported it. We must replace this prop; that is, we must restore silver to its full place as money, side by side with gold, or we must so reduce the volume of our paper currency that its weight can be carried by the single prop of gold upon which it now rests. The effort to contract our currency to this volume must scatter ruin and disaster broadcast over our land, for currency contraction means lower prices, and a lower range of prices our producing classes cannot stand. The fall in prices has been so continuous since 1873 has driven thousands into bankruptcy and hundreds of thousands to the brink. A further fall in prices must push them over and precipitate general bankruptcy.

It is therefore that we believe it to be impossible to prevent the suspension of gold payments unless, indeed, we abandon our efforts to establish the gold standard; for the attempt to place ourselves on the contracted gold basis must precipitate a fall in prices such as we cannot stand. But a further depression in prices is what those who so laud gold monometallism must try in order to accomplish the establishment of the gold standard on a firm foundation. Consequently, currency contraction under the gold standard is a necessity.

This is the necessity the advocates of the gold standard are called upon to face. The Republicans at St. Louis refused to face it; the gold Democrats at Indianapolis took a bolder stand. Explicitly they did not it is true, speak out for currency contraction; indeed, they merely proposed that issues of bank notes be substituted for the paper currency—the greenbacks and Treasury notes issued on the credit of the national government. But, this done, contraction could be left to the banks.

So we see, as a first step to the establishment of a "sound monetary system" we are to substitute bank credit for the credit of the national government as a basis for our paper money.

Bank credit is then considered by these "sound money" advocates as a safer basis for paper money than the national credit—the banks betterable to look after the redemption of their notes in gold than the government; better able to take up and carry that duty of maintaining gold payments that has proven so onerous to the government. And why, let us here ask, is it that the banks are so willing to relieve the government of this burden—a burden that has proven so onerous, we are told, that the government could well afford to pay an interest-charge of $15,000,000 annually to free itself from it? Well, we are told, could the government afford to make an issue of $500,000,000 of bonds to take up the greenbacks and Treasury notes, and thus relieve itself at the cost of an interest-charge of at least $15,000,000 a year, of the necessity of providing gold for the redemption of these notes?

Then these "sound money" advocates tell us that, in the place of the greenbacks and Treasury notes of the national government, an issue of national bank notes should be provided for. So we are to saddle on the government an interest-charge of $15,000,000 annually and an interest-bearing debt of $500,000,000 in order that we may substitute bank credit for national credit as a basis for our currency. At this cost the government is to be relieved of the duty assumed by a series of gold ridden Secretaries of the Treasury to provide the exporters of gold with this precious metal at the cost of the tax-payer—a course that has done much to stimulate an artificial import of manufactured goods, to be sold in competition with the products of our own mills. In short, by undertaking to accumulate gold and furnish it for export free of cost, our government has cheapened the cost of goods bought abroad, fostered the sale of goods of foreign manufacture in competition with our own, and made easy the import of foreign manufactures by assuming the cost of gathering together the gold to be sent abroad in payment—a cost that ahould be borne by the importer, not by the general government.

This obligation of supplying gold for export without charge—an obligation which should never have been undertaken, and which any Secretary of the Treasury who had the courage to run the Treasury in the interest of the whole country, and not to the profit of Wall Street, would throw down—is then, we told, to be put on the shoulders of the banks, the government to issue $500,000,000 in bonds and pay an annual interest-charge of $15,000,000 to be relieved of this burden. And after the banks have assumed this burden, how are they going to carry it? Are they going to borrow gold at great cost to themselves in order to replenish their gold reserves, depleted by gold exports? Surely, no such thing can be expected.

But we are told the banks would control the movement of gold, so that there would be no undue drain on their gold resorves. And how would they do this? There is only one way. When a demand for gold for export arose and a drain on their reserves to meet this demand set in, they would have but one way to stop it. They would have to raise their rate of discount, make money tight, contract their issues of currency, with a view to inducing foreigners to loan us the gold that would otherwise be taken for export, tempted to do so by high interest rates and large returns on such loans and of so depressing prices that our foreign creditors would take our comaodities in place of our gold. Preventing gold exports by borrowing could be but a temporary makeshift, so currency contraction and price depression would be their only course. And such a course would mean bankruptcy to their customers, inability of those to whom they had loaned to pay their loans and consequent failure of the banks.

So the banks would find themselves between two evils, the suspension of gold payments or the closing of their doors. Over the choice they would not long hesitate. Suspension of gold payments would be to them no evil; they would not dread it, they would court it, for gold payments once suspended and the issue of paper money in their hands they would have it in their power to pay their depositors by the issue of their own debts, by a veritable issue of Clearing House certificates in the shape of bank notes, and this currency they could then expand and contract at will, and thus raise and depress prices to the impoverishment of the producing classes, but to the enrichment of those speculative cliques who controlled the banks, and as a consequence the issue of our money and the control of our monetary yardstick.

Give into the hands of speculative cliques the power to regulate our currency, to lengthen or shorten our monetary yardstick, as it suits their purposes to raise or depress prices—such in effect is the demand of those who insist that the government go out of the banking business. Let the people do their own banking; let us have an elastic bank currency in place of the non-interest-bearing greenbacks and Treasury notes now issued by the government is the demand of the gold Democrats as set forth in the Indianapolis platform. By, "let the people do their own banking," they mean let the speculative cliques have full control over the sovereign power to issue money; by, "let us have an elastic currency," they mean let us have an elastic currency that the speculative cliques can manipulate so as to raise and depress prices at will in order that the producers of wealth may be at their mercy and in time become their abject slaves.

To those who would centralize power in the banks, make the speculative cliques guardians over our measure of value and the virtual rulers of our people we would reply: Let the people do their own governing, let them guard over their own measure of value, let them see to it that the control over our currency never passes from their hands, let them see that our measure of value is never arbitrarily shortened and prices unduly raised by expansion on the one hand, or lengthened, and prices depressed by contraction of our currency on the other; let them, above all, and under no circumstances, delegate this power to interested parties, but let them guard over our measure of value as sacred, recognizing that to inflate the currency is to shorten the monetary yardstick, enhance prices and do injustice to the crediter, that to contract the currency is to lengthen the monetary yardstick, depress prices, rob the debtor and do infinite injustice to all producers of wealth.—*The American.*

## POLITICAL ANNONCEMENTS

**To the People of Inyo County.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896; subject to the will of the people of Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR.

Independence, Sept. 7, 1896.

**Independent Silver Candidate for the Assembly.**

Believing that the present is a time when principles are and should be paramount, and above all else, I hereby offer myself as a candidate to the people of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, irrespective of party, for the office of Assemblyman for the 66th District, at the approaching election in November, pledging myself unequivocally, if elected, to forward and support in every way that I may have the opportunity so to do the cause of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the restriction of corporation and trust power, and the upholding of the rights and just benefits due the wage earner.

Respectfully,

THOS. A. KEABLES.

Bodie, Aug. 24, 1896.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,

Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 2-th, 1896.

## NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

**Notice for Publication.**

H. E. NO. 863.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 10, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 3, 1896, viz: William M. Breeding for the E ½, S W ¼, and W ½ N E ¼, Sec. 12, Tp. 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Dean, Arthur S Pell, Edward B. Smith and Marion S. Harbour all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| EUNICE M. JOHNSON, Plaintiff, vs. L. A. ANGER, J. T. DUNCAN and J. G. SMITH, Defts. | Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure. |

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, in the above entitled action wherein Eunice M. Johnson, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against L. A. Anger, J. T. Duncan and J. G. Smith, defendants, on the 9th day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 626. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The East half of the North-east quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. twenty-seven (27), Township No. twelve (12) South, Range thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing one hundred and twenty acres. Also the following described tract of land: Commencing at the North-east corner of the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26) in Township No. twelve (12) South, Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., running thence West eighty rods; thence South ten rods; thence East eighty rods; thence north 10 rods to the place of beginning and containing five acres, being the residence of the said L. A. Anger. Also the West half of the North-east quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26), Township No. twelve (12) South; Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing eighty acres; also, the east half of the south-west quarter; south-west quarter of south-west quarter of section Twenty-six, and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, in Township Twelve, South of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 10th day of Nov., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Sept. 24, 1896.


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

☞ THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

B. F. ANDERSON, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET
—IN—
BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

☞ LOWEST PRICES ☜

REID & ANDERSON.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

CAR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1.00 to $1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.


## ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of April, 1896, an assessment, (No. 9,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th day of June, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. April 25, 1896.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

By order of the Board of Directors the above sale is postponed to Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the same place and time of day.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif. July 25, 1896.


MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all points of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890. tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

E. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 118 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:20 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Result | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages for Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, traversing up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:50 a m | 3:45 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:35 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:05 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:30 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

**Sale of Privileges.**

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASS'N.,
Independence, Cal., Aug. 25, 1896.

Sealed bids for Pool, Bar, and Ball privileges of the 10th Annual Fair of the 18th District Agricultural Association, to be held at Independence, Cal., October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1896 will be received by the Secretary on or before Sept., 30th, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. F. WILLIS, Secretary.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Eldred, Miss Clara — The Kern River Mills.
Mills, William — Marse, A. M.
Murphy, P. J. — Sharp, J. F.
Y. Morel.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

At the McIver ranch, near Citrus, Sept. 22, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Finlay McIver—a son.

Mrs. Henry Bell came down from Big Pine on Wednesday.

Mrs. S. C. Mulholland left on Monday last on a visit to Los Angeles.

Miss Clara Eldred, of Big Pine, is official reporter for this term of Court.

Attorneys Sneden and Yandell came down from Bishop on Monday last.

D. C. Lane and Charles Meroney came up from Darwin Thursday morning.

C. A. Walter started for Sacramento last Tuesday morning on a business trip.

Mrs. J. J. Gunn and Mrs. J. C. Irwin have gone on a visit to friends in Keeler.

Mrs. Rooney, of Big Pine, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Moffett, of this place.

Charles McKay, of Bishop, was a visitor at Independence for a couple of days during the week.

Dr. McKnight, of Bishop, was a passenger Tuesday morning's train en route to Silver Peak to visit a patient.

The time for entering horses for the races at the coming Fair has been extended to Monday, Sept. 28, 1896.

Mrs. Golda Eibeshutz departed Tuesday morning on an extended visit to relatives and friends in San Francisco.

Al. Matlack, Clark Young and J. E. Jones, of Bishop, left for Reno Tuesday morning to take in the Nevada State Fair.

Pat Keyes returned from San Francisco on Wednesday last, entirely recovered from his recent illness. He looks ten years younger and says he feels like a youth again.

The snow storm in Mono county a week ago was the heaviest ever known in that section in September. The storm deposited 18 inches of snow at Bodie, 18 inches at Fales' Hot Springs and two feet at Hawks' Saw Mill.

W. H. Virden, present Judge, has again received the nomination for Superior Judge of Mono county at the hands of the Republicans, and E. L. Reese was nominated as Assemblyman for this, the 60th Assembly District.

A surveying party consisting of S. A. Hanson, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, W. F. Benson, John O'Meara, Frank Sheehan, Charles Johnson, Samuel English and Donald R. Green, are working in the vicinity of Chrysopolis.

Donald R. Green, son of W. S. Green, Surveyor General, Samuel English, son of W. D. English, of Oakland, made us a short visit on Wednesday last. The young gentlemen are with the surveying party under U. S. Deputy Hanson.

The Directors of the Fair will give $75 in purses for baseball games to be played during the Fair. Clubs desiring to compete will be charged an entrance fee of $5 each. $50, with entrance fees added, to first team; second, $25. Those desiring further information or particulars should communicate with Geo. F. Willis, Secretary.

At the Republican Primary election on the Crawford plan on Saturday afternoon last for the nomination of candidates for Superior Judge and Supervisors for the Second and Fourth Districts, resulted as follows: For Judge, Walter A. Lamar, Esq.; for Supervisor, 2d District, J. H. Shannon; Supervisor, 4th District, J. J. Stewart, present incumbent.

### Notice.

There is at present at the Goodale ranch at Fish Springs the following stock: 1 roan horse branded WH, connected, on left hip; 1 bay horse J left hip and 57 right shoulder; 1 white horse E M left hip, badly blotted; 1 buckskin mare circle 6 left hip and shoulder; 2 dark brown mule colts, P M or B M left hip, blotted. Owner will please pay charges and take them away.

VOLNEY GOODALE.

Fish Springs Sept. 7, 1896.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. W. H. VIRDEN, Presiding.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1896.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, vs. Vincenta Estrada, defendant—Arraignment. J. R. Moffett sworn as interpreter. Information read in open Court and the defendant presented with a copy thereof. The time for pleading continued until Monday, Sept. 21, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, vs. Lee Duck, defendant—Arraignment. Information read in open Court and the defendant presented with a copy thereof. Time for pleading continued until Monday, Sept. 21, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Eunice M. Johnson, plaintiff, vs. L. A. Anger, et als., defendants—Action for foreclosure. P. W. Forbes, Esq., appearing for plaintiff, moves the Court to amend the decree heretorore granted by correcting the description thereof. Motion granted and former decree vacated and amended decree entered therein.

Sarah J. Nichols, plaintiff, vs. E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased—Action for foreclosure. W. A. Lamar sworn and examined. Original mortgage offered in evidence, admitted, filed and marked plaintiff's exhibit "A". J. E. Laird sworn and examined. Notice of pendency of action offered in evidence, admitted, filed and marked plaintiff's exhibit "B". Attorney's fee fixed at $150. Decree granted.

MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1896.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, vs. Vincenta Estrada, defendant—The defendant failing to submit a plea satisfactory to the Court, the Court ordered that a plea of not guilty be entered for the defendant. Time set for trial, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The People of the State of California, plaintiff, vs. Lee Duck, defendant—The defendant, by his attorney F. E. Densmore, moves the Court that the information be set aside, and that the defendant be discharged on the following grounds, to-wit: That before the filing of said information, said defendant had not been legally committed by the magistrate. Motion taken under advisement until 1 o'clock p. m.

S. G. Gregg, the Magistrate before whom the defendant, Lee Duck, was examined, be cited to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of Sept., 1896, and show cause why he has not sent up the proper papers in the case.

In pursuance of an order of the Court the following named Grand Jurors were drawn from the Grand Jury box, to appear Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GRAND JURORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilfred W. Watterson | Bishop |
| Finley McIver | Georges Creek |
| H. P. Cartier | Independence |
| Guifford P. Bourland | Bishop |
| James Shaw | Lincoln |
| John Kispert | Georges Creek |
| Wm. J. Lake | Independence |
| James A. McKenzie | Darwin |
| James E. Shepherd | Georges Creek |
| James R. Moffett | Independence |
| James W. Riggs | Round Valley |
| John E. Jones, Jr. | " " |
| Samuel D. Newlon | Lincoln |
| David Stubblefield | Independence |
| Thomas Williams | Round Valley |
| James McBride | Bishop |
| Frederick Conn | Big Pine |
| Joseph Shelly | Bishop |
| Charles A. McKay | " |
| Willis H. Wells | Round Valley |
| Reuben Van Dyke | Lone Pine |
| Robert Love | Lincoln |
| Clement L. Meyers | Big Pine |
| Charles Wonacott | Lincoln |
| Julius C Roeper | Independence |
| Albert Halverson | Big Pine |
| Thomas Webb | Independence |
| Henry Fehrman | " |
| Elijah Robinson | " |
| Edwin H. Edwards | Lone Pine |
| Mark Watterson | Bishop |
| Robert W. Thomas | Big Pine |
| Robert W. Ford | Lincoln |
| C. A. Walter | Independence |
| Wils W. Yandell | Bishop |

F. E. Densmore, plaintiff, vs. T. B. Scovil, defendant—Hearin of demurrer Demurrer overruled and defendant allowed ten days to answer.

In the matter of the estate of Victor E. Trepier, deceased—Application for order appointing commission to take testimony. Order granted and hearing of petition for letters of administration continued until Sept. 29, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The People vs. Lee Duck—The motion to set aside the information and discharge the defendant, heretofore submitted and taken under advisement, was considered, and ordered that the information be set aside and that the defendant be held in custody, and that the District Attorney file a new information forthwith.

New informrtion filed in open Court. The defendant again moves the Court to set aside the new information and to discharge the defendant, upon the grounds that the defendant had not been legally committed by a Magistrate. Motion to set aside the information granted, and ordered that the defendant be held in custody of the proper officer; and further ordered that the papers on file herein be returned to the proper Magistrate for proper correction, and upon the coming in of the proper papers, the District Attorney file a new information against defendant.

In pursuance of an order of the Court the following Trial Jurors were drawn from the Trial Jury box, in open Court, to appear Saturday, Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock a. m.

TRIAL JURORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles W. Geiger | Poleta |
| Albert D. Lewis | Independence |
| Joseph S. Turner | Lincoln |
| Thomas Ferguson | Independence |
| F. B. Merrithew | Bishop |
| John B. Clarke | " |
| Samuel Hall | Big Pine |
| Barton McGee | Laws |
| Wm. H. Jenkins | Georges Creek |
| Edwin A. Crocker | Big Pine |
| S. A. Densmore | Independence |
| Chas. A. Skinner | Georges Creek |
| Richard W. Scott | Bishop |
| Wm. Breeding | Independence |
| Patrick H. Willis | Bishop |
| John S. McGee | Round Valley |
| Albert W. Simonson | Georges Creek |
| Frank Whitmore | Independence |
| John N. Yandell | Bishop |
| John L. Collins | Poleta |
| Edwin W. Powers | Lincoln |
| Charles W. Garretson | " |
| James W. Callaway | Fish Springs |
| Relles S. Carrasco | Lone Pine |
| John W. Bentley | Round Valley |
| Michael Anton | Lone Pine |
| Fritz Strohmeyer | Georges Creek |
| John Kinney | Big Pine |
| John McCown | Lincoln |
| Michael C. Muldoon | Fish Springs |

Sarah J. Nichols, plaintiff, vs. E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant. Ordered that James R. Moffett be, and he is hereby appointed Commissioner to sell the mortgaged premises. Bond fixed at $500.

The order heretofore made directing that S. G. Gregg be cited to appear in the Superior Court of this County on the 23rd day of September, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., is hereby vacated.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1896.

J. E. Rose, et als., plaintiffs, vs. J. C. Miller, et els., defendants—Demurrer overruled and defendants allowed 20 days to answer.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1896.

Charles F. Sylvester, plaintiff, vs. Mary F. Sylvester, defendant—Motion to change place of trial granted. Place of trial changed to the Superior Court of Los Angeles county.

Charles Meucke, plaintiff, vs. Inyo Creamery, a corporation, defendant—Demurrer overruled and thirty days time allowed in which to answer.

A. S. Mizener, plaintiff, vs. Inyo Creamery, a corporation, defendant—Same order as preceding.

S. J. Newlon, plaintiff, vs. Inyo Creamery, a corporation, defendant—Same order.

James McBride, plaintiff, vs. Inyo Creamery, a corporation, defendant—Same order.

T. C. Boland, plaintiff, vs. Lone Pine Water Co., defendants—P. W. Bennett, Esq., appearing for plaintiff and P. W. Forbes, Esq., appearing for some of the defendants and Walter Lamar, Esq., appearing for other of the defendants, by consent of counsel for plaintiff and defendants, it was agreed that the sealed deposition of Sherman V. Stevens be this day opened in open Court and that counsel for respective parties have permission to inspect said deposition and to make copies thereof.

Louise Neylon vs. M. H. Bush—S. G. Sneden, Esq., appearing for plaintiff and J. D. Lewis, Esq., for defendant. Demurrer overruled and one day allowed to answer.

In the matter of guardianship of Garland and Clarence Creason, minors—Petition for letters of guardianship—Ben. H. Yandell sworn and examined. It appearing to the Court that the minor children, named in the petitfon here presented, having no relatives in the County other than the mother, who is petitioner for letters of guardianship of said minors, petition granted as prayed for upon petitioner giving a bond in the sum of $500.

In the matter of the estate of Jonas B. Stinson, deceassd—Hearing of petition for order setting apart homestead. Hearing continued until Monday, Sept. 28, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of the estate of Francis M. Turner, deceased—Hearing of petition for order of sale of real estate. Ben. H. Yandell appointed attorney for the minor heir. Petition granted and order of sale issued with bond fixed at $400.

In the matter of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased—Hearing of petition for letters of administration. Manuel Diaz sworn and examined. Petition granted and letters ordered issued to Manuel Diaz upon petitioner furnishing a bond in the sum of $1000.

In the matter of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased—Hearing petition for letters of administration. Manuel Diaz sworn and examined. Petition granted and letters ordered issued to Jesus Carrasco upon petitioner furnishing a bond in the sum of $1000.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. T. J. Richards for writ of habaes corpus. Writ ordered issued for A. J. Walters and Margaret Walters, his wife, returnable Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1896.

### SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS

MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1896,
10 o'clock, A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to law, for the purpose of levying taxes for the fiscal year 1896-7.

Present: Supervisors A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Frank Fitzgerald, Chairman.

County Auditor's exhibits showing county financial transactions for preceding fiscal year were submitted and filed.

County Superintendent's school census reports and estimates were submitted and filed.

Official notice from the State Board of Equalization with information as to levy of State taxes and of assessment of the Carson & Colorado Railroad Company were submitted and filed.

Upon motion of Supervisor Stewart seconded by Freeman, it was unanimously ordered that State and County taxes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896 and ending June 30, 1897, be and the same are hereby fixed at the rate of 2.15 dollars upon each One Hundred ($100) Dollars of taxable property within Inyo county, that the same be levied and collected pursuant to law and apportioned to the various funds as follows, to-wit:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the State Fund | | .429 |
| " " Gen. Expense Fund | | .60 |
| " " Hospital | " | .11 |
| " " Bridge | " | .081 |
| " " Road | " | .20 |
| " " Bond | " | .15 |
| " " School | " | .40 |
| " " Salary | " | .18 |
| Total | | $2.15 |

Ordered, that a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Bishop School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Forty cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered, that a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Big Pine School District for current fiscal year, at the rate of Forty-three cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered, that a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Fish Springs School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Fifty cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered, that a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Independence School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Thirty-six cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered, that a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Union School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Thirty cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered, that a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Lone Pine School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Forty cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered, that a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Taboose School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Forty cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Claims of Supervisors for mileage and per diem were examined, approved by District Attorney and warrants ordered drawn upon Salary Fund, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Freeman, A. C. | $18 00 |
| Eldred, J. R. | 15 30 |
| Stewart, J. J. | 10 80 |
| Fitzgerald, Frank | 26 30 |

Board adjourned to meet Monday, Oct. 5th, 1896, at 10 o'clok a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in gold money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of laird, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South east quarter of section No. 9, all in township No. 10 south Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and deglenated as the "La Dispetenia lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eeject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 25th day of July, 1896, an assessment, (No. 5,) of thirty (30) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22nd day of Sept. 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 26th day of Oct. 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

F. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated, July 25, 1896. At the office of the Secretary in the Court House, Independence, Inyo County, California.


# TENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

## Agricultural District No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF

## Alpine, Mono & Inyo.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence.

## Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 6th and Continuing Four Days.

BERTRAND RHINE - - - - - President.
GEORGE F. WILLIS - - - - - Secretary.
E. ROBINSON - - - - - - - Treasurer.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.

1. Indian Pony Race, one mile dash; $10 to first horse, $5 to second. Ten or more to enter; entrance fee, 50 cents. Horses owned by white men barred.
2. Two-year-old Trot, ½ mile; best 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

3. Three-minute class, Trotting, best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $100.
4. Running, ¼ mile dash. Purse, $25.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

5. For horses that have not before started. Trotting; best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $75.
6. Running; ½ mile dash and repeat. Purse, $75.
7. Free-for-all Trot, for horses that have no record better than 2:44; best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

☞ National Trotting Rules govern trotting races. California State Agricultural Association Rules govern running races. Entrance fees 10 per cent of purse. Entries close Sept. 20, 1896. Horses to be named the day preceding the race. Not less than 3 to enter and 2 to start. Any race not filled by Sept. 20th is subject to change by the Board.

## CALL AND EXAMINE THE Fall and Winter Stock, AT RHINE'S.

### MERCHANDISE.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

## Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.


### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 705.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 26, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S Land Office at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1896, viz: Charles Walter, for the S ½ of S W ¼ Sec. 22, N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 11 S, R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jarius D. Mairs, Michael C. Muldoon, Joseph Seely and William T. Bunney, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.


### MERCHANDISE.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.


### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 4th day of August, 1896, an assessment (No. 3,) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the Secretary at his office on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of September, 1996, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 24th day of October, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Dated, Aug. 4, 1896.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvement to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

## NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. K. Eugley,

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

## S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

*—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—*

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

**BY STEAMER, TRAIN OR BOAT?**

Which of these have you selected as a means of travel? No matter. Whichever it is, recollect that for sea-sickness, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, engendered by rough locommotion and bad food or water, and for malarial troubles, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most useful specific you can take with you. It is invaluable also for rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervous trouble.

"Say, I've had an offer to go to work for a Chicago wholesale house. What would you do if you were in my shoes?" After a careful inspection—"I think I would black 'em."

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

# Scrofula

Is a deep-seated blood disease which all the mineral mixtures in the world cannot cure. S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a *real* blood remedy for blood diseases and has no equal.

Mrs. Y. T. Buck, of Delaney, Ark., had Scrofula for twenty-five years and most of the time was under the care of the doctors who could not relieve her. A specialist said he could cure her, but he filled her with arsenic and potash which almost ruined her constitution. She then took nearly every so-called blood medicine and drank them by the wholesale, but they did not reach her trouble. Some one advised her to try S.S.S. and she very soon found that she had a real blood remedy at last. She says: "After taking one dozen bottles of S.S.S. I am perfectly well, my skin is clear and healthy and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars. Instead of drying up the poison in my system, like the potash and arsenic, S.S.S. drove the disease out through the skin, and I was permanently rid of it."

## A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism Contagious Blood Poison, or any disorder of the blood. Do not rely upon a simple tonic to cure a deep-seated blood disease, but take a real blood remedy.

Our books free upon application. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**SSS**

**Featherbone Edge**

**S·H·&M·** REGISTERED TRADE MARK

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING

has a strip of Featherbone stitched in one edge. It both flares and binds the skirt and holds it away from the feet; the newest of the S. H. & M. bindings.

**If your dealer will not supply you we will.**

*Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.*

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

**Attend Stiehl's** The best and most economical **BUSINESS COLLEGE**, 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

**Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal.** Send for Circular and Specimens.

**AYRES' The Leading College.** Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., 325 Montgo'ery St., S. F. Send for Cal.

**WANTED**—SOLICITORS CITY OR COUNTRY, $3 to $5 per day; call or send 12c for sample and terms. Pacific Chemical and Manufacturing Company, **155 Seventh St.**, San Francisco, Cal.

**TYPEWRITER & Mimeograph Supplies** for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 663 Mark't St. S.F.

**THE WONDER NOVELTIES** in Millinery, Large Stock—Low Prices, 1026 Market St., San Francisco.

**KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer,** Carries a full line of Photographic Goods, Developing & Printing a specialty, 605 Market St. S.F.

**TYPEWRITERS** Remington, $35; Caligraph, $20; Smith, $50; Yost, $25; send for sample work. Scott & Bannan, 333 Mont'y St. S.F.

**IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE** from Rats, Mice, Ants, Gophers, Squirrels, Roaches, Bedbugs, Moths, Etc., Etc., you can have them Exterminated by the California Exterminating Company, Room 52, 120 Sutter Street San Francisco, Cal. Best of reference furnished. Terms Reasonable.

**MAILED FREE** to any address our **Special Price List** of **HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.**

This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send us your address. You will find both Goods and Prices right.

WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**CANCERS AND TUMORS.**

The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. Cancer of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experience. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given.

**Dr. A. S. COOK and Mrs. Dr. COOK,** 634 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** - FOR CHILDREN TEETHING - For sale by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. **DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.**

# DROPSY

**TREATED FREE.**

**Positively Cured With Vegetable Remedies.**

Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. Dr. H. H. Green & Sons, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**

**BEST IN THE WORLD**

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. **GET THE GENUINE.**

FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

**ROWELL'S FIRE OF LIFE!**

An unfailing Cure for **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago and Acute Nervous Diseases.**

For sale by all Druggists. **$1 per Bottle.**

**BURNETT & CO., 327 MONTGOMERY ST.** SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

# BRYAN'S HELPMEET.

## SOMETHING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE'S WIFE.

**She Is His Assistant, Companion and Friend. How She Helped Him With His Speech In the House—Studied Law to Keep Him Company—A Loving Mother.**

The wife of William Jennings Bryan is an absolutely new species of woman among those who have stood a chance of ruling in the executive mansion.

Briefly, she is a pale faced, intellectual slip of a woman. She has an immense amount of determination and silent aggressiveness, is rather studious and very reserved. She does not care for fashion or society and pays no attention whatever to either.

Attention was first drawn to Mrs. Bryan at the time Bryan made his famous tariff speech in the house. Inside of a few hours, in the midst of the adulation he was receiving, Bryan generously declared that his wife deserved a share in the praise.

This is the kind of woman Mrs. Bryan is: For weeks the Bryans had been preparing that speech. The Bryans is said because the husband and wife worked over the speech day and night together. Every preparation for it was made with determined coolness.

Mrs. Bryan afterward told me how they had worked over it, how sentence after sentence had been polished and repolished and cut until each was a gem of its kind. They had already discovered Arlington, the famous cemetery of the soldiers. There they went twice, and among the graves of the great worked over paragraphs that proved especially effective when delivered. Mrs. Bryan knew almost every word by heart.

A week before the big speech was made Bryan had delivered a eulogy on a dead colleague. Mrs. Bryan, then unknown even to her husband's colleagues, sat in the gallery and carefully noted the volume of tone required by Bryan to fill the hall. Anything more deliberate could hardly be conceived. By means of signals the husband on the floor and wife in the gallery communicated, and he increased or lowered his voice at her suggestion until she had satisfied herself that he had struck the most effective tone.

When the critical moment arrived, Mrs. Bryan was in the gallery. She has told me how anxious she was, yet sure that her husband would wake up the house as it hadn't been stirred for months. At first Bryan held a low voice. Mrs. Bryan nodded for fuller tones. Her eyes never left his face except to study the effect some sentence might have on the house. From time to time Bryan glanced for encouragement at the pale face of the woman in the gallery, and when it all was over there was one quick glance of intelligence. Both knew that their work had been well done, and the woman sank back in her seat almost overcome by the intensity of her satisfaction and relief.

It was a few days later that Mr. Bryan took me into the house gallery to meet his wife, who came over nearly every afternoon to meet him and walk home with him at the close of the session.

Mrs. Bryan told me how she and her husband had known each other as young people back in Illinois, where they belong, when her name was Mary Baird.

When they were married and went to Nebraska to live and Bryan studied law, she took up the same study with him.

Then Bryan found himself getting into politics, but Mrs. Byan kept on with her law studies, took her examinations and was admitted to practice. All this was done that she might work with and help her husband.

In this connection Mrs. Bryan said: "It amused me after I was graduated to see the women in our town. Of course it was then a little unusual for a woman to be admitted to practice. My friends called in numbers on me, and it was queer to see how they maneuvered to approach the subject. About half of them finally got it, but one and all seemed to think that I was a bigger curiosity than a mummy."

Mrs. Bryan can be sarcastic when sufficiently roused, and at any time will say droll, witty things with only a gleam of a smile in her dark eyes.

She is the mother of three children, and is very domestic in her inclinations. When it was discovered that she was a lawyer, a congressman who meant to be very agreeable inquired of her with what line of law she was most familiar.

Mrs. Bryan's quick answer was:

"Domestic relations, sir."

If the Bryans should come into the White House many people would recall and contrast the night of their first appearance there with Mrs. Bryan's prospect of standing at the head of the reception line.

It was just after Bryan's speech, when everybody wanted to see him and his lawyer wife. Mrs. Bryan appeared in a high necked, long sleeved black cashmere dress, not even fashionably cut or made. Bryan wore his usual Prince Albert broadcloth coat and possibly a white lawn tie. The pair stood about and looked lost while people told each other who the unostentatious, rather old fashioned looking couple were; yet neither was at all embarrassed. Both got more than a little amusement out of watching the crowds. They went out very seldom in Washington, and then only on official occasions. I never heard of Mrs. Bryan appearing in evening dress during their Washington life. I don't think she ever possessed a low cut gown, nor a dress with silk linings, and Bryan surely never has owned a dress suit. They never attended fashionable dinners and certainly gave none themselves.

The Bryans when in Washington lived in a small, quiet boarding house on Capitol Hill, three blocks from the capitol itself. There was a real estate office in a part of the ground floor. During their stay in Washington they had rooms on the second floor. Mrs. Bryan always wore the simplest gray, brown and black dresses, made in the plainest fashion. She wore no jewels, because they were living as economically as possible and had no money to waste in such frivolity. Then Mrs. Bryan's tastes do not run in that direction.

Mrs. Bryan's head is the most noticeable thing about her. It is very shapely, and the heavy, dark brown hair is always brushed smoothly back from a very high, full forehead. The hair is thick, soft and fine and simply coiled into a mass on top of the head. Mrs. Bryan isn't pretty nor handsome, but she has a strikingly intelligent and strong face. The eyes are dark and large and expressive. The nose is large, with good width between the eyes. The mouth and chin might almost have been cast in the same mold as Bryan's own, so striking is the resemblance in firmness and determination.

Mrs. Bryan would sacrifice and endure anything once she had made up her mind that a thing was right. She has ideals and will consider her husband's nomination as righteous and a step toward what the Bryans maintain is the correction of the wrongs of the masses of the people. She has a sweet and well trained voice in talking, and the men and women who penetrate her reserve appreciate her honesty of purpose and sincerity. She despises shams of every kind, and, above all, is natural and unaffected.

It would require more than the possibility of ruling in the White House to turn this woman's head. With all this, Mrs. Bryan is not at all assertive. Mrs. Bryan might elect to run White House affairs according to her own ideas and not after the manner of so called official society, but no one who came in contact with her could help respecting her, and in time admiring her character.

Bryan and all his friends admit the wife has held up the hands of her husband more than effectively, and Bryan himself takes no praise that does not include his wife.—Mrs. McGuirk in New York World.

## SHE LOVES HORSES.

**Mrs. Caton Crosses the Ocean as Caretaker of Trotting Stock.**

Mrs. Mary Caton, whose husband conducts a large stock farm near Lansing, Mich., was one of the most interesting passengers on the Hamburg liner Phœnicia when it left the dock at Hoboken the other morning.

Her claim to this distinction is that she is the first woman who ever crossed the ocean in the capacity of caretaker to a stable of trotting horses.

The horses include Senate, a pacer, with a record of 2:16¼. He is the only one in the consignment which has not been already sold. He will be campaigned on the European circuit. Mrs. Caton hopes to sell quite a few pacers abroad after the foreigners have seen Senate's work.

Others in the string are the black mare Monette, 2:14¼ and a two mile race record of 4:44, by Monon; the baby mare Valley Queen, 2:15¼, by Sphinx, dam by Red Wilkes; the bay stallion Travernier, 2:26½, by Pilot Wilkes, dam by Almost, the brown stallion Trophy, by Faustine, dam by Robert McGregor; Maspero, 2:29¼, by Brown Wilkes, and two others without records. Mrs. Caton will be accompanied on the trip by her 15-year-old son and the head foreman of the farm. The party came east in a Burton stock car, Mrs. Caton and her two companions riding in the car with the horses. She is about medium height and thoroughly understands horses. She decided to undertake the journey because her husband is needed at the farm. Mrs. Caton has great faith in the string of animals.—New York Journal.

## SOME OLD CIGARS.

**They Were Made Before the War—An Odd Will.**

The will of the late Thomas Bonifield, an aged and highly respected citizen of Danville, Ind., was opened the other day, and in distributing the household goods there was found a large box containing nearly 5,000 old fashioned, handmade cigars, the history of which is as follows: Mr. Bonifield formerly lived in Kentucky as a farmer, and his wife, as a means of assisting in making the living, began manufacturing cigars, the tobacco for which they raised themselves, and she succeeded in making a success of the undertaking.

This was before the war and before any revenue tax was put on tobacco, and when that went into effect her stock in trade amounted to the cigars just found, and never having taken out a license they were kept in a tightly closed box, and when the family came to Indiana the cigars were brought along. Mrs. Bonifield died some four years ago and always took a delight in telling of her skill in rolling cigars. Those heirs who received the cigars distributed them to the smokers of the town, who pronounced them first class, even though they had been made close to 35 years ago.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## CANNON AN ENDEAVORER.

**The Illinois Congressman Poses as a Member of That Order.**

Congressman Joe Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, arrived in Washington the other night from his home in Danville, Ills. "I am a member of the Christian Endeavor," he said to the clerk as he registered at the Normandie, "and if you are giving special rates to Christians count me in."

"Where is your badge?" asked the clerk.

"My face is my badge," the congressman responded.

"I had some business in Washington," said Congressman Cannon, "and I thought, inasmuch as there was to be a Christian Endeavor convention here this week, I could come now and kill two birds with one stone. The young people seem not only to have taken possession of the capital, but of the roads leading to it. On the train I was asked several times what delegation I belonged to. When I got off the train in Washington tonight, a young man rushed up, grasped my hand and pinned a badge on my coat. For a man who has been in congress 20 years I consider it a great compliment to still look like a Christian."—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Bishop Williams Ill.**

The Right Rev. John Williams, bishop of Connecticut, is ill with sciatica at his home in Middletown and has been compelled to cancel all his engagements. He is the oldest Anglican bishop in the world in time of consecration and the presiding bishop of the house of bishops of the United States. Bishop Williams recently received an invitation to be present in person or by representative at the thirteen hundredth anniversary next year of the English church and of the baptism of the English king by St. Augustine.

**Railway to a Volcano.**

The survey of the volcano, Popocatepetl, Mexico, for the purpose of determining the best location for an aerial cable railway to the summit has just been completed. This new railway will be a great attraction to tourists, who will now be able to make the ascent to the summit, 18,000 feet above the sea, and also descend to the crater, where the process of extracting sulphur is being carried out.

# ONE AND TWO.

By WALTER BESANT.

The intellectual half was looking at him with a strangely softened face. There was neither scorn nor hatred in that face. "Dimidium Animæ," he said. "Half of my soul, I have something to say as well. Confess, however, first of all, that I was right. Had it not been for this step—the most severe measure possible, I admit—nothing would have been achieved, eh?"

"Perhaps. You would work, you see."

"Yes. Well, I have made a discovery. It is that I have been too thorough. I don't quite understand how, logically and naturally, anything else was possible. I wanted, heavens knows, all the intellect there was. You were, therefore, bound to become the Animal pure and simple. Well, you see we are not really two, but one. Can't we hit upon an agreement?"

"What agreement?"

"Some agreement, some modus vivendi. I shall get, it is true, some of the animal, you will get some of the intellectual, but we shall be united again, and after all"— He looked very kindly upon himself and held out his hand. So they stood with clasped hands looking at each other.

"I found it out through Nell," the intellectual half went on. "You went to see her every morning; I went every evening. You were always brimful of love for her; I, who knew this, was not moved in the slightest degree by her. Oh! I know that she is the best girl that the world at this moment has to show. I am fully persuaded of that, yet she has ceased to move me. I think of her intellect, which is certainly much lower than my own, and I cannot even admire her. In other words, I cannot be moved by any woman. This terrifies me."

"Why?"

"It threatens my future. Don't you see? He who cannot be moved by woman is no longer man. But man can only be moved by brother man. If I cannot move men, my career is at an end. What they call magnetism belongs to the animal within us. When that is gone, I now perceive, when the animal is killed, the rest of the man has no longer any charm, any attraction, any persuasion, any power of leading, teaching, compelling or guiding. His success, whatever he does, is all glitter—evanescent glitter. He may sit down and hold his tongue, for he can do no more good."

"I only half understand."

"Intellect, in short, my lower half, is of no use without human passion. That is what it means. We have gone too far. Let us end it."

"How? You despise the man who is only animal."

"No, no! The animal is part of man. I understand now. I have done wrong, Brother Half, to separate myself so much from you. Only you carried it too far. You would not work—you would not even give me a decent show. Suppose—I say suppose—we were united once more. Could I count on being allowed to work?"

"Yes," said the Animal, "I have had a lesson too. You shall work," he hesitated and shuddered, "in reason, of course—say all the morning, and if you go into the house all the evening."

"I would not be hard upon you. I would let you have a reasonable amount of indolence and rest. My success will be less rapid on your account, but it will be more solid. Do you think that if we were to be lost again in each other I should once more feel for that girl as"——

"Why," said the Animal, "you would be—me, and what I feel for her is, I assure you, overwhelming."

That evening Will Challice sat at the open window in the dark, Nelly's hand in his. "My dear," he murmured, "tell me, do you love me more because I have realized some of our old dreams?"

"Will, how can I tell you? I love you—not your success. If you had not done so well, it would have made no difference. Your success is only an accidental part of you." Oh, the metaphysician! "You are not your success. Yet of course I don't love you for your fine degree, you conceited boy, and yet it is for yourself."

He kissed her forehead. "The old dreamtime was pleasant, wasn't it?—when we chose to be archbishop of Canterbury one day and lord chancellor the next? To be leader of the house of commons is the present ambition. It is a most splendid thing"—the dreamer's eyes looked up into space with the old light in them—"a most splendid thing—to lead the house—to sway the house. But I don't know," he sighed. "It will take an awful lot of work, and the Cambridge business did take it out of one most tremendously. I didn't believe, Nell, that I had such an amount of work in me."

*He kissed her forehead.*

"You have been so gloomy lately, Will. Was that fatigue?"

"Ambition on the brain, Nell," he replied, lightly—as lightly as of old—success had not destroyed the old gayety of heart. "I've consulted a learned physician, Dr. Sydenham Celsus Galen, Wimpole street. He says that an engagement with the right girl—he is extremely particular on that point, so that I do hope, Nell, we have made no mistake—is a sovereign remedy for all mopey, glum, dumpsy, moody, broody, gloomy, sulky, ill conditioned vapors. It is, he confessed, the only medicine in his pharmacopœia. All his clients have to follow that prescription. You will very soon find that those glum, dumpsy moods have all quite vanished. You will charm them away. Oh! I live again—I breathe—I think—I don't work so infernally hard—I am once more human—because I love and because"— The girl's head rested upon his arm, and he kissed her forehead.

THE END.

**Two Links In a Chain.**

An English writer, the author of "A Winter Jaunt In Norway," in describing a visit to Bjornstjerne Bjornson, mentions two incidents which are worth putting together for the encouragement especially of those who have to do with the training of young minds. They are excellent illustrations of the truth that a child or a man may appear to be dull of intellect when in fact he needs only the right touch to make him a thinker.

Bjornson, it appears, was not supposed when a boy to have any remarkable talent, nor was he particularly studious. At 15 years of age, however, a sudden change came over him. Some one persuaded him to read Wergeland's poem, "The English Pilot." The boy was fascinated. A new world was open to him. He longed to become a poet himself, to move men by his writings, to make his mark in the world.

This is incident No. 1. The second has to do with Bjornson's own influence upon a chance hearer.

The English lady who records it, while traveling far up in the country, stopped at a little farm and was amazed to find a well stored bookcase. She mentioned in particular works by Ibsen, Bjornson and Brandes.

"You are fond of reading, I see," she said to the farmer.

"Well, I wasn't formerly," he answered, "but you see I heard Herr Bjornson lecture on heredity down at Konigsberg, and I got a bit interested and bought two of his books, and I enjoyed them so much I've bought more, and now I read a good deal in the long winter evenings, and I like it."

So one thing leads to another. And so a tiny seed, dropped almost by chance, may result in a harvest.—Youth's Companion.

**What He Wanted Most.**

A lady who was shopping noticed a very small boy who was employed as "cash" in the store, and being interested in him began to ask him questions:

"Wouldn't you like to live with me and have everything my little boy has?" she inquired.

"What does your little boy have?" asked the child, fixing his large, serious eyes upon her face.

"Oh, he has books and tops and a pony," and she enumerated a lot of things.

"Has he any papa?" asked the child.

"Oh, yes, he has a dear, kind papa, who gives him all these things."

"Then I would like to be your little boy," said the child gravely, "for my papa is dead, and I would rather have him than any of the other things."

The lady who had been merely talking with the child for amusement had hard work to keep back her tears at this naive confession.—Detroit Free Press.

**Grace Darling's Monument.**

It is reported that the Grace Darling monument in Bamborough, England, is in a deplorable state. Vandals have broken off the railing surrounding the tomb and made use of it for chipping pieces from the recumbent figure of the maiden. The right arm has been destroyed in this manner, and half the blade of the oar, which lies beside the figure, has been broken off.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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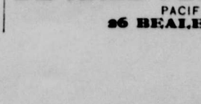

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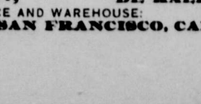

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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## BEAR AND CAT BATTLE

### ENCOUNTER IN THE JUNGLES OF COLORADO.

**Experience of a Young Lieutenant While Grubbing for Opals—His Musings Are Suddenly Ended by an Indian in His War Bonnet.**

**Contest of the Beasts.**

Wherever the sun could force his rays between the clefts of the mountain or through the heavy foliage of the forest which skirted the base of the hills he carried conviction to the mind of all who suffered from the heat that the dog days were at hand. Alternately cool in the delightful shade of the trees, with the murmur of the rushing mountain brook to lull one to drowsiness, and hot with the fierce heat as the sun cut his way through, the day was one of oppression mixed with just enough qualification to make the southern trend of the mountains of Colorado the ideal outing spot of the American continent. It would be pleasant under almost any condition, but for the little party encamped in the lower regions of the San Juan country there was little of pleasure. There was too much of duty and possible danger to render anyone oblivious of his business in the world and to aid him in the full enjoyment of the scene.

Away back in the years when the Ute was a troublesome quantity and old Colorow was threatening to exterminate every white man who entered the sacred confines of the reservation a small party of cavalry wearing the uniform and trappings of the regular army went into camp at the foot of the mountains and prepared to head off any outbreak from that direction. The squad—for it was little more—was the advance guard of a force sent out to check an incipient raid. It consisted

"INJUN KILL," SAID THE BRAVE.

of parts of two troops of bronzed warriors who had seen considerable service in the Apache country south of the grand canyon. The captain of one troop was in command and he had with him several officers of his own and the other troop. Horses and men were weary with a long ride during the heat of the day over the almost insurmountable passes of the mountains.

As the party approached the spot where the trail crossed the brook a young officer who had been sent forward to select a good place for the camp reported: "Good place here, sir. Plenty of forage and water for the cattle and shade for the men."

"All right, Hunter," was the reply, as Captain Morris swung his horse to the rear. "Halt! Dismount. Gentlemen, we will go into camp here. Hunter, establish the guard lines and see that no man leaves the camp. We are near the reservation and the fellow who strays is liable to get hurt. Pass the word, gentlemen."

**Camp Quickly Pitched.**

So saying, the captain dismounted, tossed his bridle rein to his orderly and, placing his back against a tree, lazily superintended the job of pitching camp from this coign of vantage. With the celerity of long years of discipline and service, the wilderness became a habitable abode for the detachment in an incredible short time. The corrals were roped off, the horses watered and placed under the charge of a couple of men to graze and the white wall tents of the officers and the walled Sibleys of the men placed in regular form. As is customary in that benighted region of fierce heat and sudden cold, the march came to an end in the early afternoon, while the sun even in the mountains was several hours high. Scouts were sent forward and everything done to prevent the unnoticed approach of white or red man. Supper was cooked and dispatched with the speed and appetite which is engendered in the Alps of America and the camp settled down to the routine of camp duty.

Among the officers was a young man recently joined, who had a taste for mineralogy and metallurgy. He smoked his pipe in quiet for a time and then, having no duty to bother him, strolled toward the guard quarters to chat with Hunter. He cast more than one approving glance at a huge precipice which overhung the gorge where the camp was pitched. Like a mighty cathedral those rocks rose from the green bushes which studded the landscape at their base. Piled up in the confusion of nature they broke into terraces, with here and there a break which let in the light of the setting sun as if some infinite architect had carved windows. Away near the summit the rocks broke and separated into a number of peaks, which seemed like innumerable spires, while at the very apex was a white, smooth peak, on the surface of which seemingly was placed a dark cross. Surrounded as it was with the other magnificent mountains, with the angry brook rushing between and over the trail, the picture was one of grandeur and beauty not to be found surpassed by any land under the heaven's canopy.

**Discovers an Opal.**

Young Howard walks slowly and musingly toward where Hunter was busily completing his details for the night. He nodded at times and the men respectfully watched the "dreamer," as he was called when he was not in hearing distance. Suddenly he stopped and kicked at a rock at his feet. He turned it over with his boot a couple of times and then stooped to examine it more closely. Then he picked it up and finished his walk without haste or apparent emotion.

"Well, Howard, what did you find? a moonstone?" called Hunter, chaffingly.

"Not exactly," drawled Howard. "It's better than that, unless you have the superstition of your Irish ancestry. It's a fine opal. I imagine a man could pick up some good specimens of turquoise around here if he gave his mind to it. I am half inclined to go out to that cliff and see what I can dig out of it," and he gazed thoughtfully in the direction indicated.

"Stand fast, my boy. You heard the old man say that no one was to pass the lines. It's dangerous, and you take my advice and stay inside."

"This is before the hours of challenge, isn't it?" said Howard.

"We have no such think in the enemies' country," was the blunt reply. "I think it would be well not to go. I don't lay any orders on you, but if you go I would let the old man know whither and would take a rifle."

"Of course. Join me? But then you have that beastly guard duty. Well, so long." So saying, Mr. Howard turned back and sought the commander's tent and preferred his request to go to the cliff to explore for stones. While the two officers were talking of the matter they were joined by Hunter, who made his report and was about to return to quarters, when the captain called after him.

"See any signs of Indians?"

"No, sir, I fancy they are not in our immediate vicinity, but the scouts are well to the front, and if they see anything they are ordered to report at once."

"Right. Well, Mr. Howard, I will not object, but keep this side of the scout lines and don't get out of sight of the camp. If you need anything fire your rifle and we will come to you."

The young man turned and rapidly strode to his tent near by, took down his rifle and swung it over his back, and, then, seizing a small geologist's kit, started out to see what he could find. He was soon deep in the underbrush, which lined the trail and extended some distance on the face of the cliff. He plunged into it and made directly for the cliff, intending to ascend it if possible and take in some of

HE CROUCHED CLOSE TO THE CLIFF.

the views from higher altitudes. He had to struggle to get through and changed his course more than once before he struck a spot which promised well for the ascent. He stopped for a moment and wiped the sweat from his forehead before commencing what promised to be a hard climb.

He scanned the flat surface of that cliff for some time before he discovered any foothold. But finally he saw what seemed to be a winding stair cut in the rocks and crossing the cliff from east to west. He commenced the ascent and made very satisfactory progress until he reached a shelf on the rocks nearly fifty feet from the base of the cliff. He rested a moment and looked about for some means of continuing the ascent, but without avail. He sat down on the shelf and ruminated for a time. Just as he was about to descend he observed a fine stone peeping out of its bed in the rock. He instantly got out hammer and chisel and began to dig that stone out. He worked hard and had the jewel loose when he noticed small pieces of stone and quantities of dust were descending on his head.

He was not much of a woodman, but he knew that some cause must have produced that dusty rain. He paused in his work and cast an upward glance of mingled apprehension and reproach and was astonished to see the tawny hide and glittering eyes of a huge catamount crouched above him on another shelf not more than twenty-five feet from where he sat. He was no coward, yet he had never held a private interview with a catamount and experienced no desire to come to close quarters. It was evident the cat was preparing to leap and Howard did some hard thinking. Finally he crouched close to the cliff and signaled the cat to come. The cat did so.

With a snarl and showing of its fearful teeth that cat launched itself downward like a yellow cloud. It missed the shelf because it was too narrow to afford much of a chance in such a leap, but its claws clutched the edge and the animal was in the act of making a desperate and probably successful effort to scramble up to where the young lieutenant was flattened against the cliff. Howard redeemed himself in this juncture by giving the cat a swift kick in the whiskers. This dislodged the angry beast, and, with a howl of rage, it partly twisted itself about and sprang wildly out into space. It cleared the intervening rocks and fell like a wet blanket on the roof of a huge cinnamon bear, which had been sleeping the hot hours away in a clump of bushes at the base of the cliff.

Then the fun commenced. That cinnamon let go his right and that cat was sent sprawling twenty feet. The cat was a fighter and resented the insult by declaring war on the spot. He not only declared, but he prepared to mix with the bear. He sprang at bruin's throat, but the bear ducked skillfully and clawed a handful of wool from the cat's back. The cat made another rush and succeeded this time in fastening his fangs in the bear's shoulders. The bear immediately took a chancery hold and began his famous representation of now to squeeze a fellow to death.

The cat was game, nearly as large as the bear and full of fight, and with a desperate effort he tore himself loose and also made several ragged holes in the bear's fur and hide with the claws with which his hind feet were endowed. Again they came together and Howard, who had been standing in a trance watching the fierce combat, regained his senses long enough to take aim at the battling brutes with his good rifle. He stepped near the edge of the cliff and was about to turn loose with his gun when the sharp report of a rifle above him caused him to lose his balance and he tumbled headlong to join bear and cat.

**"Injun" on the Scene.**

For a time he thought he had been shot, but as he felt none the worse after the tumble, having dropped into some heavily foliaged bushes, he jumped to his feet and opened fire on the fighters. As he did so the cat sprang into the air and fell with widely sprawling legs at quite a distance, and then lay still after clawing up all the bushes near it, while the bear spun around and around as if chasing its own tail. Howard knelt and sent in another shot, as there was an echo from up the cliff. This time the bear slowly straightened and with several bullets in his body yielded up the ghost. Howard started to examine the quarries when he was astounded to see an Indian in a mongrel costume of cavalry trousers, leather shirt and war bonnet of eagle feathers rapidly rush down the cliff and claim everything in sight.

"Injun kill," said the brave, with a sweep of his arm.

"Injun did nothing of the sort," was the retort as Howard pushed a lot of cartridges into the magazine of his rifle. "Soldier kill and soldier will just boss the job, if it's all the same to you, my buck."

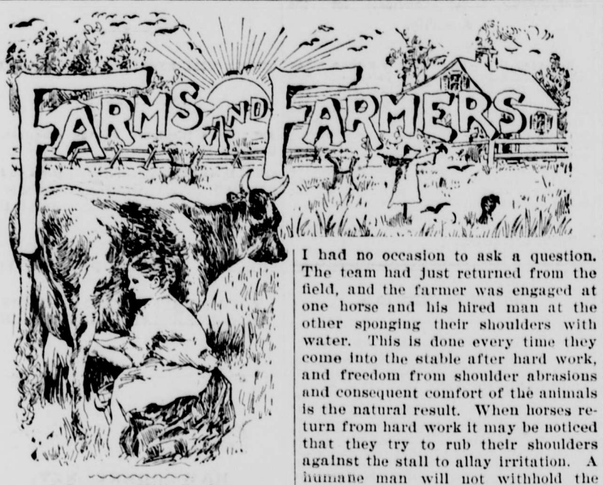
The "injun" showed a desire to mix war medicine, and it is doubtful what the result would have been but for the timely arrival of Captain Morris and a squad of troopers on the run. The captain took in the situation at a glance and ordered the Indian arrested for shooting off of the reservation, loaded the bear and cat on the men and lead the way back to camp. He also called in the scouts and gave them a good rawhiding. As a conclusion to his monologue he remarked: "If it had not been for the recklessness of this young fellow I would not have known that there was a Ute in Colorado, excepting by consulting the war maps and geography. Get away with you and see if you can redeem yourselves. Gentlemen, hereafter orders not to leave camp apply to officers as well as men."

**Good Advice, Though.**

At a certain high school it is the custom (says the Chicago Tribune) to discuss briefly the morning's news before taking up the regular work of the day. One morning, not long ago, paper in hand, the teacher ascended to her desk. Before her were the bright young faces of those intrusted to her care. She spread the paper upon the desk, and glanced over the first page. "First of all," she said, "I see this heading: 'Pool-Room Raided.'" She raised her head, and a note of deep feeling came into her voice. "Boys," she continued, "never touch a cue." There was not a dry eye in the house.

It costs more to keep a bicycle in repair than it does to keep an old girl looking young.

Many men make money in the good old-fashioned way, and then lose it in experimenting.




**A Summer Milk Cooler.**

For cooling milk, the plan illustrated below has been in successful use. The essential are a well of good size and cool water. Three cans are all that are needed in my creamery, each one holding a milking, which allows thirty-six hours for each setting. The cans should have covers to keep out dirt and insects, but not be air-tight, and can be made to hold a larger quantity where more cows are kept, but should be about three times the height of the diameter, with the space between the curb floor and the case roller to allow the can to pass freely through. One point to be kept in mind is to see that the cans are not set too deep in rainy weather, as the water may rise and overturn the milk. Snaps are used on the ends of the rope to attach the can, as seen in Fig. 1. The cover of the case is so made that when closed it slants back to shed rain. The front piece, Fig. 2, is detachable and sets in so that when closed it can be locked with a padlock. All who have seen it think highly of it, as it is a creamery without the use of ice, which is expensive to have and a great deal of work to use. Setting of milk in wells is so common that this device ought to be generally used by dairymen with from one to four cows.—M. J. Mallett in Farm and Home.

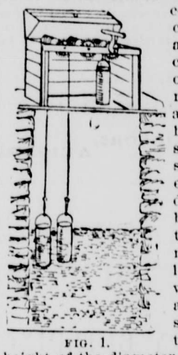


FIG. 1.

FIG 2.

**Skilled Labor vs. Muscle on the Farm.**

The scarcity of good hands for the farm in many parts of the country has been the subject of much comment, but no way has been devised to supply the demand at a fair rate of wages, despite the fact that the cities and towns are filled with able-bodied men who are anxious for some means of earning a livelihood.

The truth is that these men, willing as many of them undoubtedly are, do not make good farm hands. Three or four decades ago, when muscle was one of the great requirements for farm work, any man with a broad back and brawny arms could be utilized on the farm to good advantage, but now it takes more skilled labor to run a farm, and men who have not learned the trade are next to useless. We want more farmers these days and fewer roustabouts.

We never see the groups, the hundreds of idling men and boys on the street corners, without thinking, "Oh, the pity of it!" The most of them are bright enough and quick enough to learn, and would make good farm laborers if they could once be caught and retained and wooed away from the city savagery and shiftlessness.

We need a school of agriculture—a practical institution for just such fellows as these—boys that would not want to be professors and editors, lecturers and the like, but who would be willing to apply the knowledge acquired in gaining a livelihood for themselves on the farm.—Colman's Rural World.

**Storing Apples in Boxes.**

Square boxes with open tops and separated by cleats nailed across the corners so as to allow air to circulate over them are better than barrels to store apples in. We saw some recently in the fruit cellar of a horticultural friend, says the Cultivator. The apples are put into these boxes in the orchard, loaded into wagons, and are drawn to the cellar, where they are piled one above the other, nearly to the ceiling. The boxes are made to hold a full bushel each, and can be easily handled without disturbing the fruit. There is great injury to fruit even from the most careful handling. When the bloom is off, it can never be exactly what it was before.

The square boxes take less room than the same quantity of apples would in barrels, and are much better than if put in bins, where the natural heating of the apples piled one upon the other induces rot, which once started quickly spreads. The boxes are made of solid boards, and are, therefore, heavier as well as more costly than the boxes used in harvesting potatoes.

**Shoulder Galls.**

At this season of the year, when the farmers' horses are at hard work, their shoulders are very liable to gall. A man who works his team notoriously hard in the spring never galls them. Calling at his stable to learn the reason I had no occasion to ask a question. The team had just returned from the field, and the farmer was engaged at one horse and his hired man at the other sponging their shoulders with water. This is done every time they come into the stable after hard work, and freedom from shoulder abrasions and consequent comfort of the animals is the natural result. When horses return from hard work it may be noticed that they try to rub their shoulders against the stall to allay irritation. A humane man will not withhold the soothing influence of the application of a little water.—Farm and Fireside.

**The Dairy.**

The cow, to make good milk, needs good blood.

Good feeding is the foundation of all profitable dairying.

A stunted calf means an inferior cow or steer.

It is less trouble to wean the calf at the start and feed it than to allow it to suck and wean it at the end.

Generally the more docile the calf the better milker will be the cow.

The dairy farm should grow continually richer, and it will do so very readily if proper management is given.

In making butter for the best market it is essential to secure uniformity in color, in texture, in salting and in packing, leaving no salt in the butter.

If the cow is not free from disease care of the utensils will not prevent the germs of disease from entering through the milk.

It is by no means a question of thoroughbreds, as all fairly good cows will make good cream, from which good butter can be made, when the care and conditions are right.

An overfed cow will not digest all of her food and in this way her milk and the butter made from it will be injured. To secure the best results good digestion and assimilation are very essential.

The cow inherits the habit of producing well at the pail or she inherits the habit of producing fat on her ribs and back. In the dairy the former is what is wanted.

**The Apiary.**

Bees, small fruit and poultry make a good combination.

Golden rod gives a rich, thick honey of a golden color.

The queen bee is the only perfectly developed female in the hive.

A young queen is more liable to produce a working progeny, and an old one drones.

It is best to construct the size of the hive to suit the size of the colony. This can be done by the use of division boards.

An examination of the hive should be made and all unnecessary brood comb be removed, as an oversupply of worthless drones is very objectionable.

**Nut Culture.**

Nut culture promises to be a recognized industry in this country within a few years. Many groves of chestnuts have been started, and along the Pacific coast, filbert culture is being considered. In the last three months of 1895, France alone sent us $295,890.85 worth of nuts, of which $84,529.70 went for walnuts. Spain sent $47,439.28 worth of nuts, mostly filberts and almonds. Italy sent $93,017.79 worth—about $5,000 worth of almonds and the rest nearly equally divided between filberts and chestnuts. These figures cover only one-quarter of the year, and it is evident that there is an opening here for the American nut grower to add to his revenue.

**Odds and Ends.**

If it is not convenient to fill flannel bags for the sick room with sand, bran will answer the purpose very well and will retain the heat a long time.

Wormwood boiled in vinegar and applied as hot as can be borne on a sprain or bruise, is an invaluable remedy. The affected member should afterward be rolled in flannel to retain the heat.

Before commencing to seed raisins, after the stems are removed, cover the fruit with very hot water and let it stand a few moments. Drain the water off and the seeds may then be removed quite easily.

Grapes are excellent for leanness, therefore may be indulged in freely, and in the winter small doses of cod liver oil, commencing with a teaspoonful immediately after a meal, will often assist materially in producing flesh.

When unfortunate enough to spill hot grease upon the top of a clean, white kitchen table, quickly pour cold water upon it and that will cool it at once. This prevents the wood from absorbing the grease, which then can be easily removed.

To remove an odor from a barrel, half fill it with cold water. Heat half a dozen stones the size of the palm of the hand until they are red hot and throw them into the water, and let the water remain in the barrel until cold; then rinse the barrel with clean, cold water.

Throughout all the warmer months one eats more sour vegetables and more fruit. As these are bad for the teeth, while generally excellent for the stomach, extra care should be taken in much brushing, and care that the lime of the teeth is not eaten into by the acid. After every meal is not too often to brush the teeth, and it should be conscientiously done while this sort of food is on the table.

## TURNED TO STONE IN A DAY.

**A Curious Tale of Sudden Death and Transformation.**

A story that reads like a chapter from "The Arabian Nights," but which is so well authenticated as to admit of no doubt as to its credibility, comes from Cleo Springs, Ok.

Cleo Springs is one of the most beautiful spots in the Oklahoma country, and the spas from which it takes its name are possessed of peculiar medicinal properties. Last Sunday Miss Frances Perkins, formerly of St. John's, in Stafford County, Kan., with a party of friends, was out walking in one of the picturesque groves near the little village, and the attention of the group was attracted by some egg-shaped rocks which they found along the path. They were about the size and shape of a loaf of rye bread, but hollow in the center. One of the party broke one of these peculiar rocks and found that the cavity contained about a pint of clear water, while the interior of the rock was lined with beautiful crystals. The water in the first rock broken was spilled. The idea that the water might be endowed with some virtue took possession of Miss Perkins and she announced her intention of drinking the liquid. She held another of the egg-shaped rocks over a bowl and broke it, thus saving all the water. This she poured into a glass and laughingly said: "Here is the water that came not from heaven or from earth," and quaffed it. Fifteen minutes later she was dead. The draught she toasted had been her death potion.

The sequel is the strangest part of the story. The body was taken to her home by her sorrowing young friends and in due time the burial garments were made ready. Her sister went into the death chamber to dress her and as she did so her finger ring came in contact with the body, causing a sound as if it touched marble. It was even so. The body of Miss Perkins had turned to stone. When this was discovered it was decided to bury the body near the house, where it would be safer from grave robbers.

Miss Perkins was one of the brightest young women in the settlement and she was very popular. Her untimely death has caused great sorrow. Judge Edward Merchant, of Stafford County, who is visiting relatives in this city, is authority for the strange story.

**Old Gold Workings, Matabeleland.**

Matabeleland is studded with old workings, and from the tests that have been applied the ancients would appear to have been marvelously good prospectors. An immense quantity of gold must have been extracted from the country. In their seeking for the precious metal the Arabians did no more than dig deep trenches, and it is exceptional to find they sunk anywhere to more than thirty or forty feet, though in some cases this depth was exceeded. The one, consisting of quartz reef, was rudely treated by roasting. They worked by slave labor, which is proverbially dear, and they must have found enough to recompense them for the upkeep of their mining camps; while of driving from shafts with the necessary ventilation they seem to have had no notion, nor were they able to cope with the general mining difficulty of flooding. Where their primitive practice succeeded so well, as the facts of widespread and careful workings bear witness, it is unlikely that with modern appliances and facilities their successors in title will altogether fail. Of all the reefs that have been found, some are sure to be payable in the end. Whether this or that venture will ultimately succeed it is early days to prophesy, but some, judged by the assays and trial tests, start with an excellent prospect.—Fortnightly Review.

**Fought with Fresh Eggs.**

Mrs. Riley, who keeps a boarding house at 419 Geary street, and Margaret St. Clair, one of her lodgers, engaged yesterday in a novel fight. It is asserted that Miss St. Clair purchased a bag of fresh eggs and requested Mrs. Riley to allow her to cook some of them on her stove. Mrs. Riley objected. Then, it is stated, Miss St. Clair got into motion. One after another of the choice eggs were thrown at the landlady's head. The young woman was a good shot, and by the time the twelfth egg had been smashed among the frizzes of Mrs. Riley's front-piece that lady was in a deplorable condition. She was mad, too—very mad—and she doubled up her fists and struck her lodger a blow in the eye. Miss St. Clair is something of a pugilist herself. She sent in a right swing, and a cry of pain from Mrs. Riley announced that it had landed. Then there was some close in-fighting. For a time things were pretty lively. The two women were finally separated by some of the lodgers. Later Mrs. Riley had Miss St. Clair arrested on the charge of battering her with eggs.—Los Angeles Herald.

**Guarding Royalty's Gold Plate.**

About 10,000 pieces of gold plate came up to town from Windsor for the State concert. It was brought by special train under a guard of soldiers, and was hedged round at every step with as elaborate a system of receipts as the heirloom jewels of the empress of Austria. There is about $10,000,000 worth of plate in the care of the gold pantry department.—London Leader.

**A Great Hit.**

"How is that song getting along?" asked the publisher's friend. "Splendidly," was the enthusiastic reply. "It's going to be one of the hits of the day. Every musician who has heard it says that it's vile."—Washington Star.

**A Winner.**

"I am told that Phillips keeps a fast horse."

"It is just the other way. The horse keeps him."—Detroit Free Press.

Times are good or ill, as your business is attended to.

Man wants but little here below,
As someone said before,
But when he gets it, don't you know,
He wants a little more.
—Truth.

He—I fear the worst. She—What's happened, George? "Your father has paid back that $10 he borrowed."—Life.

Muggins—Is your son in business? Buggins—He's a contractor. Muggins—What line? Buggins—Debts.—Philadelphia Record.

Homekeep—Ever drink any of these substitutes for coffee? Dayboard—I haven't drank anything else for seven years.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hedges—Sappy is continually falling off his wheel. Rose—What can you expect from a fellow who isn't well-balanced.—Philadelphia North American.

"Summer is a tough season on us parents." "Why so?" "Our daughters who have been graduated try to make us talk grammatically."—Chicago Record.

"Fame," said Uncle Eben, "am jes' like swingin' in er hammick. Hit am mighty good fun ef somebody doan' cut de string an' drap yer."—Washington Star.

"Does your family sympathize with you when you have insomnia?" "Yes. When I can't sleep I sit up all night and practice on my accordion."—Chicago Record.

Though you may not take vacation
On your very slender pay,
There is rest and recreation
In the bores that go away.
—Chicago Record.

Willie—Grandpa, tell me a story. Grandpa—Once upon a time, before people thought of marrying for money—— Willie—Oh, I don't mean a fairy story.—Norristown Herald.

"Ellen," said old Borderkeep, "here comes them York folks. Give the children a little more snuff an' get 'em ter sneezin'. We've got ter make 'em think it's cool here somehow."—Judge.

One bitter drop spoils rapture's cup;
When ice sells by the splinter
We cannot can the hot waves up
To use them in the winter.
—Chicago Record.

"I suppose you're fond of Shakspeare," said one legitimate actor to another. "Of course I am." "Then why in the name of humanity do you insist on acting his plays?"—Washington Star.

Wickwire—Have you noticed that Mudge has quit cigars and taken up a pipe? Yabsley—Yes; I wonder what is the cause—has he been playing the races or getting engaged?—Indianapolis Journal.

Just like our hopes,
Which oft vanish in vapor,
Are the candidate's promises;
Strong—on paper.
—Philadelphia North American.

Salvation Army Apostle—If you swear at those horses, my good man, you'll never go to heaven. Teamster (humbly)—I knows it, mum; but if I don't I'll never get to Tonawanda.—Buffalo Times.

Mechanic—"I have just been married and would like a raise in my wages." Employer—"I am sorry, but the company is only responsible for accidents that happen to the men while in the factory."—Brooklyn Life.

Wiggles—"There's one good thing about Hicks. He is always willing to admit it when he is in the wrong." Waggles—"I don't think it is a good thing. It doesn't seem to trouble him a bit."—Somerville Journal.

I summered on the Jersey coast,
And I am puzzled still,
As twixt the skeeters and hotels,
Which has the longest bill.
—Louisville Truth.

"It seems to me, Mr. Stillson, that your new house is lacking in a judicious use of fretwork." "Well, my wife will fill that deficiency just as soon as she gets her eye on those measly closets."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He—"I am going to pay you the highest compliment a man can pay a woman." She—"This is so sudden." He—"I know it, but I came away without my pocketbook—can you lend me a dollar until to-morrow?"—New York World.

"And how is your papa, Eddie?" "Papa is feeling ever so much better to-day." "I suppose it's the change in the weather?" "No, ma'am, 'taint the weather. Mamma has decided to start for the seaside to-morrow."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"No," said Dismal Dawson, in answer to his benefactor's question, "hard times is not the best for our business. Nor yet good times. The times that suits me best is about medium—when the work ain't too plenty, nor money too scarce.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

A little 4-year-old occupied an upper berth in the sleeping-car. Awakening once in the middle of the night his mother asked him if he knew where he was. "Course I do," he replied. "I'm in the top drawer."—Youth's Companion.

"I often wonder just what she thinks of me," said the young married man. "It is easy to find out," said the elderly married man. "Just sit down on her hat and she will tell you what she thinks of you in less than a minute."—Indianapolis Journal.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.....1896


## THE "FIFTY-CENT DOLLAR" AND THE REASON THEREFOR.

With silver at sixty-seven cents an ounce the difference between the value of 371¼ grains of silver as bullion and the same weight of silver coined into a dollar is 48.2 cents. In other words, the silver in our standard dollar is worth as bullion but 51 8 cents—a fraction less than fifty-two cents. Here, then, is a difference in the value of the silver dollar and the same weight of silver bullion of forty-eight cents, a difference that arises out of the fiat of law. That this enhancement of the value of the silver dollar over silver bullion is conferred in some way by the government is questioned by none, but there is a surprisingly wide variance of opinion as to just what this fiat is.

The view that this fiat of law consists in an obligation of the government to redeem its silver dollars in gold on demand is widespread, and this belief, though resting upon absolutely no foundation of fact, is clung to tenaciously by many, by gold monometallists and bimetallists alike. As a matter of fact, the government is under no obligation to redeem its silver dollars in gold, and it has never been its practice to make any provision for such redemption.

So it is not through providing for the redemption of silver dollars in gold that the government makes good the difference between the bullion and coin value of the silver dollar. This difference is made good in a very different way. It is made good, not by treating the silver dollar as a mere token and representative of gold, but by treating it as money. Made available by law for the payment of debts, it shares, in spite of unwise discrimination, the burdens of money with gold, and it is because it is fitted to share these burdens that it is the equal of gold. As serviceable as gold to those in need of money with which to pay for purchases or to settle any ordinary debt the monetary demand falls on the silver dollar equally with gold, and it is the monetary demand that falls on the silver dollar but not on silver bullion that gives silver as coin a greater value than silver as bullion and makes good the difference between the bullion value and coin value of the silver dollar.

The silver dollar is available for use as money, while silver bullion is not. In brief, silver bullion, by the closing of our mints to free coinage, has been demonetized, but the silver dollar, save for the exception clause as to its legal tender quality that makes it possible for individuals to demonetize it by private contract, is monetized as of old. And being monetized it is sought after by those with debts to pay. As gold goes no farther in paying debts dollar for dollar than our silver dollar, those with debts to pay have no preference for gold over silver. Either gold or silver is equally serviceable to them and naturally in tendering payments for debts they will tender that money which they can most readily obtain.

If gold commands a premium, be it ever so slight, debtors will not tender gold in payment of their debts. If they have gold but no other money at hand they will not tender gold, but they will take it to some broker where they can sell it so as to put the premium into their own pockets instead of the pockets of their creditors. And on the other hand, if they have not money in hand of any kind but are dependent on the sale of property, as most debtors are, to realize the needed money, they will not receive gold from those to whom they sell their property but that money which can be had most readily, for even should it happen that the purchasers of their goods had gold in hand such purchasers would not use it in payment, but would sell it for other money that commanded no premium but that would go just as far in paying for their purchases, for by so doing they would make a profit of the premium.

For instance, suppose gold commanded a premium of one-half of one per cent., or, in other words, that one hundred silver dollars and a fifty-cent piece besides could be had in exchange for $100 in gold coin, it is clear that no one having this gold and aware of this premium would pay it away at its face value, but would, if obliged to part with it, take it around and sell it to the bullion broker offering the premium so as to pocket the fifty-cent piece that was offered as a premium for every $100 of gold. Thus the debtor with a debt to pay and knowing full well that one hundred silver dollars would go just as far as $100 in gold would make no effort to get gold to tender in payment, or if he had gold he would sell it for silver so as to make the fifty cents. The result, of course, would be that those having gold and payments to make would strive to dispose of their gold in exchange for silver. Consequently everyone who possesses gold but could not afford to hoard it and keep it in idleness would not pass it away at its face value, but would strive to sell it so as to make a profit of the premium, while no one would pay this premium who had not some especial use to which to put gold and for which use silver would not serve.

So just so long as gold commanded a premium there would be pressure to sell it and this would tend to wipe out the premium. Moreover while the premium remained, practically no monetary demand would fall on gold, for it is to the advantage of everyone with payments to make to pay in the cheapest dollar. Consequently the monetary demand for silver would be increased just as the monetary demand for gold fell off, and so the constant tendency of the silver dollar would be to rise and the gold to fall until the difference in the value of the two coins was bridged over and the premium on gold disappeared.

Thus we see that it is the law of self interest that impels debtors to pay in that dollar which is cheapest that holds the silver dollar at par with gold. In short, it is the fiat of law that monetizes the silver dollar which makes it the equal of gold.

If this law was extended to silver bullion by opening our mints to the free coinage of silver, then silver bullion would become available as money and the monetary demand would fall upon silver bullion as it now falls upon gold bullion. Consequently silver bullion would become the equal of silver coin, for the law of self interest thst impels the use of the cheaper money of full debt paying power to the exclusion of the dearer would force silver bullion to rise to a par with silver coin and force silver coin and bullion to a par with gold. Until this parity was restored gold would remain out of circulation and the monetary demand would fall on silver with double force. Consequently silver would rise and gold fall and thus the parity between the two metals restored and maintained just as the parity between our silver dollar and gold is now maintained,—in other words by the monetary demand falling on the cheapest dollar.

Our silver dollar is a "fifty-cent dollar" only in the sense that its bullion value is but little more than half of its face value. As bullion it is indeed worth but 52 cents, but as a coin it is the equal of gold. On a silver dollar falls a monetary demand that cannot be felt by silver bullion so long as our mints are closed to the free coinage of silver, and consequently the silver dollar has a greater value than the silver bullion of which it is composed. Not that the silver dollar is in any way redeemable in gold; but simply because the demand for the silver dollar is much greater than the demand for silver bullion. If the mints were open to the free coinage of silver, this could not be; for then the monetary demand would spread over silver equally with silver coin. The result would be that silver coined and silver uncoined would have one and the same value.

So, under free coinage, we would coin no "fifty-cent dollar;" we would coin no dollar that would be worth more as coin than as bullion; for the 371½ grains of pure silver of which the silver dollar is made would everywhere have the value of the silver dollar, whether coined or not.

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Several of the lakes in Lassen county, notably Eagle and Honey lakes, have gradually increased in depth and size until much country on their banks has been overflowed. The road which formerly passed around the shores of Eagle lake is now covered with water to a depth of twelve feet, and the new road which was built in its stead will soon also be covered, should the present increase continue. At Honey lake the same condition exists, and several farms have been submerged. In Grasshopper valley the large ranch on which Ex-Surveyor General Shanklin and the Hornlein Bros. spent many thousands of dollars in erecting reservoirs for storage for irrigation purposes has, by this same freak of nature, become almost a swamp, some 10,000 acres of it being under water.

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The Dixon *Tribune* thus sets forth the difference between the "agriculturist" and the farmer: "A farmer gets up at crack of day, feeds his stock and eats his breakfast at sun up. After his frugal meal he hitches up his team to the plow and taking the hard handles in his horny hands he calls 'gee haw' to his team and plows the long and weary day. The agriculturalist gets up at 8 o'clock in the morning, after an easy breakfast, picks his teeth, pulls on his gloves, orders his horse and buggy and drives to town."

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Says the Ventura *Independent*: "The indications are that the Winter of 1896-97 will be an unusually wet one. The Summer storms in the mountains have been very severe. Rain has fallen and quite heavily over the whole Pacific Coast. The great wet Winters of 1862, 1867 and 1884 were preceded by heavy Summer storms in the mountains, and all the old-timers throughout the State are prophecying a hard and wet Winter. Our farmers would do well to take warning and prepare for an early and severe Winter."

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A filibustering steamer from the United States ran the Cuban blockade last week and landed 10,000 rifles, 460,000 cartridges, one dynamite cannon and 100 shots, 2000 pounds of dynamite, machetes and clothing and medicines.

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### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 705.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., August 26, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S Land Office at Independence, Cal., on October 5, 1896, viz: Charles Walter, for the S ½ of S W ¼ Sec. 22, N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 11 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jarius D. Mairs, Michael C. Muldoon, Joseph Seely and William T. Bunney, all of Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**To the People of Inyo County.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896; subject to the will of the people of Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR.

Independence, Sept. 7, 1896.

**Independent Silver Candidate for the Assembly.**

Believing that the present is a time when principles are and should be paramount, and above all else, I hereby offer myself as a candidate to the people of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, irrespective of party, for the office of Assemblyman for the 60th District, at the approaching election in November, pledging myself unequivocally, if elected, to forward and support in every way that I may have the opportunity so to do the cause of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the restriction of corporation and trust power, and the upholding of the rights and just benefits due the wage-earner.

Respectfully,
THOS. A. KEABLES.

Bodie, Aug. 24, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

### Notice for Publication.

H. E. NO. 893.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., September 10, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 3, 1896, viz: William M. Breeding for the E ½, N W ¼ and W ½ N E ¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Dean, Arthur S Pell, Edward B. Smith and Marion S. Harbour all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

EUNICE M. JOHNSON, Plaintiff, vs. L. A. ANGER, J. T. DUNCAN and J. G. SMITH, Defds. — Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, in the above entitled action wherein Eunice M. Johnson, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against L. A. Anger, J. T. Duncan and J. G. Smith, defendants, on the 9th day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 626. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The East half of the North-east quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. twenty-seven (27), Township No. twelve (12) South, Range thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing one hundred and twenty acres. Also the following described tract of land: Commencing at the North-east corner of the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26) in Township No. twelve (12) South, Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., running thence West eighty rods; thence South ten rods; thence East eighty rods; thence north 10 rods to the place of beginning and containing five acres, being the residence of the said L. A. Anger. Also the West half of the North-east quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26), Township No. twelve (12) South; Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing eighty acres; also, the east half of the south-west quarter; south-west quarter of south-west quarter of Section Twenty-six, and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, in Township Twelve, south of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 10th day of Nov., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

BEN. H. YANDELL, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Sept. 24, 1896.


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.



### MISCELLANEOUS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

☞ THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS☜

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

B. F. ANDERSON, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET MINER'S MARKET

—IN—

BREWERY BUILDING.

INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, PORK, SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

☞ LOWEST PRICES ☜

REID & ANDERSON.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO, CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS, FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—x—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ON WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added.

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.


### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—These is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. J. Reynolds | 6 | 29 | $ 6.00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 9 | 1700 | 340 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 100 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 13 00 |
| John McSweeney | 14 | 3 | 90 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |
| W. H. Mitchell | 46 | 50 | 15 00 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 24th |
| " | February 22d |
| " | March 28th |
| " | April 25th |
| " | May 23d |
| " | June 20th |
| " | July 18th |
| " | August 22d |
| " | September 19th |
| " | October 17th |
| " | November 14th |
| " | December 19th |

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN D. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.



### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practise in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


### TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Sehurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:00 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 295 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or a soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:22 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:56 a m | 6:45 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:30 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

### Sale of Privileges.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASS'N, Independence, Cal., Aug. 25, 1896.

Sealed bids for Pool, Bar, and Ball privileges of the 19th Annual Fair of the 18th District Agricultural Association, to be held at Independence, Cal., October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1896 will be received by the Secretary on or before Sept., 30th, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. F. WILLIS, Secretary.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCT. 2 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Bussell, Miss Mazie  Feld, Stah
Miller, R. S,  Williams, Frank

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

At Fort Independence, Sept. 30, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gill—a daughter.

A. W. Eibeshutz is away on a business trip to San Francisco.

The Pool and Bar Privileges have been awarded to J. C. Irwin for the coming Fair.

Mrs. J. J. Morton, of Keeler, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. N. Rose, of this place.

Cash premiums and Diplomas will be given for meritel displays in all departments of the Fair.

Every person should take an interest in making the display at the Pavilion as creditable as possible.

Judge Virden, after presiding over our Superior Court for the past two weeks, left for his home at Bridgeport, Mono county, Thursday morning.

If our gold miners set to work as many of them are doing now, on their own hook, by means of arrastras, even in many of the old silver districts they will find it easier to get out one ounce of gold than sixteen of silver.

Sheriff Given started below Thursday morning having in charge Vincent Estrada and Lee Duck, the Mexican and Chinaman found guilty of selling whisky to Indians, and sentenced to serve three and five years, respectively, in the State Prison at Folsom.

In another column will be found the announcement of John Anton, as a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the 4th District. Mr. Anton is an old resident of Lone Pine, and is well qualified to fill the office to which he aspires. Being an old resident, he well knows the wants of the people of the District, and if elected, will make a good, conscientious Supervisor.

There has been some inquiry about the nearest route from this valley to Randsburg, by wagon. Go to Darwin, thence to Panamint Junction; cross the Argus range through Shepherd's Canyon, strike the old Modock road on west side of Panamint valley and turn south. Get supply of water in the canyon, the road through which is steep but was little damaged by the season's storm.

The Return and the account of sales and the Annual Account of the Guardian of the person and estate of the Vagt minors came on regularly to be heard in the Superior Court on Thursday, the 24th day of September, 1896. Mr. H. Glade, the Guardian appeared, and after a full examination of all the matters, the Court confirmed the sales made under the order of the Court, and as the Annual Account was found entirely satisfactory and correct the same was settled and allowed as rendered.

Last evening a four-horse team attached to a hay wagon became frightened in some manner in front of Wood's store, on Edwards street, and started to run. They turned around the corner of Mairs' stable, throwing the driver, Wm. Dean, off, and he, hanging on to the reins, was dragged about fifty yards, the wagon being left wrecked in the alley way. The team continued in its mad career, running completely around the block, bringing up againgst Irwin's hitching post. Two of the horses continued to run down Market street, and turning at Davis' shoe shop ran afoul of a cart, overturning it, springing the axle and breaking it generally before they were caught.

### Attempt to Escape.

Vincent Estrada, alias Vaquerita, recently convicted of furnishing whisky to Indians and sentenced to serve three years in the State Prison, made an unsuccessful break for liberty Wednesday morning. Deputy Sheriff Willis allowed him to go out to empty a bucket of slop, accompanying him, however. As soon as he had emptied the bucket he made for the fence, getting over it, started to run, with the Deputy a close second. After running about fifty yards he was overhauled and taken back to jail, but not without a struggle, as the Deputy lost a good, serviceable front tooth in the encounter.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. W. H. VIRDEN, Presiding.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25, 1896.

Julia Roughney vs. L. D. Roughney—Decree of divorce ordered issued.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1896.

People vs. Vincent Estrada—The following jurors were sworn to try the case: C. M. Geiger, F. Strohmeyer, Daniel Hall, J. W. Calloway, E. W. Powers, E. A. Crocker, Barton McGee, J. L. Collins, C. A. Skinner, M. Anton, P. H. Willis and F. B. Merithew. After due trial of the cause the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury in the above-entitled cause, find the Defendant guilty as charged in the information."

People vs. Lee Duck—Entered plea of "not guilty."

MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1896.

People vs. Lee Duck—The following jurors were sworn to try the cause: Fritz Strohmeyer, Mike Anton.

In the matter of impaneling a Grand Jury—The followfng-named were selected: Frederick Conn, Robert Love, John Kispert, J. A. McKenzie, G. P. Bourland, Thomas Williams, C. L. Meyers, W. H. Wells, W. J. Lake, Robert W. Thomas, Finlay McIver, Reuben Van Dyke, Jas. Shaw, J. W. Riggs, Samuel J. Newlan, E. H. Edwards, H. P. Cartier, J. E. Shepherd and C. A. Walter. Robert Love appointed Foreman.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1896.

People vs. Lee Duck—The following jurors were sworn to try the cause: John Strehmeyer, Harry Cook, J. W. Calloway, C. A. Skinner, L. A. Anger, August Stecker, Wm. Muth-Rasmussen, W. F. Matlack, B. Aguirre and D. Holland. After a due trial of ths cause the jury rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury in the above-entitled cause, find the defendant guilty as charged in the information."

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1896.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. T. J. Richards for a writ of habeas corpus—Custody of minor child awarded to its parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Richards.

Louisa Neylon vs. M. H. Bush—Action for foreclosure. Decree granted; Ben. H. Yandell appointed Commissioner to sell.

People vs. Vincent Estrada—Prisoner sentenced to Folsom for three years.

People vs. Lee Duck—Prisoner sentenced to Folsom for five years.

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

#### Proceedings of Special Meeting.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1896, 10 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to law.

Present—Supervisors Freeman, Eldred and Stewart. Absent—Supervisors Shaw and Chairman Fitzgerald.

On motion of Stewart, seconded by Eldred, A. C. Freeman was chosen Chairman.

Ordered as follows, to-wit:

Ordered, That pursuant to assessment made by the State Board of Equalization on the Third day of August, 1896, assessment of the Carson & Colorado R. R. Company be entered upon the County Roll in accordance therewith as follows:

For the length of 74.25 miles of main track and for franchise, road bed and right of way at a valuation of $2137 14-100 per mile, making in the aggregate $158,683.

That the number of miles of railroad and the pro rata valuation thereof being in the several School Districts are as follows:

| | | | MILES. | AM'T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Station | School | Dist | 6¾ | $14,425.72 |
| Bishop | " | " | 2 | 4,274.30 |
| W'm Spr. | " | " | 4 | 8,548.60 |
| Valley | " | " | 6 | 12,822.38 |
| Big Pine | " | " | 7 | 14,960.02 |
| Fish Spr. | " | " | 7½ | 16,728.60 |
| Taboose | " | " | 7 | 14,960.02 |
| Liberty | " | " | 6 | 12,822.88 |
| Milton | " | " | 1½ | 3,205.72 |
| Indepnd'ce | " | " | 4½ | 9,617 06 |
| Union | " | " | 7 | 14,960.02 |
| Lone Pine | " | " | 15 | 32,057 18 |

Ordered, That Cottonwood Election Precinct, heretofore established and existing, be and the same is hereby ordered consolidated with and annexed to Poleta, to be hereafter known as Poleta Election Precinct; and, further ordered, that the Clerk cancel the names of all electors now registered on Cottonwood Precinct Register and enter the same in Poleta Election Precinct Register.

Claims of Supervisors for mileage and per diem were examined, approved by the District Attorney and warrants ordered drawn upon the Salary Fund as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. C. Freeman | $18.00 |
| J. R. Eldred | 14.40 |
| J. J. Stewart | 10.80 |

Whereupon Board adjourned.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

### Race Entries.

All the races have been filled for the coming Fair, which commences next Tuesday, Oct. 6. The following persons have made entries and their horses will be named the day preceding the race.

Trotting—2-yr-olds, ½ mile, 2 in 3. J. M. Horton, J. E. Dunlap and R. W. Scott.

Trotting—3 minute class—2 in 3. Ad. Smith, R. W. Scott and James McBride.

Running—¼ mile dash H. McCarroll, I. Mulholland, James Jones and M. C. Muldooon.

Trotting—Untried—mile heats, 2 in 3. Ad. Smith, R. W. Scott and Dave Johnson.

Running—½ mile and repeat. James Jones, H. McCarroll, I. Mulholland and J. M. Horton.

Trotting—2:44 class, 3 in 5. I. Mulholland, Ad. Smith and Dave Johnson.

Ladies wishing anything in the Millinery Line, please call at the old Inyo Independent building. Latest style hats cheap for cash.

MRS. A. R. BROWN.

### GRAND JURY REPORT.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1896, 3 o'clock p. m.

Present—Hon. W. H. Virden, Acting Judge, Sheriff and Clerk.

The Grand Jury for the year 1896 having returned into Court and announced that they were ready to report, roll of jurors were called, all present.

Whereupon the following report was handed in:

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL. September 30th, 1896.

To the Hon. W. H. Virden, Acting Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo Co., Cal.

The Grand Jury impaneled by you for the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 29th day of September, 1896, respectfully submit the following report:

We have examined into two (2) criminal cases presented before us, but have found no indictment.

We have examined the County buildings and find all in good order.

We would suggest that the Hon. Board of Supervisors have a large fire-proof window put in the south wall of the Recorder's vault, as a means of better light and ventilation, and we believe, additional security to the records contained in said vault. We also suggest that the window in the Treasurer's vault be repaired.

We have examined the books of the different County Officers, as far as our limited time would permit, and find them neat and correct.

We have carefully considered sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Act known as the new "County Government Bill," and from our observations and such information as we have been able to gather, believe that the requirements of said sections have been fully complied with by the various officers.

We have carefully examined the County Hospital and buildings pertaining thereto, and find them kept in a cleanly and orderly manner. At the present time there are five patients, who express themselves as well cared for and perfectly satisfied.

R. LOVE, Foreman.

Jury discharged.

### Southeastern Mining Interests.

The silver and lead mining interests of Cerro Gordo, Darwin and Modock are practically at a standstill; all ore teams have been hauled off, shipments suspended and business generally at a lower ebb than for many years past. Further out, however, in the gold districts, there is considerable stir, indicating much future activity all around those directions. Geo. Lewis has a working bond on the Wilson & Wibbelt property, near Mountain Springs Canyon, with W. R. Johnson in charge for the owners. At Thompson's Canyon, near Modock in the same (Argus) range, Fred Wallace and Geo. McAffrey are building arrastras, the success of which, in view of their well-developed gold mine, can hardly be doubted. At Snow Canyon considerable ore is being extracted. It is conceded that the trial run of the Argus G. M. Co's. new mill was quite satisfactory, and Manager Garlick is expected there to put in a cyanide plant. Paul Pfefferle is banging away at his Free Coinage (gold) mine. At the old Panamint Junction Frank Cathray is running an arrastra on good, free gold ore from a small mine called the Queen, located in a hill a little south and detached from the Coso range. Across Panamint Valley, in the Telescope mountains, the miners centering about Pleasant Canyon have organized a new mining district under the name of South Park, with Mr. King as Recorder. It comprises about the southern half of the old Panamint District, from which it is segregated. About twenty-five men are prospecting, including parties known as the George Montgomery and the Frank Cole outfits. The late run of the Golden West mill, on ore from the Anthony mines, is reported to have resulted in a clean-up of about $7,000. A small force now working the principal mine, the Mineral Ranch, has out from fifty to sixty tons of fine ore. King & Norris, the owners, are prosecuting work on their mine at Secret Spring—by a long ways one of the most extensive finds of free, from $5 to $50 gold ore ever made in this county. In Tuba Canyon, between Wild Rose and Narboe Canyons, Jack Curran and Tim Henneby are working on their late gold discovery—from all accounts an important one. On the east side of the range the Death Valley M. Co. are working three or four men, the manager having at present gone to Los Angeles. The Salt Lake company owning the Confidence mine and mill on the east side of Death Valley in the Amargosa mountains have not resumed operations, neither has it paid a dollar of numerous debts. The old Slate Range is being again prospected, with work going on at three places, mostly by parties from Goler and Randsburg.

### Democratic Assembly Nomination.

A regular meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee was held at Independence, on the 29th ult., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Assembly. The following named members were present: E. Robinson, Chairman, G. P. Bourland, J. A. McKenzie, W. H. Wells, W. L. Hunter and Irv. H. Mulholland, Secretary. On motion of W. L. Hunter, seconded by W. H. Wells, Leander Case of Bishop was unanimously nominated for the position, and G. P. Bourland was appointed a committee of one to confer with the Populists and endeavor to secure the endorsement of Mr. Case. It is almost certain that the Populists will not hesitate to do this, as the Democrats endorsed their nominee two years ago. The Democrats of Mono were notified by telegraph of the action taken here and there is no doubt but that Mr. Case will be made the unanimous candidate for the District.

### Railroad Rates for the District Fair.

The Carson & Colorado Railway Company announce the following special rates of fares and freights during the annual Eighteenth District Fair;

The ticket rates will be as follows: From Keeler, $1 50; Lone Pine, 75 cents; Bishop, $2 00; Benton, $3 50; Candelaria and Belleville, $6 00; Sodaville, $7; Hawthorne, $8. Tickets on sale at Keeler and Lone Pine on Saturday and Tuesday, October 3d and 5th, void after Monday, October 12th; and on sale at stations north of Independence on Monday, October 5th, void after Tuesday, October 13th.

On shipments for exhibition the company will put in force the rates and conditions quoted for the Fair held at Independence in 1892. Consignees or exhibitors must surrender to the company's agent the expense bill covering charges to the Fair accompanied with a certificate of the Secretary of the Association stating that the property has been on exhibition, and has not changed hands, when the agent will refund the charges for transportation to the Fair. Live stock shipped under company's contract which has paid charges to the Fair will be returned free to the original shipping point, but the first charges will not be returned. Sulkies, etc., will be billed free both way, and men in charge allowed one-half first-class fare each way.

### From Aberdeen

J. W. Callaway has been serving as a juror for the last week.

J. Belser, who has been at Aberdeen station, has returned to Independence.

Mr. Will Hines, who has been working at Big Pine for some time past, is at home for a short stay.

Mr. D. M. Rogers was on the sick list last Sunday, but we are glad to see he is able to be about again.

Many dogs are considered a sign of poverty. If this sign holds good, Aberdeen must be poor indeed, the population in dogs exceeds that of human beings. There ought to be a dog fair in connection with the agricultural fair. The baby town would certainly carry off the honors.

AURORA.

The letters addressed to the following persons remain uncalled for at Thebe postoffice: Mark Donald, T. Custer and Thomas B. Scovil.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### For Supervisor, Fourth District.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the Fourth District, Inyo County, California, at the election to be held Noven ber 3d, 1896, subject to the will of the people of said District.

JOHN ANTON.

Lone Pine, Sept. 30, 1896.

#### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. September 28, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 930, dated October 15, 1891, upon the W. ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1 96, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

#### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, of said corporation, held on the 4th day of August, 1896, an assessment (No. 3,) of twenty ($20) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately to the Secretary at his office on Edwards Street, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of September, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 24th day of October, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Dated, Aug. 4, 1896.


## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

# TENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

## Agricultural District No. 18.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF

## Alpine, Mono & Inyo.

TO BE HELD AT

# Independence.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 6th and Continuing Four Days.

BERTRAND RHINE - - - - - President.
GEORGE F. WILLIS - - - - - Secretary.
E. ROBINSON - - - - - - - Treasurer.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.

1. Indian Pony Race, one mile dash; $10 to first horse, $5 to second. Ten or more to enter; entrance fee, 50 cents. Horses owned by white men barred.
2. Two-year-old Trot, ½ mile; best 2 in 3. Purse, $75.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

3. Three-minute class, Trotting, best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $100.
4. Running, ¼ mile dash. Purse, $25.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

5. For horses that have not before started. Trotting; best 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $75.
6. Running; ½ mile dash and repeat. Purse, $75.
7. Free-for-all Trot, for horses that have no record better than 2:44; best 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse, $100.

☞ National Trotting Rules govern trotting races. California State Agricultural Association Rules govern running races. Entrance fees 10 per cent of purse. Entries close Sept. 20, 1896. Horses to be named the day preceding the race. Not less than 3 to enter and 2 to start. Any race not filled by Sept. 20th is subject to change by the Board.

## CALL AND EXAMINE

THE

## Fall and Winter Stock,

AT

## RHINE'S.

# GRAND FAIR BALL!

AT THE

# PAVILION,

## FRIDAY EVENING,

## OCT. 9, 1896.

☞ No pains or expense will be spared to make this the success of '96.

Tickets, - - - - - - $1.50

A CORDIAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
## Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

## Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

## Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf  O. I. MAIRS.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

**IF PESTERED DAY AND NIGHT**

With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and tranquilizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

Tiburzi, the notorious Sicilian bandit, enjoyed the distinction of having been sentenced to death thirty-seven times.

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

**Is this what ails you?**

Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhœa?

Then you have

**DYSPEPSIA**

in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

**Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets,**

by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."

ACKER MEDICINE CO., 15 & 18 Chambers St., N.Y.

**Attend Stiehl's** The best and most economical **BUSINESS COLLEGE** 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

**Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal.** Send for Circular and Specimens.

**AYRES' The Leading College.** Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., 325 Montgomery St., S. F. Send for Cat.

**WANTED**—SOLICITORS CITY OR COUNTRY, $3 to $5 per day; call or send 12c for sample and terms. Pacific Chemical and Manufacturing Company, **155 Seventh St.**, San Francisco, Cal.

**Liebold Harness Co., 110** McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

**EVERYTHING** you want, almost! at **Smith's Cash Store** 1048 Front St, San Francisco. "Home Circle" free

**Pacific Academy** Academy Sciences Bld'g, San Francisco, Commercial & English training. VIRGINIA PATCHETT and HELEN M. CURTIS.

**HARNESS AND SADDLERY BEST AND CHEAPEST.** C. L. Haskell, 541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAILEY, PORTER, BAILEY & CO., Miners and Assayers, Dealers in Mining Properties. Refer. Selby Smelting & L'd Co. 454 Montgomery St., S.F.

**Oakland Business College** OAKLAND, CAL. Send for the College Journal.

**HAY PRESSES** MAKE MONEY. PRESSING HAY, Write I. J. Truman & Co., San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.

**IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE** from Rats, Mice, Ants, Gophers, Squirrels, Roaches, Bedbugs, Moths, Etc., Etc., you can have them Exterminated by the California Exterminating Company, Room 55, 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal. Best of reference furnished. Terms Reasonable.

**SHAMPOO and CLEANSER** Cures MANGE, ITCH, DANDRUFF, SCURF and all Skin Affections. Finest Wash and Cleanser for Horses, Dogs and Cattle. **MARTIN MANUF'G CO.,** 628 Post St, San Francisco.

**CANCERS AND TUMORS.**

The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. Cancer of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experience. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given. **Dr. A. S. COOK and Mrs. Dr. COOK,** 634 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**MAILED FREE** to any address our **Special Price List** of **HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.**

This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send us your address. You will find both Goods and Prices right. WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**ROWELL'S FIRE OF LIFE!** An unfailing Cure for **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago and Acute Nervous Diseases.** For sale by all Druggists. $1 per Bottle. **BURNETT & CO., 327 MONTGOMERY ST.** SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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# THE DEACON'S DISAPPEARANCE

By WILLIAM LEIGHTON.

Many years ago, when I first came to Edinburgh and was attending the university, I became acquainted with the family of Mr. Duncan Macgillivray, who lived in Borthwick's Close. He occupied the dignified position in those days of a deacon, his craft being that of the hammermen, and therefore may be supposed to have been pretty well to do in the world, a fact of some importance to me, who was steeped in the blessings of a £10 bursary, supplemented by an occasional bag of meal and a junket of salt beef, not the very best kind of food for the muses, then worshiped by me. So it was that I had a great love for Mrs Macgillivray's tea table, and by consequence a respect for the mistress herself.

One afternoon, when I resorted to my old haunt, expecting to find the hearth gods all in good humor, as usual, I was surprised to meet Mrs. Macgillivray in the lobby, with a face whereofrom the accustomed smile was totally banished and its place occupied by pale fear.

"What has happened?" inquired I as I took her trembling hand.

"Oh, have you not heard?" replied she.

"Nothing," added I, with increased apprehension.

"I have neither seen nor heard o' the deacon since yesterday morning after breakfast," was the announcement.

"A mere case of absence," said I, with an effort at cheerfulness. "It is not a case of missing."

"Ye may gie it ony name ye please," said she, "but the like has never happened since the day o' our marriage, and ye know that the deacon was aye punctual, aye to a very minute."

I was forced to admit that that was true, yet I could see no great reason for fear, and proceeding with her to the parlor I took a seat alongside of her with a view to get some further information. I saw that as a friend of the family I had something to do, and my first effort was to procure all the information she could give me, preparatory to my undertaking a search for so important a personage as the deacon of the hammermen of Edinburgh.

There was, however, wonderfully little to be got. She could tell me of no reason for his absence. There was no journey he had intended to undertake. He had no habits of intemperance which might have laid him up in a tavern nor any loose inclinations that could have wiled him into any of the dens of the dissolute. Neither, so far as she could say, had he any money upon him to tempt the robber and the murderer. Then inquiries had already been made in almost every quarter where he was known to frequent, so that if I had started upon the instant I might have found it difficult to know in what direction to turn myself. Our conversation was getting exhausted, as every suggestion fell away, leaving only an addition to the prevailing gloom, when I started, more by chance than good guidance, the question whether the deacon had any enemies.

*I was surprised to meet Mrs. Macgillivray in the lobby.*

To this I got an answer which surprised me, for of all the men in the world the deacon might have been supposed to possess an immunity from the incursions of revenge.

"I had forgotten," said she as she seemed to revert to some idea which startled her. "Yes, there is one man I fear. Strange I never thought of it till ye put the question; yes, his own brother, o' the same blood, born of the same mother—Angus Macgillivray, flesher in the Fleshmarket Close. That man has been the very curse o' our family. He was a sweetheart o' mine before I got acquainted with the deacon, but I never liked him so that I could have married him, or rather I aye feared him for his passions, let alone his trade o' killing lambs. He never forgave our marriage, and I'm no sure if he didna hate me as much as he did his brother. He never came to see us, though the deacon often invited him, prayed him to let bygones be bygones, nor even after he married a wife o' his ain did he forget and forgive, just as if he felt dissatisfied that he had na got some revenge, and then, to make things waur, the deacon got rich as he got poor, a change that never could be forgiven. So things went on for years, nae reconciliation, but as their ways lay different and they seldom met there were few opportunities for quarrels. Now a' thae things come up upon me, and mair, for it is only six months syne that Angus, having met the deacon in a tavern, got into wrath and made threats which forced the deacon to swear a lawborrows against him."

These words, uttered in the peculiar tone of grief and fear, made an impression upon me which I tried to conceal, and it was aggravated by that involuntary action of the nerves which doctors call "working up," an effect consequent upon a process of reasoning where all the ideas are led by the feelings. I sat for some time without speaking, for I felt that it would have made matters worse to admit what I thought, and an effort to cheer does not do much good unless it is backed by some indisputable fact of a favorable kind. I did not even know what to suggest in aid of further inquiry, but I endeavored to ascertain whether any one had called at Angus' flesh booth, to know whether he was at home, and having got something like a negative from her I resolved within my own mind to find out what I could in this direction.

I accordingly left her with some words calculated to assure her, and bending my steps to the flesh market I met several friends of the well known deacon, all of whom had heard of his unaccountable disappearance without being able to suggest any mode of accounting for him. On arriving at the market I made at once for Angus Macgillivray's booth. He was not there, and a boy who served the customers answered to my inquiry that he had not seen his master since the morning of the previous day. I got from the boy the place of his master's residence, and though in the chance of finding him there I might have hesitated as to the propriety of a direct call, what I resolved was to see his wife in his (by me) supposed absence.

Angus, I found, lived at the corner of the turn which the Cowgate makes into the Grassmarket, and thither I bent my steps. Nor was it many minutes before I was in the presence of Mrs. Angus Macgillivray, but what was my wonderment to find this woman in very much the same condition as that in which I found the wife of the deacon. Her husband had left the house the previous day after breakfast without saying a word that he was to be otherwise engaged than at his stall, and as it was his invariable habit to tell her when he was to go to the country (which he often did) for cattle she could not account for his absence in any way.

So far there was a difference between the conditions of the sisters-in-law that Mrs. Angus Macgillivray did not entertain any apprehension that any violence had overtaken her husband, yet it was clear enough, even from the suspicious eye she cast upon me while making the inquiries, that she was not free from the fear of some untoward accident. She even questioned me as to my motive for calling, as if she thought I had something to tell and was afraid to tell it, and I had some difficulty in satisfying her that my object was not in any way connected with the circumstances of his disappearance. At all hazards, it was my especial care to avoid any reference to the deacon, and especially his absence, for as she doubtless knew that the enmity was all on one side—that of her husband—she might have drawn, with very different feelings, the same conclusion at which her sister-in-law had arrived.

Having left this woman also in a very unhappy condition, I stepped to the bailies' office and inquired there whether any search had been made by any of the officers or constables, but here again I was met by the remark that a two days' absence did not form even a ground for such a fear of any occurrence either disastrous or fatal as would authorize any search by the authorities of the city. I had my reason for a different conclusion, but I was necessarily restrained from telling my story by a fear of throwing suspicion upon a man vindictive enough to take revenge upon me.

On going toward Borthwick's Close, with the intention of again seeing the deaconess—for so these great dignitaries were sometimes called at that time when corporations were a species of dominions or powers—I met Andrew Girvan, her brother, a currier, who lived in Niddry's Wynd. A sensible man, not prone to fancies, he took a very different view.

"I have been everywhere I could think of," said he, "but I can find no trace."

"Everywhere but the house of his brother," said I, fixing my eyes on him.

"The house of his brother!" rejoined he. "What on earth would take me there, the place of all others he would avoid?"

"Very true, but what would you think were you to find that Angus is also missing, having left his house about the same time?" said I, with a view to sound him, and thereby test my own suspicions.

"Think!" replied he. "Why, was not I present at Glennie's tavern that night when the villain drew his knife against his own brother, and I hurried the deacon away, and was it not I who recommended the lawborrows? Think! Why, if I were to find it true that Angus Macgillivray was away, I would conclude at the instant that he had repaid the lawborrows by a secret stab."

"Yes, but there are difficulties," said I, with that straining for evidence of a conviction which is so natural to us. "Where could such a stab have been given in broad day, and it must have been in the forenoon, seeing the deacon did not come home to dinner? Then any secret den or out of the way place is scarcely to be thought of, insomuch as the deacon could not have been wiled there by one who he feared."

"Nothing in all that," replied he, "for we all know that the deacon's business led him down dark closes and out of the way places, where there are dens for all customers, dead or alive. And besides he was so simple and generous a man that if Angus had met him and proffered the open hand of reconciliation, he might have led him anywhere."

"Well," said I, getting more confident, "I may tell you, as his brother-in-law, that I have ascertained from Angus' wife herself that he, too, has been missing for the same time."

"Then by all that is good," cried he as his eye flashed from the suddenness of the impression upon the ear of these words, "the mystery is all but cleared up. The villain has murdered his own brother and run to the country."

Nor was I much astonished at this ejaculation, for the original suspicion had gradually been becoming a conviction with me, and my mind was almost eager to have any remaining doubts removed.

"But," said I, "what is to be done?"

"Go to the city authorities," replied he on the instant, "and get them to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Angus Macgillivray."

"I have been at the bailies' office," said I, "and found that the officers there do not consider the affair as sufficiently alarming to induce even an official search."

"Because," replied he, "they don't know the facts," adding satirically, "It is generally believed that those who are blind don't see."

"But even if they were put in possession of the facts, no warrant would be issued without a signed information, and would you take that responsibility?" was my question.

"No," replied he, "but you might, because you have made the proper inquiry and found Angus fled."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A dispatch from Panama, Colombia, says the steamer Barclay Golden is there, subject to orders from Antonio Ezeta. For some time past Ezeta has been in communication with President Barrios of Guatemala, who, it is also stated, has remitted him a large sum of money. The captain and crew insist, however, that the Golden has been purchased by a big New York firm. Barrios, it is believed, would aid Ezeta in an expedition.

# CUISINE SECRETS.

TRICKS OF THE COOKS AND THE MARKETMEN OF PARIS.

**Counterfeit Bubbles on Bouillon, Artificial Ham Bones, Stamped Cocks' Combs and Varnished Turkey Legs Are Some of the Parisian Deceptions.**

We often hear people who have paid 25 minute visits to Paris talk of the beauties of Parisian cuisine. Here are a few of them. Just as the Parisians, like the cockney coffeehouse keepers, have found out how to make coffee without coffee, so have also the Parisian restaurateurs found out how to make bouillon, or beef tea, without beef. At the gargotes, the lowest class of Paris restaurants, a species of very ingenious fraud has now been common for over half a century and maybe more. It consists in passing off warm water, colored and flavored with burned onions and caramel and into which some little grease bubbles have been injected, as soup. It is true that bones which have been twice stewed, first by the larger restaurants and secondly by the inferior class of traiteurs and cast away as done with, are stewed in this water for the third time, in order that it may be impregnated, if possible, with some particle of animal substance; but, as this operation fails to impart to it those little greasy bubbles which the French term "eyes," and for which the shrewd frequenters of these establishments invariably look in order to satisfy themselves that the broth they drink has been actually made from meat, a clever cook got over the difficulty by blowing a spoonful of fish oil, which, falling into the caldron or soup tureen, formed the eyes so dear to epicures.

Parisians of a certain class are inordinate eaters of ham—in fact, almost as many hams are eaten in Paris as could be furnished by all the pigs killed throughout the whole of France, even allowing for both shoulder and leg being cured in accordance with French practice. The demand used—and may be now—to be supplied in this wise. The dealers in cooked hams bought up the old ham bones at a couple of sous a piece and ingeniously inserted them into pieces of picked pork, which they trimmed into shape and coated with grated crusts. In this way many bones did duty hundreds of times over, lasting, in fact, for years. They would leave the dealers in the morning and frequently return to them the same night, to quit them again the following day. Nevertheless the supply could hardly keep pace with the demand. Only fancy the inconvenience of having to wait for your ham until your neighbor's servant took back the ham bone which the charcutier relied upon receiving yesterday! It was to obviate such a state of things that an ingenious individual conceived the idea of manufacturing ham bones wholesale, and ere long he drove a thriving trade at 10 sous a dozen, since which time the stock of hams has augmented and the delicacy has become less difficult of attainment. Much in the same way another ingenious individual, knowing the immense consumption of cocks' combs in Paris for ragouts, ecquilles of cocks' combs and vol-au-vents and seeing the high prices the said cocks' combs commanded owing to the limited supply, set to work to minister to the demand and duly established himself as a manufacturer of cocks' combs. So extensive was the trade done by him that he found it necessary to set up a small steam engine. He was a great enthusiast and was accustomed to pride himself upon the artificial cocks' combs which emanated from his atelier being greatly superior to the natural article.

This is the way our artist went to work. As the same method is largely worked at this day in London as well as in Paris—ay, and in New York and New Orleans—we purposely use the present tense for a time. He takes the palate of a bullock, cow, calf, sheep or goat—either will do, though he prefers the first. After having blanched it in boiling water he macerates it and detaches the flesh of the palatic vault without in the slightest degree deranging it and then places it under a stamping machine, which punches cut cocks' combs more perfect in shape than those produced by nature, yet sufficiently resembling them to deceive the connoisseurs. Still, there is a way of detecting the artificial production—the cocks' combs of clumsy nature have papillæ on both sides, whereas those of art have them only on one. Counterfeit cocks' combs are sold as low as 4 sous the dozen in Paris to poulterers, keepers of restaurants, pastry cooks, etc., and at 6 sous to cooks in private families.

Apropos of our subject, this man, in his intercourse with poulterers, got to learn that when they did not sell their turkeys off at once they were obliged to lower the price about one-fifth every subsequent day or submit to a loss, although the turkey might present the same appearance of freshness that it did when first killed. And yet no cook could be deceived, and this solely because the bird's legs, which were black and shiny on the day of its death, assumed a more and more grayish tone as time went on. This was quite sufficient for our man of genius. The shrewd manufacturer of cocks' combs hastened home and set to work to compound a varnish which should defy the attacks of time and render turkeys' legs ever fresh and youthful. In a couple of days he returned triumphant to the market and furnished the best proof of his success by deceiving the dealers themselves. Trials were next made upon the public, and turkeys with varnished legs were offered to the cunningest cooks, who, deceived by appearances, made their purchases without demanding the customary abatement, and the conservation of the brilliant luster of turkeys' legs became from that time forward a regular trade, which certainly says little for the honesty of the poulterers, less for the judgment of the cooks, and least of all for the assumed delicacy of taste of the Parisian gourmets.—London Globe.

**A Taking Title.**

"Your play is good enough," said the veteran manager after he had read it through, "but it needs a better title than 'Sticketh Closer Than a Brother.' With such a name as that it won't draw."

"How would 'The Mustard Plaster' do?" suggested the struggling artist anxiously.—London Tit-Bits.

**They Disagreed.**

Langley—Don't you think Jack treats things altogether too seriously?

Seaber—Not much! He took that $5 bill I was kind enough to loan him last month and has treated it as a joke ever since.—Detroit Free Press.

# "YANKEE DOODLE."

**The National Lyric Was Composed in 1755.**

The origin of "Yankee Doodle" is by no means so clear as American antiquaries desire. The statement that the air was composed by Dr. Thackburg in 1755, when the colonial troops united with the British regulars near Albany, preparatory to the attack on the French forts of Niagara and Frontenac, and that it was produced in derision of the old-fashioned equipments of the provincial soldiers as contrasted with the neat and orderly appointments of the regulars, was published some years ago in a musical magazine, printed in Boston. The account there given as to the origin of the song is this:

During the attacks upon the French outposts, in 1775, in America, says an exchange, Gov. Shirley and Gen. Johnson led the force directed against the enemy lying at Niagara and Frontenac. In the early part of June, while these troops were stationed on the banks of the Hudson, near Albany, the descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers" flocked in from the Eastern provinces. Never was seen such a motley regiment as took up its position on the left wing of the British army. The band played music as antiquated and outre as their uniforms; officers and privates had adopted regimentals, each man after his own fashion; one wore a flowing wig, while his neighbor rejoiced in hair cropped close to the head; this one had a coat with wonderful long skirts, his fellow marched without his upper garments; various as the colors of the rainbow were the clothes worn by the gallant band. It so happened that there was a certain Dr. Thackburg, musician and surgeon, and one evening after mess he produced a tune, which he earnestly commended, as a well-known piece of military music, to the officers of the militia. The joke succeeded and "Yankee Doodle" was hailed by acclamation "their own march." This account is somewhere apocryphal, as there is no song; the tune in the United States is a march. There are no words to it of a national character. The only words ever affixed to the air in this country is the following doggerel:

Yankee Doodle came to town
Upon a little pony;
He stuck a feather in his hat
And called it Macaroni.

It has been asserted by English writers that the air and words of these lines are as old as Cromwell's time. The only alteration is in making Yankee Doodle of what was Nankee Doodle.

**From High Authority.**

The London Lancet, probably the foremost medical journal printed in the English language, is authority for the following: "A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so-called 'wonderful cures' which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception—that is, he put a teaspoonful of flower of brimstone into a wine-glass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water, and, on the sulphur becoming well mixed, he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger, as brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast, and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it, and, in extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. Or, if the patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of the brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die."

**Meaning of Dictionaries.**

It seems that the courts decline to abide by the high-handed way in which the dictionaries settle the spelling and meaning of a word. If a court is good for anything, it certainly is in sitting in judgment on questions and determining what is what, even in words. One recent decision establishes that when a man is hanged by a mob it is an accident. To this a critic takes exceptions, yet if he had ever served on a jury that was trying to find out anything about a mob he must have been convinced that it was an accident of the most accidental nature. A child whose parents are living has been declared to be an "orphan," and a man whose life insurance was taken out before he was married was judicially declared to have "effected it as a husband." The most surprising and delightful of these lawful definitions of words is the fact that our highest court has declared that an unmarried woman is a "single man." This is without any reference to whether she wears bloomers or not. Now that a single woman is declared a "man" in the eyes of the law, the bachelor girl has nothing else to sigh for.—New Orleans Picayune.

**The Children's Delight.**

The "all day sucker" is not an individual, but a piece of candy that costs one cent, and, as its name implies, gives joy to the sucker for twenty-four hours. In some instances, where the suction is not too tense, an "all-dayer" has been known to last a week, and this on the affidavit of the buyer. The composition of this bit of confection is a profound mystery, but it is surmised that small pebbles are infused with glucose and then dyed all colors of the rainbow, which, of course, add to the rapture of the consumer.—Boston Herald.

**Charles and Mary Lamb.**

A picture of Charles and Mary Lamb has been placed in the National Portrait Gallery of London, with the following stupid inscription: "The eminent wit and essayist, with his sister, who suffered from periodical fits of insanity, during one of which she killed her mother. Lamb devoted most of his life to the care of his sister."

When it is said that a woman shows evidence of having seen better days, it means that she knows cut glass when she sees it, and can play the piano.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896.

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## WHEN WE WERE GIRLS.

"Do you mind the widow Martin's quilt-
in'?
Her daughter Sue was a flighty thing;
Always laughin' an' flirtin' an' jiltin',
An' wearin' this'n an' t'other's ring.
She's dead this twenty year, poor creeter.
She had soft blue eyes an' a head o'
curls.
Seems like the maids an' flowers were
sweeter
When we were girls.

"How it snowed that day, though 'twas
just November!
Was the quilt 'Log Cabin' or 'Irish
Chain?'
I have forgot. But I well remember
The widow's nephew from down in
Maine.
When we shook the cat, he set her yellin',
An' bounced her out in about three
whirls,
They had many ways o' fortune tellin'
When we were girls.

"Don't you remember the spellin' battle—
'Twas summer then, and the weather
fine—
When Polly Jenks spelt 'c-a-t-l, cattle,'
An' Temp'rance Trimble 'v-i-g-n, vine?'
But what did it matter, word or letter?
They had cheeks like roses, teeth like
pearls,
Men were the same—no worse, no better—
When we were girls.

"'Twas the master himself that Polly
married.
Why, Jane, what ails ye? What makes
ye sigh?
You could not wed while the grandsire
tarried;
So youth an' roses an' love went by.
They tell me Polly is fine and haughty
In boughten roses an' boughten pearls.
An' the master, just the same that taught
ye
When we were girls.

"Oh, the winter time, full o' rides an'
dances;
The summer days, when we sang an'
spun;
The meetin'-house, an' the stolen glances
Across the aisle when the prayer was
done!
Fifty year since we two were twenty;
But it all comes back as the smoke
upcurls—
The joy an' hope an' love an' plenty
When we were girls.
—Harper's Bazar.

## RAID ON THE STILL.

"Just thought I would stop by a minute, Miranda, if to say nothing more than I hoped you were all well," said Mrs. Jonathan Jackson to her friend Mrs. Samuel Pearl.

"Take a seat, Elizabeth, and make yourself at home. It's precious little conversation, though, one can have, with one's neighbor about what's going on in the mountains, with the men folks talking nothing all the time except them revenue sharks." And Mrs. Pearl looked uneasily through the window of the little sitting-room that commanded a general view of the mountain road that skirted past her home like the trail of a serpent and was lost in the gloom of the cedar trees that, mingling with the dense underbrush, caught the eye on all sides.

"How's Alice?" asked Mrs. Pearl rather abruptly.

"Fair as can be expected, Elizabeth. The girl don't seem to be the same creature since Ike went away, though the Lord knows I thought a great deal of the boy; more so than I ever let on to Jonathan. But Jonathan was down on the lad, and what's a weak woman going to do against a strong man's opposisighed?" And Mrs. Jonathan Jackson sighed.

"Been five years now, Miranda, since Ike went away. I always wondered why he left here, but folks can't be personal, you know, and ask questions that don't concern them," Mrs. Pearl said inquisitively, drawing her chair a few inches nearer to Mrs. Jonathan Jackson.

"Well, Elizabeth, knowing you don't talk about other people's business"—and here Mrs. Jackson looked suspiciously at her guest—"I don't mind telling you of the affair. Ike Holland, you see, Jonathan took out of an orphan asylum when the boy was about 2 years old, and brought him home to raise. Jonathan had been on a visit to Nashville and thought nothing would be better than to bring the lad here. 'Twas a little before Alice was born, and the boy, it seems, became attached to the girl from her birth. But Jonathan was proud and he used to tell Ike how he came to be in the family, and that he owed him a great deal. You know how Ike grew up to manhood, and how it was said that in these parts there wasn't one who could stand up and fight the revenue officers like Ike?

"There's many a distillery which the lad saved by warning the owners, and Jonathan himself is under obligation to the boy on that score. But the day came when I saw that Ike thought a great deal of my girl, and that she wasn't at all displeased with his attentions. But Jonathan was blind—never seemed to see that the two were forever in each other's company. One day Ike, man-like, tells Jonathan he wished to marry the girl. But Jonathan became furious, and told him he wasn't anything but a miserable outcast—an object of charity. He went further—he struck the lad a terrible blow. That was his answer. Ike did not strike back. I heard him mutter something 'for Alice's sake.' But the lad raised his hand and swore that he would even up things with Jonathan if it took until judgment day. Then he went away, and no one has ever heard of him since."

Mrs. Jackson sighed softly to herself. Mrs. Pearl's eyes were wide open with surprise, and she wondered how the true story of Ike's disappearance had remained a secret so long.

"Getting dark, Miranda, and I guess I had better be going up the road," and Mrs. Pearl bade her friend good-by.

The November sun was gradually disappearing behind the mountains and the long shadows of the fading sunlight cast spectral figures here and there among the trees.

Mrs. Jackson then lighted the oil lamp and made ready for the evening supper. Presently the sound of a conveyance was heard in the roadway, and Jonathan Jackson and his daughter Alice alighted. They had been down to the village, a ride of twenty miles over the mountain roads, to provide themselves with some necessary supplies.

"What's the news in the village, Jonathan?" inquired his wife.

"Nothing much; some reports about the revenue officers, though I didn't take much stock in the stories." And Jonathan relapsed into a moody silence.

The rest of the meal was eaten in quiet, and after the dishes were cleared away Jonathan sat comfortably by the fire and smoked his pipe, as the November evenings were becoming chilly and unpleasant.

After an hour had passed there was the sound of a horseman approaching near to the house, and a moment later someone knocked at the door.

"Does Jonathan Jackson live here?" inquired the newcomer.

"My name is Jonathan Jackson," answered the master of the house. "What is your business?" And Jonathan looked at the stranger with suspicion.

"I am making a journey over the mountains and would like to stay here to-night at least."

For a moment Jonathan looked surprised. Then he bade the stranger enter, while he went outside and put up his horse.

In the light of the room the stranger appeared to be a man of some 30 years of age. He possessed a dark beard of luxuriant growth, which concealed what would have been considered a handsome face were it bereft of its hirsute appendage. The guest took his seat near the fire and kept his peace. In a few minutes Jonathan returned and joined the family circle.

"It appears to me, stranger, I saw you to-day in the village," Jonathan ventured.

"Possibly; I was there," the guest answered.

"On business?"

"On business."

Then Jonathan was silent for a moment. He was apparently ill at ease.

"I suppose you have heard that it is pretty dangerous traveling in these parts?" again ventured Jonathan.

"Is it?" said the stranger. And Jonathan became more dissatisfied with his way of eliciting information.

"Stranger, it appears to me that it might be better that you give your name and business in traveling over these mountains," Jonathan spoke bluntly.

The stranger's eyes flashed like coals of fire, and then he answered calmly:

"My name is Arthur Smith. My business was that of a moonshiner or keeper of an illicit distillery—that is, until I was driven out of North Carolina."

"Why, why tell me this?" Jonathan asked surprised.

"Because I believe I am speaking with a brother moonshiner. Probably you may be able to refer me to someone in these parts who may need my services."

"We will have to see about it," said the master of the house, without committing himself, and in a few minutes Smith was shown to his room, as the night was getting late.

The next morning Jonathan went out early and returned soon after with some of his neighbor's friends. Smith was up on Jonathan's return, and the men all held a short conference together, which seemed to prove satisfactory all around. The result was that the stranger, Arthur Smith, had joined the band of illicit distillers carrying on their calling in the mountains. For the present Smith put up at the house of Jonathan, and in the evening, before darkness approached, went up to the latter's still, located in an old mill on the bank of a rushing torrent some distance up the mountain, which in days gone by had been used to grind their corn, which they purchased from the farmers on the lowlands below.

Reports had reached the mountaineers that strangers had been seen in the village at the foot of the mountains, and the secret stills were rarely in operation of late. Smith, the stranger, owing to the late turn in affairs, had plenty of spare time on his hands and would wander off alone up the mountain road and turn off into the dense undergrowth to be gone hours at a time. He was a particularly reticent man, never ventured a question and answered those put to him in the most laconic way imaginable. Once in a while, when the others were not looking, his gaze would be riveted on Alice, and Mrs. Jackson would shrewdly smile to herself and declare inaudibly that the girl had made a conquest.

One evening as darkness was coming on Alice returned from the house of Mrs. Pearl, where she had made a short visit, and coming suddenly around a bend in the road she observed two men in earnest conversation. One was Arthur Smith, the other a stranger. Only for a moment did the two men seem to converse, and soon the newcomer had disappeared. When Smith reached Jonathan's house it was but shortly after Alice arrived.

Lately the mountain stills had been operated more frequently than for some time. The reports of the revenue officers infesting the mountains had become less frequent and the stills were being operated with a greater degree of security.

"We had better be getting up the mountain, lad," Jonathan said one evening in December. Supper had been prepared earlier than usual, for Jonathan's still was to be worked in the growing dusk.

"I'll follow you in half an hour. Feel rather badly to-day, but believe I'll be all right in a short while," Smith answered indifferently.

"Very well, Smith; I'll expect you." And Jonathan departed.

Probabaly some twenty minutes had elapsed when Smith left the house and leisurely made his way toward the secret still. Alice watched the stranger closely, and when Smith had disappeared she threw a shawl over her head—there was an unpleasant chilliness in the mountain air—and followed in his wake.

The old mill which concealed the still was some three-quarters of a mile from Jonathan's house, and as Alice proceeded on her way she occasionally caught a glimpse of the forms of strange men in the dense undergrowth, going evidently in the same direction with herself. Once a strange man glanced at her suspiciously, but did not molest her. He was armed with a shotgun, and took her probably for some one who was returning from a visit to a neighboring mountaineer's home.

Soon the girl reached the old mill. In the evening twilight the dying sun was fast disapeparing behind the mountains, leaving a faint glare in its wake, which lit up the scene with a soft golden light. Smith, the stranger, was standing motionless in front of the mill, peering anxiously now and then into the dense undergrowth on both sides of the stream, which in past days had furnished the motive power for the now useless wheel. Alice Jackson watched Smith intently for a moment, and then approached him and laid her hand gently on his shoulder.

Ike, why do you hound my father like this?" spoke the girl, softly.

Smith gazed at his questioner in a startled way for a moment, and then with an effort recovered his usual air of stolid indifference.

"You know me, Alice. I had hoped time had wrought such a change in my nature and looks that none would recognize me. You probably know why I am here."

"You are a revenue officer, and your presence here at this moment is to signal your men, who are here on all sides, to trap my father and the few men who are in the still."

"I see you know all. When I left your father's house, as I did like a beggar and an outcast, I swore to ruin him. If I signal now to my men in the woods in a few minutes I will have the evidence necessary to send him to the penitentiary. And yet, if you had only taken my part, all might have been different." And Ike Holland's voice grew soft and sad.

"How could I take your part, Ike, except by going with you—and you never asked me to do that?" spoke the girl, feelingly.

"And would you, had I done so?"

Ike did not need an answer to his question. In a moment he realized that he, the hunter of Jonathan Jackson, was still beloved by his daughter. In the growing darkness of the evening the two strolled back to Jonathan's house, and the men in the woods, who awaited their leader's signal, wondered what changes had taken place in Ike Holland's plans. Jonathan also was disappointed in not seeing Smith at the still, and after that night he never saw him there again.

* * * * * * * * *

"I hear that Alice has eloped with that young man who was stopping here," said the irrepressible Mrs. Pearl, a few days after the events last narrated. "Some says as he was nobody other than Ike Holland, though I never did put much confidence in idle gossip."

Mrs. Pearl had heard of the late turn in affairs, and had paid Mrs. Jackson a neighborly call to verify sundry rumors which interested her very much.

"Yes, Ike and Alice were married in Nashville two days ago," answered Jonathan's wife.

"And what does Jonathan say?" ruthlessly questioned Mrs. Pearl.

"What can he say?" And Mrs. Jackson's eyes snapped resentment at the question. "He's got sensible at last, and says he never would have given Ike Holland credit for such courage. Anyway, now that he has got a son-in-law a revenue officer he declares he is going to quit keeping a still and live an honest life. Maybe one of these days I may persuade Jonathan to run down to Nashville with me, but not just yet."—Washington Post.

### Demand for Mother of Pearl.

Considering the vast values in gem pearls obtained from the eastern fisheries, it is surprising to find that the plain, unromantic mother of pearl secured is of even greater worth. Previous to the discovery of the extensive Australian fishing grounds in 1865, the supply of mother of pearl was diminishing, while the demand was increasing. The large shelled species already mentioned are there found in fine quality. The shells are the size of large soup plates, weigh a pound each, and are worth about $1 a pair. An expert diver, in diving dress, will collect 300 or 400 pairs in a day. About 100 gem pearls are found in every ton of these shells.

Beautiful art work in carved and inlaid mother of pearl has long been produced in China and Japan. Some idea of the extent of its European use in the arts and manufactures may be had from the fact that 800,000 people are engaged in working mother of pearl in Austria, and half that number in France, while the value of the annual import into England is nearly $1,500,000. In the Philippine Islands windows are made of mother of pearl, and James Anthony Froude, in his volume of voyaging in Oceana, describes frightful Maori idols with slips of mother of pearl glittering in their eye sockets; while in Cashmere it is the custom to inlay the inscriptions in tombstones with the same exquisite substance. To cap the climax of curious uses of the lustrous nacre, it is said that large quantities of seed pearls are imported into China to be calcined into medicines for the Celestials.—Popular Science Monthly.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Oysters and lobsters are being transplanted to the coasts of Vanvouver Island.

The mosaic work with which the crypt of St. Paul Cathedral is paved was made by the female convicts at Woking prison.

At the beginning of this century the German language was used by 30,320,000 people, while in 1890 it was employed by 75,200,000.

Two sets of counterfeiters' dies for $5 gold pieces were found in a beaver hole by a Dog Creek, Mont., man and turned over to the authorities.

George Cruikshank was constantly making portraits of himself. A complete series of these pictures from the time the caricaturist was 12 years old is about to be published in London.

Elk have been all but exterminated in this country, and the report of a herd of eleven having been seen north of Mary's Peak, near Corvallis, Ore., recently, excited comment in the far Northwest.

The Callam County Immigration Asciation of Port Angeles, Wash., has established a bureau at St. Paul, Minn., and is sending out whole families from the Central West to the newer far West.

A good cologne water is made after the following recipe: Sixty drops each of oil of lavender, oil of bergamot, oil of lemon and orange flower water mixed with one pint of alcohol. Cork and shake well.

The newest thing in wedding presents is umbrella handles richly incrusted with gems. Princess Maud received one of these among her many wedding gifts, which is set with jade and diamonds. It was given her by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

In Ashantee and around the woods near Kabba grows a tree resembling in appearance the English oak, which furnishes excellent butter. This vegetable butter keeps in perfect condition all the year round in spite of the heat, and in its natural condition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the highest taxpayer in the city of Philadelphia. The taxes for that company's property in that city for 1896 are $261,925.43. This represents a valuation of about $20,000,000 on the real estate in that city owned by the company.

An Enterprise, Ore., saloon-keeper, for the revocation of whose license a petition had been circulated, published a card addressed to "his friends who had been so kind as to sign the petition," asking them to please settle their whisky bills before he closed his place.

Eleven Canadians have been inspecting lands along the Mississippi River, near Memphis, Tenn., with a view to locating there for farming, and the railroad authorities say that several parties from the North and Northwest have made arrangements to settle in the Southern lands in the fall.

A Hillsboro, Ore., man owes more to his bicycle than he ever thought he would. He missed the train that was to take him to be married and was sore put to it, when he bethought him of his wheel, which he mounted, and scorched to such effect that he arrived just in time to cheer the drooping spirits of a wilting bride.

A Portland, Ore., man has been exhibiting some rabbits of a peculiar breed. Their ears are described as more than a foot long and covered with unusually long hair. He got them to turn loose for breeding in the thick Nehalem forests and thinks there is no danger of their becoming pests, as English rabbits sometimes do.

A Memphis man is advocating an amendment to the Tennessee Constitution striking out the requirement that public officers shall give bonds, on the ground that as the public elects its officers it should lose if they prove faithless, and that making the people the losers will cause them to be more careful in the selection of candidates.

"Ca Ira" is the regimental march of the Prince of Wales' West Yorkshire regiment, the old Fourteenth foot. The tradition is that the regiment met the French at the beginning of the revolution, when the colonel ordered the drummers to strike up "Ca Ira," saying, "We will beat them to their own tune," which they did.

A prehistoric city, which apparently had a population of over 200,000, was discovered recently in Mexico by J. R. Reiley, an American archaeologist. This ancient city is situated in a narrow valley between two high ranges of mountains. Nearly all the buildings are of brown stone, and are in a state of almost perfect preservation.

Justice A. W. Hall, of Akron, Ohio, heard by telephone the pleas of five young men arrested at Massillon for disorderly conduct at Turkeyfoot Lake the other day, and by telephone fined each $1 and costs. The boys did not want to go to Akron, and told the constable they were willing to plead guilty. This novel mode of holding court was the result.

A New York man fell overboard the other day, and was with difficulty rescued. Then he discovered that his hat was yet in the water. On his rescuers refusing to get it he jumped into the river himself for it, and was nearly drowned before he was pulled out the second time. The extra labor made his rescuers angry, and they had him arrested, and the magistrate fined him $10.

A new sweetmeat imported from France consists of white currants preserved in liquid honey. The honey and currants should both be of the best quality, and the currants only slightly cooked. Someone who has both currants and honey in abundance may like to experiment with this sweet, which is said to have a delicious flavor, produced by the blending of the very sweet and very sour elements.

Professor William R. Brooks, director of Smith observatory of Geneva, N. Y., while observing the moon the other night with the large telescope made a most interesting and unique discovery. A dark, round object was seen to pass rather slowly across the moon in a horizontal direction. Prof. Brooks believes that it was the passage of a dark meteor between the earth and the moon far beyond the earth's atmosphere, so that it remained nonluminous. The observation is new in astronomical records.

A movement has had its inception to take legal steps to prevent by means of an injunction the pumping of water from the lakes surrounding Laporte, Ind. The bodies of water which have made Laporte famous as a watering place are the sole source of the city's water supply, and are gradually being drained. Persons interested in the movement believe that the city can be compelled to sink wells. It is stated that if legal action is taken it will be the first litigation of the kind ever brought in the State courts.

The coroner went out from Butte, Mont., to look after the body of a man who had been reported dead by the roadside four miles away, and while he was making inquiries of the people in the neighborhood as to the whereabouts of the corpse the man who had been reported defunct came out of a roadhouse and wanted to thrash him. Bystanders wouldn't let him. The man had been lying in a drunken sleep in the roadway, and because a wrecked buggy was near by some persons concluded that there had been a fatal accident and sent word to the coroner.

There were 507,420,562 passengers carried on the railways of the United States during the year covered by the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission just issued. That equals about seven railroad rides for every man, woman and child in the whole country. And out of this vast number only 170 were killed and 2,375 injured. The number of men employed on the railroads was 785,034, and of these 1,811 were killed and 25,695 injured. From these statistics it would appear that railroad riding is one of the safest things a man can do, while railroading as a business is a hazardous occupation.

A wily Sicilian priest has just got the better of an innocent brigand. Canonico Antonio Campagno, who is a rich landowned at Puzzi, was taking a walk in the main street of the town one Sunday evening when five men seized him, took him to a village in the mountains, and demanded $8,000 as ransom. They kept the canon in a hay loft and treated him well, providing him with a bed and plenty of food and wine. He agreed to write a letter to his family, asking them to pay the money to his captors. When he had written it he went out to hand it to the man guarding him. Looking down he saw only one man, and that one asleep with a gun by his side. He picked up the gun, shot the bandit through the head, and succeeded in escaping. The owner of the hay loft was arrested, but the bandits had not waited for the police.

An agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Fairview, N. J., got into an amusing predicament the other day, although he did not see the fun of it. He ordered a farmer who was trying to drive up a hill with a heavy load and 300-pound Bertha Olstrom in the wagon to lighten the load. The farmer agreed, and, in helping Bertha to alight, the zealous agent took a box from the wagon for her to step on. She did, and went through it, squashing twenty-four dozen eggs. The farmer threatens to sue the S. P. C. A. man for the price of the eggs, and Mrs. Olstrom thinks she has grounds for an action for damages for injury to her knee.

A miner returned from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, says that things are in a bad way in the new coast El Dorado. When he left the 2,000 prospectors were then getting away from Cook's Inlet as fast as they could. "I should not be surprised if some of those left seize some of the vessels there and help themselves to get away. There are about a dozen vessels there, large and small, mostly from the sound. Each day while we were there squads of miners numbering from a dozen to fifty men each were to be seen going up and down the creeks. All of them brought back the same story—they found nothing. As a rule the prospectors came back to camp feeling that they had seen enough of the Cook Inlet country. Three out of five of the prospectors there had no money when they landed. Many sold their provisions to get money to come back on."

### Misunderstood.

"Yes, sir," said Dukanee, who had just returned from a fishing trip, "I caught a trout which weighed a little over six pounds."

"That was a whopper," replied Gaswell.

"Yes, indeed, the fish was a whopper, I tell you—but er, you alluded to the fish, I suppose?"

"No; to the story."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

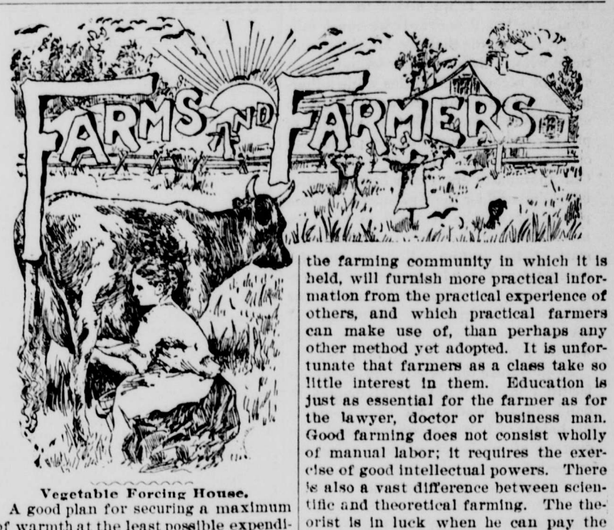
### The Costliest Perfume.

The most expensive perfume in the market at the present time is the essential oil of rose petals, or attar of roses, which costs $600 per pound. The essential oil of jasmine is quoted at $540 per pound; ambergris, $450 per pound; musk, $420 per pound.

### The Best.

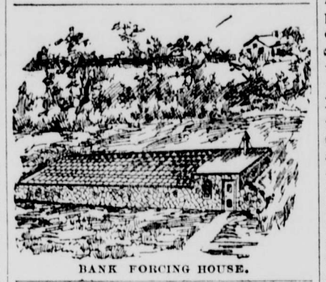
"Which is your umbrella, sah?" asked the doorkeeper of the club as Tenspot was about to leave.

"The best one you have left," replied Tenspot.—Detroit Free Press.




### Vegetable Forcing House.

A good plan for securing a maximum of warmth at the least possible expenditure of internal heat is shown below. Such a house is, moreover, cheaply built wherever loose stones are abundant, whether the stones be irregularly faced, or simply rounded cobblestones. A cut is made into the bank and the wall laid up in cement, or cement and lime. The rear and end walls should have a tile drain laid just outside of their base,



BANK FORCING HOUSE.

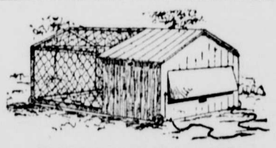
coming out upon the surface at the front. The rear wall should rise a little above the ground, which should be graded a trifle higher in the middle at the rear than at the ends to turn aside the surface water. The tile drain will take care of all water that soaks down through the ground. The wall in front is extended a little beyond either end of the building to retain a full bank of earth against the end walls. The interior arrangement will of course be similar to any single-roofed forcing house. —Farm and Home.

### Right and Wrong Way of Feeding.

The summer feeding of pigs is an important matter under present conditions. Doubtless pasture is the most healthful and profitable basis for the feeding, but as time is an element to be considered, it is advisable to feed grain with it to push on the growth as fast as possible. There is everything in good clover pasture needed for the sustenance of the pigs, but we want something more than this, for the most growth made in the least time is the indispensable requirement for profit; but whole grain is not a desirable food. A considerable portion of it is swallowed without mastication, and is volded whole. When waste milk is to be had, it will pay more value as food for pigs on pasture than used in any other way, and with this some mixed finely ground meal corn and buckwheat will produce more growth of a perfectly healthful character than any other kind of grain food.

### Hens in the Orchard.

Many farmers and orchardists would like to have hens in the orchard for the good their presence would do to the trees, were it not that the fowls must be kept confined because of the damage they would do the adjacent garden and flower beds. The sketch shows a way to keep one or more flocks of hens in an orchard. A light, low house, made of half-inch matched stuff, has a wire run attached to the end, as shown in the illustration. The house has no floor. The eggs are gathered by opening the hinged board in the end. Low trucks are attached to the corners so that the whole can be moved occasionally to a new location. It can thus be moved up



MOVABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

and down beside the rows of trees, stopping for a day or two under each tree, scratching, fertilizing the ground and destroying insects. The fowls all do well under such conditions, and their presence will be of great value to the orchard. The lower sill of the sides of the house should continue out and form the base of the sides of the run.

### Some Essentials to Success.

Farming is not a business where the failure of one adds to the success of another; on the contrary, the success of each individual is largely dependent upon the prosperity of all. The product from poorly farmed farms is of an inferior quality, for which it is difficult to find buyers. The best is cheap enough, and anything of an inferior quality is not only a drug on the market but interferes with the sale of better goods. When buyers are looking for farm produce, they go where they know they can get the best. The better the quality of the goods produced, the more buyers you will have for your product, and the competition upon the part of buyers will enable you to get good prices within easy distance of your own doors. Every help which tends in an economical manner to improve the quality of our productions should be eagerly sought. A well conducted institute, receiving support from the farming community in which it is held, will furnish more practical information from the practical experience of others, and which practical farmers can make use of, than perhaps any other method yet adopted. It is unfortunate that farmers as a class take so little interest in them. Education is just as essential for the farmer as for the lawyer, doctor or business man. Good farming does not consist wholly of manual labor; it requires the exercise of good intellectual powers. There is also a vast difference between scientific and theoretical farming. The theorist is in luck when he can pay the interest on his mortgage. But practical farming, backed by good judgment, pays well when prices are fair, and always will.

### Use Good Seed.

Many farmers make the mistake of arguing this way: "I have some good grain that will bring a good price on the market; I will sell that. I have some poor shriveled grain that grew down on low ground. I will keep that for seed." This is a great mistake. It is a very true principle in both animal and vegetable growth that "Like begets like," and if we sow poor seed we may expect a poor crop. In selecting our seed we should strive to select it from a field that has been uniform in both quality and quantity; then it should be thoroughly cleaned. Many of us used to think, when we were boys, that our fathers kept us busier than was really pleasant in cleaning grain. But this is a matter difficult to overdo. Clean, good seed is the one important thing.

### A Pretty Lawn Table.

Stumps of old trees that have outlived their usefulness and been relegated to the wood pile are not uncommonly seen upon lawns, and many attempts are made to turn them to artistic and useful account. The simplicity of the plan illustrated in Farm and Home commends itself. The stump is first sawed to a flat surface and then fitted with a top of thick boards of the desired dimensions. Four rustic supports or brackets are placed underneath at the four corners. These should be as much as possible in their natural state, with any little crookedness or knots allowed to show, as they add much to the pretty effect on the

RUSTIC PLANT STAND.

whole. The edges, too, of the top board may be given a rustic tone by tacking to them strips of wood with the bark on them. When the little table is finished and "set" with its dishes and pots of plants, the owner of it is quite sure to stand a little way off and admire it audibly.

### Poultry Notes.

Scrub chickens are out of date. They don't pay.

Persons who do not take a natural pleasure in fancy poultry are not likely to succeed with them.

The possibility of profit in raising turkeys comes from their ability to pick up a good part of their living.

Rubbing the heads and thighs of fowls with a rag dipped in oil is an excellent thing to keep off vermin.

From five geese can be picked a pound of feathers every six weeks. These will sell for 40 cents or more.

When the cockerels begin to pull the pullets about and worry them, the sexes should at once be separated.

When incubator chicks are put with a hen, always be sure that she has no lice. A little lard and sulphur applied under the wings and about the head will get away with any louse in two or three days.

Any attempt through the use of stimulants or any unnatural methods to increase the number or fertility of the egg, always brings disastrous results to the breeder, whether fancier or market man.

### Horticultural Hints.

Cultivate a home-town market.

There is a form of blight working upon apple, cherry and quince trees, which is quite destructive.

Are the young trees in the orchard starting in the right position—leaning a little to the southwest?

The cultivation of the growing crops should be the principal occupation of the horticulturist in mid-summer.

Do you assort and grade your produce as well as you know how? You may be losing money because you don't do so.

If weeds have been kept down in the early part of the summer, it is usually sufficient to go over garden and flower beds once a week after the first of August.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

REV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.....1896


## BRYAN'S ELECTION THE COUNTRY'S SALVATION.

We must build prosperity from the bottom upwards. If we strive to build it from the top downwards we must fail. Yet it is just this that Mr. McKinley and those who, with him, demand the imposition of higher tariff duties while adhering to the gold standard would strive to effect. We cannot effect a revival of prosperity by encouraging the production of that for which there is no demand. Our manufacturers suffer from a diminished demand for their products. Before prosperity can be restored to them we must build up this demand. We must start at the bottom. The demand for manufactured goods has been undermined by the impoverishment of our farmers. Consequently no permanent revival of manufacturing can come until we restore prosperity to our farmers.

To encourage the production of manufactured goods while doing naught to build up the market for such goods, is the height of folly, for the increased production of goods when there is no increased demand must lead to the accumulation of such goods saleable only at a sacrifice and of necessity entail loss on the producer. So that the first step that we must take to restore prosperity to our manufacturers must be to restore to them that which they have lost, a market for their goods. This lost market is due, not to foreign competition, but to the impoverishment of our farming classes.

Anything that will enable our foreign competitors to sell for a smaller price must force our producers to sell proportionately cheaper, and on the other hand anything that will raise the cost at which our competitors can afford to part with their products will make an enlarged demand for our own. Our principal competitors pay the cost of production of cotton and wheat either in silver or paper currency that is much depreciated as compared to gold, and which does not vary in any degree with fluctuations in the gold price of silver. Indeed they look upon all changes in the relative values of silver and gold as changes in the premium on gold, and such changes in no way affect the cost of production as measured in their silver or paper currencies. But such changes in the premiums on gold do much affect the gold price at which they can afford to sell their products in gold using countries. If the premium rises they can sell for less gold, for just as the premium rises it takes less gold to purchase the amount of silver or paper requisite to cover the cost of production. And on the other hand if the premium falls, then they must get a higher gold price in order to realize the same price they now ask in silver or paper.

So just as the gold price of silver has fallen, we have been obliged to mark down the price of all our products sold in the markets of gold using countries and in competition with the products of silver using peoples. And paying the cost of production in gold we have not been able to reduce such cost in any like degree with the fall in prices. Consequently we have been at a great disadvantage and our producers have been impoverished. To meet interest charges, the planter has had to part with more pounds of cotton, the farmer with more bushels of wheat just as prices have fallen, so farmer and planter have been left with fewer bushels of wheat and fewer pounds of cotton with which to pay their help and recompense themselves for their labor. Of necessity they have been obliged to economize, and have been forced to restrict their purchases of manufactured goods which has led to curtailed demand and lower prices for such gooes, the closing down of mills and factories, the throwing of wage earners out of work, and general industrial stagnation.

As the prosperity of the manufacturer is built on the prosperity of the farmer, no revival of manufacturing can come until we take from our competitors the bounty on exports to gold using countries which they now enjoy in the shape of a premium on gold and which has enabled them to beat down the gold price of wheat and cotton to the great injury of our producers but without loss to themselves.

By taking away the premium on gold as measured by silver, which acts as a bounty on exports from those countries in which gold now commands a premium, and which our competitors now enjoy, we can secure to our farmers and planters better prices and thus inaugurate a new era of industrial activity and general prosperity. On no other foundation than the prosperity of our agricultural classes can a revival of manufacturing safely rest, for unless a market for manufactured products is first found, any effort to extend production must end in failure.

In only one way can we restore that prosperity to our agricultural classes without which any general revival of business enterprise or of manufacturing activity must be out of the question, and that is by removing the premium on gold as measured by silver which has so handicapped our farmers and planters, and by placing them again on an equal plane with their competitors in competition for the European markets. This can be done in only one way and that is by restoring Bimetallism. Until this step is taken, this step can alone bring prosperity to our agricultural classes, all attempts to restore prosperity to our people must prove futile.

McKinley is steadfastly opposed to taking it, at least until such time as those who wax rich on our impoverishment may give their consent. Bryan pledges himself to take it. Therefore in Bryan's election stands the salvation of our people from a continuance of the disastrous fall in prices that is inseparable from the gold standard, that is reducing our people to poverty and that must end if unchecked in the virtual enslavement of our producing to an aristocracy of wealth.

# ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Election will be held throughout the State of California on

TUESDAY, the third day of November, A. D. 1896,

When the following officers will be elected, namely:

Nine Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States: being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, one State Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth.

Also, one Member of the Assembly from each Assembly District in this State.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for Los Angeles County.

Also, three Judges of the Superior Court in and for the County of Sacramento.

Also, two Judges of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Alameda, Humboldt, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sonoma.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Marin, Merced, Mendocino, Monterey, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Yuba and Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Ventura, and Yolo.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Fresno, for the unexpired term of S. A. Holmes, deceased, ending January, 1897; vice Stanton L. Carter appointed.

Also, at said election, Amendments to the Constitution of the State, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said state, namely,

### Amendment Number One.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property" as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, ducs, franchises, and all other matter and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide residents of this state.

Sec 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Sec 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

### Amendment Number Two.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

### Amdndment Number Three

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint stock associations shall be limited by the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association, and whenever any shares have been fully paid up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the creditors thereof, on that account. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint stock association, during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

### Amendment Number Four.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws, but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

### Amendment Number Five.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 8½. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this Constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of this State, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government, and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches; and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation, and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

### Amendment Number Six.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his or her name shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this state; provided that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Each amendment shall be voted upon separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election to be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, 1896.

The said amendments are respectively designated:

Amendment Number One,
Amendment Number Two,
Amendment Number Three,
Amendment Number Four,
Amendment Number Five,
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain printed thereon the words:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amendment Number One, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No 33, (exempting mortgages and trust deeds from taxation). For the Amendment? | YES / NO. |
| Amendment Number Two, being Senate Amendment No. 8 (authorizing elections by ballot, or such other secret method as may be permitted by law). For the Amendment? | YES. / NO |
| Amendment Number Three, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19 (limiting the liability of stockholders of corporations). For the Amendment? | YES. / NO |
| Amendment Number Four (being Senate Constitutional Amendment No 25 (relating to the operation of general laws in organized or incorporated cities and towns) For the Amendment? | YES / NO |
| Amendment Number Five, being Senate Constitutional Amendment No 13 (enlarging the provisions which may be made by Freeholders' Charters, relating to Police Courts, Police Commissioners, Boards of Education and Elections, and providing for the election of county officers in consolidated cities and counties). For the Amendment? | YES. / NO. |
| Amendment Number six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No 11 (extending the right to vote to females). For the Amendment? | YES / NO. |

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title VI, Part I, of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 25th day of September, 1896.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

[SEAL.]
Attest: L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

# NOTICE OF ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at said General Election, to be held

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1896,

The following County and District Officers are to be elected in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, viz.:

One Judge of the Superior Court;
One Supervisor, District Number Two;
One Supervisor, District Number Four;
One Supervisor, District Number Five.

ELECTION BOARDS—POLLING PLACES.

Ordered, that at said election polls be held at the following named Precincts throughout the County at the places named, and the following electors are appointed officers to conduct said election, to wit:

ROUND VALLEY—No. 1.

Inspectors, J. G. Birchim and W. H. Wells; Judges, David Olds and T. E. Jones; Clerks, J. E. Jones, jr., and J. S. McGee; Ballot Clerks, I. F. Smith and James Nevins.
Polls to be held at School House.

LINCOLN—No. 2.

Inspectors, Wm. McIaren and A. S. Kilpatrick; Judges, J. L. Darrah and Ed. Shober; Clerks, Chas. Wonacott and G. P. Bourland; Ballot Clerks, N. J. Cooley and S. J. Newlan.
Polls to be held at school House.

LAWS—No. 3.

Inspectors, Appleton Plumley and Barton McGee; Judges, A. F. Lathrop and Hiram Lent; Clerks, Geo. Huckaby and John A. Dehy; Ballot Clerks, I. O. Clark and Jos. McNally.
Polls to be held at school House.

BISHOP—No. 4.

Inspectors, B. H. Yaney and W. C. Brierly; Judges, M. Merton and Jos. Shelly; Clerks, W. W. Watterson and H. C. Hampton; Ballot Clerks, J. H. Stoutenborough, sr., and A. J. Murphy.
Polls to be held at Court House.

POLETA—No. 5.

Inspectors, Geo. Collins and Ottiwell Hampton; Judges, A. O. Collins and Geo. Storey; Clerks, John A. Leidy and C. W. Geiger; Ballot Clerks, J. L. Collins and T. J. Reed.
Polls to be held at the residence of George Collins.

BIG PINE—No 6.

Inspectors, W. R. Tibbetts and R. W. Thomas; Judges, John H. Graham and H. J. McMurry; Clerks, W. H. Ullmeyer and R. P. Hession; Ballot Clerks, C. J. Schalten and B. A. Crocker.
Polls to be held at school House.

FISH SPRINGS—No. 7.

Inspectors, J. N. Ross and George Gilliam; Judges, Chas. Peterson and Jas. Jones; Clerks, Volney Goodale and A. W. H. Smith; Ballot Clerks, George Rose and John Welch.
Polls to be held at school House.

TINNOSE—No. 8.

Inspectors, J. W. Calloway and David Rogers; Judges, James Jenkins and Sylvester Tapman; Clerks, Charles Walter and Leroy L. Montague; Ballot Clerks, A. L. Conklin and Arthur Bell.
Polls to be held at School House.

INDEPENDENCE—No. 9.

Inspectors, J. S. Gorman and Alex. Clark; Judges, J. D. Blair and G. W. Brady; Clerks, F. E. Densmore and J. E. Parker; Ballot Clerks, J. C. Miller and Neel Bell.
Polls to be held at School House.

CITRUS—No 10.

Inspectors, David Vaughn and ——; Judges, John Davies and Jacob Pfohl; Clerks, J. F. Beale and ——; Ballot Clerks ——and ——.
Polls to be held at the residence of James Ingram.

GEORGES' CREEK—No. 11.

Inspectors, E. J. Reynolds and J. W. Lacey; Judges, J. V. Schuner and Thomas Hamilton; Clerks, John Kieper, jr. and J. E. Shepherd; Ballot Clerks, W. H. Jenkins and A. G. McGovern.
Polls to be held at School House.

LONE PINE—No. 12.

Inspectors, N. L. Apple and Geo. H. Palmer; Judges, Mark Hand and Cristobal Carrasco; Clerks, Felix P. Meysan and R. C. Spear; Ballot Clerks, Abraham Diaz and Paul Houard.
Polls to be held at Town Hall.

KEELER—No. 13.

Inspectors, Oscar Dearborn and Samuel Levy; Judges, N. S. Randall and ——; Clerks, David Holland and J. J. Morton; Ballot Clerks, Mike Anton and ——.
Polls to be held at the Anton shop.

CERRO GORDO—No. 14.

Inspectors, Chris. Crohn and ——; Judges, ——and ——; Clerks, W. J. Jenkins and ——; Ballot Clerks, ——and ——.
Polls to be held at Crohn's building

OLANCHA—No. 15.

Inspectors, H. Bellows and ——; Judges, Aug. Walker and Chas. W. Whittock; Clerks, Ira Brown and ——; Ballot Clerks, ——and ——.
Polls to be held at the residence of W. H Walker.

DARWIN—No 16.

Inspector, J. A. McKenzie and C. A. Collins; Judges, Henry Jackson and J. G. McLean; Clerks, C. S. Meroney and ——; Ballot Clerks, Phil. Mitchell and ——.
Polls to be held at the Waterman building.

MODOCK—No. 17.

Inspectors, W. C. Smith and ——; Judges, Geo. McCaffrey and R. H. Penaluna; Clerks, F. C. Kennedy and ——; Ballot Clerks, Wm. Cameron and Robt. Barry.
Polls to be held at Fitzgerald's store.

PANAMINT—No. 18.

Inspectors, John Curran and ——; Judges, Jas. J. Wal. and H. G. Chickering; Clerks, Jno. P. Ginser and ——; Ballot Clerks, Timothy H. Henneby and ——.
Polls to be held at the office of the Golden West Mining Co.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

THE NUCLEUS—
HE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

B. F. ANDERSON, L. D. REID,

MINER'S MARKET
MINER'S MARKET
—IN—
BREWERY BUILDING.
INDEPENDENCE.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand the choicest meats of all kinds

BEEF,
VEAL,
MUTTON,
PORK,
SAUSAGE.

And all kinds of game in its season.

LOWEST PRICES.

REID & ANDERSON.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS.
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
ETC., ETC.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and $1.5 |
| Board, per week | 5.0 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND,
Manager.


## DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. J. Reynolds | 6 | 29 | $ 6 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 9 | 1700 | 510 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 150 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 13 00 |
| John McSweeney | 16 | 3 | 90 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |
| W. H. Mitchell | 46 | 50 | 15 00 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.


MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 25th |
| " | February 22d |
| " | March 28th |
| " | April 25th |
| " | May 23d |
| " | June 20th |
| " | July 18th |
| " | August 22d |
| " | September 19th |
| " | October 17th |
| " | November 14th |
| " | December 19th |

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all points of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

F. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. B. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—over soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 2:65 p m |
| Carson | 9:50 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:25 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:20 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:20 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening whose connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

## Sale of Privileges.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASS'N.
Independence, Cal., Aug. 25, 1896.

Sealed bids for Pool, Bar, and Ball privileges of the 18th Annual Fair of the 18th District Agricultural Association, to be held at Independence, Cal., October 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1896 will be received by the Secretary on or before Sept., 30th, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. F. WILLIS, Secretary.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY. OCT. 9 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Baden, Henry
Grant, W. T.
Holland, D.
Rhodes, H. M.
Case, Leander
Hodge, J. C.
McBride, James
Williams, Frank
Tessier, T.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

Near Independence, Oct. 7, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Reynolds—a daughter.

### DOINGS AT THE FAIR.

The Tenth Annual Fair opened on Wednesday with quite an attendance. Considering the fact that we have no State appropriation the Directors have succeeded admirably in their arrangements. A very good display of fruits, vegetables, fancy articles, etc., is tastefully arranged in the Pavilion and an interesting entertainment was arranged for every evening in the week.

The first of a series of ball games was played on Wednesday forenoon between Laws and Independence and resulted in a victory for the latter team. The game was close and exciting until the fifth inning, when Law went all to pieces. Following is the score, Independence 30, Laws 14.

In the afternoon the races opened with a two-year-old trot. Which was won by Ben Benton. Nutwood taking the second heat. R. W. Scott, his owner, piloted the winner, J. M. Horton driving Nutwood.

Following this race a mile scramble for Indian ponies, Nine animals of all kinds and conditions lined up for the word and after considerable prodding Blackrock won. McKinley, a sickly looking sorrel critter, "shooed" them all in a state of utter collapse.

On Thursday morning Independence and Big Pine played ball, and the former won in hollow style. The Natives were "not in it." This settled the fact that Independence won first money. Our boys played good ball. They all had confidence and it is impossible to "rattle" them. Their battery, Julian Eibeshutz and Mairs, are a hard combination to down. The following is the score, Independence 33, Big Pine 13.

The first race Thursday afternoon was the 3-minute class and was contested by McKay's "Mc" and Scott's "Bishop." Mc was very unsteady and Scott landed Bishop an easy winner in straight heats.

For the quarter race three horses lined up. Quoins, ridden by Hunter, Annie C. by Counts and Salvator by Tapman. The horses got off to an excellent start and for the first hundred yards Quoins and Annie C ran head and head. From there on Quoins drove away and won easily by several lengths. Time, 24 seconds.

There was a very interesting program rendered at the Pavilion last evening. It was Children's night, and the youngsters acquitted themselves most creditably. The Independence ball team were called up and rendered a song and chorus, and met with an ovation. Mrs. T. A. Keables and Miss Mary Mulholland sang a duet, which was warmly applauded.

The Big Pine and Laws baseball teams are playing for second money as we go to press.

The list of awards will be published next Sunday.

### Death of Assemblyman Coleman

MARKLEVILLE, Oct 6, 1896.

*To the Independent:*

Hon. Cyrus Coleman died at Markleeville on Sunday. Heart failure.

N. D. ARNOT.

The foregoing announcement is startling as it is regretful. Hon. Cyrus Coleman has long been a prominent Californian, especially identified with the history of the central mountain counties. He served with honor to himself and constituents in three legislatures, the last session from this Assembly District, and were our rotation system different would in all probability become Speaker of the House. Certainly our neighboring county of Alpine has lost its greatest friend, and all Inyo and Mono join in most sincere condolence.

Murphy, Charley Collins and Jake Miller were the only entries in the class for "handsomest men." The judges have not yet decided, but it looks as though Jake would carry off the honors.

### SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1896,
10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time in regular session.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the General Expense Fund, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. Hanby, Rep. Justice Court | $ 5 00 |
| S. G. Gregg, Justice Fees | 8 00 |
| A. P. Smith, Constable | 28 70 |
| Carrie Gregg, Reporter's Fees | 24 00 |
| F. P. Blaisdell, registering voters | 4 87 |
| W. C. Meroney " " | 39 55 |
| J. E. Meroney " " | 5 00 |
| Geo. Wallace, digging grave | 5 00 |
| A. Carlisle & Co., supplies | 34 65 |
| John McSweeney, wood | 100 00 |
| J. R. Moffett, interpreter | 9 00 |
| George Naylor, Constable | 4 00 |
| G. L. Drake, Constable | 29 70 |
| Ah Ben, interpreter | 7 20 |
| J. D. Blair, Med. Ex. and tstmy | 15 00 |
| J E Dunlap, Justice Fees | 27 70 |
| Ind. Water Co., water | 13 00 |
| Mrs. R. A. Clark, brdg. pris | 13 40 |
| D J Hession, stamps and ex | 13 00 |
| A V Davidson, Justice fees | 13 00 |
| J E Laird, reporting | 6 40 |
| J H Shannon, Justice fees | 6 00 |
| O I Mairs b'd. pris | 76 60 |
| W E Smith, Constabe | 75 25 |
| N Rhine, sup. and stationery | 21 73 |
| P W Forbes, pst. and trav. exp | 27 35 |
| W T Bunney, postage | 8 40 |
| I H Mulholland, printing | 79 63 |
| Maud Truscott, B'd of Education | 38 50 |
| H C Hampton, B'd of Ed | 40 50 |
| Geo F Willis, B'd of Ed | 25 00 |

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at 1 o'clock p. m., all present same as before.

Claims:

| | |
|---|---|
| S W Austin, member B'd of Ed., and exp attending Annual Co., Sup. convention | $103 40 |
| W E Smith, Constable | 7 25 |
| Ben H Yandell, Asst Dist. Atty. in the sum of $15 00 allowed | 10 00 |
| I J Woodin, Cor. fees | 29 75 |
| A M Given, stamps and postage | 9 00 |
| R S Carrasco, interpeting | 3 00 |
| F Burckhardt, registering voters | 10 87 |
| L Wood, supplies | 10 32 |
| A W Eibeshutz supplies | 60 65 |
| H P Cartier, lumber, work on vlt | 59 10 |
| D J Hession, rec. mining lets | 850 10 |

Claim of W. A. Chalfant laid over till next regular meeting by the following vote: Ayes—Supervisors Shaw, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald. No—Supervisor Freeman. The same not being accompanied by copy of order of the Board of Education requiring the printing of school manuels.

Claims on the Hospital Fund were allowed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| W G Dixon, making coffin | $ 10 00 |
| N Rhine, hospital supplies | 10 00 |
| Mrs M Lewis, hospital contract | 250 00 |
| H Levy, conveying indigent | 14 50 |
| O H Hill, brd, and ldg. indigent | 3 00 |
| John Clarke, conveying indigent | 2 00 |
| H P Cartier, making coffin | 15 00 |
| I J Woodin, hospital contract | 112 50 |

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1896, at 7:15 a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1896,
7 o'clock, a. m.

The Board of Supervisors met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors F. Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman F. Fitzgerald in the chair.

Ordered, That election precincts in and for the County of Inyo be established as follows:

| Names: | No. |
|---|---|
| Round Valley | 1 |
| Lincoln | 2 |
| Laws | 3 |
| Bishop | 4 |
| Poleta | 5 |
| Big Pine | 6 |
| Fish Springs | 7 |
| Taboose | 8 |
| Independence | 9 |
| Citrus | 10 |
| Georges Creek | 11 |
| Lone Pine | 12 |
| Cerro Gordo | 13 |
| Keeler | 14 |
| Olancha | 15 |
| Darwin | 16 |
| Modock | 17 |
| Panamint | 18 |

Whereupon the Board made appointments of Election Officers to be at the different precincts throughout the County at ensuing election, to be held on the 3rd day of November, 1896, and fixed therein the several following places, as follows:

Round Valley—Inspectors, J G Birchim and W H Wells; Judges, J E Jones Jr. and J. S. McGee; Bollot Clerks, I F Smith and James Nevins. Polls to be held at school house.

Lincoln—Inspectors, Wm. McLaren and A. S. Kilpatrick; Judges, J. L. Darrah and Ed Schober; Clerks, Chas Wonacott and G. P. Bourland; Ballot Clerks, N J Cooley and S J Newlon. Polls to be held at school house.

Laws—Inspectors, Appleton Plumley and Barton McGee; Judges, L F La Grange and Hiram Lent; Clerks, Geo W Huckaby and John A. Dehy; Ballot Clerks, I. O. Clark and Jos. McNally. Polls to be held at school house.

Bishop—Inspectors, B H Yaney and W C Brierly; Judges, M Merton and Jos. Shelly; Clerks, W W Watterson and H C Hampton; Ballot Clerks, J H Stoutenborough, Sr, and A J Murphy. Polls to be held at Court house.

Poleta—Inspectors, Geo Collins and Ottiwell Hampton; Judges, A O Collins and Geo Storey; Clerks, John A Leidy and C W Geiger; Ballot Clerks, J L Collins and T J Reed. Polls to be held at the residence of Geo Collins.

Big Pine—Inspectors, W R Tibbetts and R W Thomas; Judges, John S Graham and H J McMurry; Clerks, W H Uhlmeyer and R P Hession; Ballot Clerks, C J Schalten and E A Crocker. Polls to be held at school house.

Fish Springs—Inspectors, J N Rose and Geo Gilliam; Judges, Chas Peterson and Jas Jones; Clerks Volney Goodale and A W H Smith; Ballot Clerks, Geo Rose and John Welch. Polls to be held at the school house.

Taboose—Inspectors, J W Callaway and David Rogers; Judges, Jas Jenkins and Sylvester Tapman; Clerks, Chas Walter and Leroy C Montague; Ballot Clerks, A L Conklin and Arthur Bell. Polls to be held at school house.

Independence—Inspectors, J S Gorman and Alex Clark; Judges, J D Blair and G W Brady; Clerks, F E Densmore and J E Parker; Ballot Clerks, J C Miller and Neel Bell. Polls to be held at the school house.

Citrus—Inspectors, David Vaughn and — ——; Judges, John Davis and Jacob Pfohl; Clerks, J F Beale and — ——; Ballot Clerks, — ——, — ——. Polls to be held at the residence of Jas Ingraham.

Georges Creek—Inspectors, E J Reynolds and J W Lacey; Judges, J V Skinner and Thos Hamilton; Clerks, John Kispert, Jr., and J E Shepherd; Ballot Clerks, W H Jenkins and A G Mc Govern. Polls to be held at the school house.

Lone Pine—Inspectors N L Apple and Geo Palmer; Judges, Mark Hand and Chris Carrasco; Clerks, Felix P Meysan and R C Spear; Ballot Clerks, Abraham Diaz and Paul Houard. Polls to be held at the Town Hall.

Keeler—Inspectors, Oscar Dearborn and Samuel Levy; Judges, N S Randall and — ——; Clerks, David Holland and J J Morton; Ballot Clerks, Michael Anton and — ——. Polls to be held at Anton's shop.

Cerro Gordo—Inspectors, Chris Crohn and — ——; Judges, — ——, — ——; Clerks, W J Jenkins and — ——; Ballot Clerks, — —— and — ——. Polls to be held at Crohn's building.

Olancha—Inspectors, H Bellows and — ——; Judges, August Walker and Chas W Whittock; Clerks, Ira Brown and — ——; Ballot Clerks; — —— and — ——. Polls to be held at the residence of W H Walker.

Darwin—Inspectors, J A McKenzie and C A Collins; Judges, Henry Jackson and J G McLean; Clerks, C S Meroney and — ——; Ballot Clerks, Phil Mitchell and — ——. Polls to be held at the Waterman building.

Modock—Inspectors, W C Smith and — ——; Judges, Geo McCaffrey and R H Penaluna; Clerks, F C Kennedy and — ——; Ballot Clerks, Wm Cameron and Robt Barry. Polls to be held at Fitzgerald's store.

Panamint—Inspectors, John E Curran and — ——; Judges, Jas J Wall and H G Chickering; Clerks, John P Ginser, — ——; Ballot Clerks, Timothy H Henehy and — ——. Polls to be held at the store of the Golden West Mining Co.

Ordered, That notice be given that at the said general election to be held on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1896, the following officers are to be elected in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz.

Judge of the Superior Court.
Supervisor District No. 2.
Supervisor District No. 4.
Supervisor District No. 5.

Board adjourned till 1 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Ed Brown, of Sodaville, has been taking in the Fair.

N. T. Piper, of Oasis, is among the Fair Directors in attendance this week.

Miss Grace Collins, of Warm Springs, is visiting Miss Mary Mulholland.

Hon. T. B. Rickey arrived from Carson on Wednesday and is taking in the Fair.

L. Case, Esq., regular Democratic nominee for Assemblyman, will address the people to-night, at the Court House.

Ladies wishing anything in the Millinery Line, please call at the old Inyo Independent building. Latest style hats cheap for cash.

MRS. A. R. BROWN.

Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Keables of Bodie arrived at Independence Wednesday evening. Dr. Keables is the regular Democratic nominee for the Assembly and is making a canvass of this section.

The Laws baseball team desire to express their thanks for the kind and courteous treatment received at the hands of the Independence boys, and are in hopes of having a return game with them in the near future.

Among our visitors from Bishop we noticed N. J. Cooley and wife, W. H. Wells and wife, J. M. Horton, R. W. Scott, P. A. Chalfant, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, A. L. Kilpatrick, John Black, A. Clark, Wm. Birchim, Miss Frankie Shaw, Miss Mamie Clark and numerous others.

Wm. H. Miller of Lone Pine has announced himself an independent candidate for Supervisor from the Fourth District. He has never before been willing to accept any office, but has all the qualifications of making a No. 1 Supervisor, being one of the most enterprising business men in the county, thoroughly identified with Southern Inyo and knows its needs.

### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**To the People of Inyo County.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896; subject to the will of the people of Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR.

Independence, Sept. 7, 1896.

**Independent Silver Candidate for the Assembly.**

Believing that the present is a time when principles are and should be paramount, and above all else, I hereby offer myself as a candidate to the people of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, irrespective of party, for the office of Assemblyman for the 60th District, at the approaching election in November, pledging myself unequivocally, if elected, to forward and support in every way that I may have the opportunity so to do the cause of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the restriction of corporation and trust power, and the upholding of the rights and just benefits due the wage earner.

Respectfully,
THOS. A. KEABLES.

Bodie, Aug. 24, 1896.

**For Supervisor, Fourth District.**

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the Fourth District, Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3d, 1896, subject to the will of the people of said District.

JOHN ANTON.

Lone Pine, Sept. 30, 1896.

**For Supervisor, Fourth District.**

WM. H. MILLER, OF LONE PINE, hereby respectfully announces himself an independent candidate at the ensuing election for the office of County Supervisor, from the Fourth District, subject to the will of the votere thereof.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTICE.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,
September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

**DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.**

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE:—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 4th day of August, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| Names. | No Cert. | No Shares | Amt |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Clark | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| F E Densmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| B Rhine | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J C Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C W Craig | 5 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I H Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| E Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F McIver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I J Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J S Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 00 |
| P H Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J C Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J N Yandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M C Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 4th day of August, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 24th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence, Inyo County, California.

**NOTICE**

U. S. LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 16, 1895, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

EUNICE M. JOHNSON, Plaintiff, vs. L. A. ANGER, J. T. DUNCAN and J. G. SMITH, Defds. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of Sept., 1895, in the above-entitled action wherein Eunice M. Johnson, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against L. A. Anger, J. T. Duncan and J. G. Smith, defendants, on the 9th day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 626. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The East half of the North-east quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-east quarter of section No. twenty-seven (27), Township No. twelve (12) South, Range thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing one hundred and twenty acres. Also the following described tract of land: Commencing at the North-east corner of the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26) in Township No. twelve (12) South, Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., running thence West eighty rods; thence South ten rods; thence East eighty rods; thence north 10 rods to the place of beginning and containing five acres, being the residence of the said L. A. Anger. Also the West half of the North-east quarter of Section No. twenty six (26), Township No. twelve (12) South; Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing eighty acres; also, the east half of the south-west quarter; south-west quarter of south-west quarter of Section Twenty-six, and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, in Township Twelve, South of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 19th day of Nov., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Sept. 24, 1896.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THE

# Fall and Winter Stock,

AT

# RHINE'S.

# GRAND FAIR BALL!

AT THE

# PAVILION,

FRIDAY EVENING,

OCT. 9, 1896.

☞ No pains or expense will be spared to make this the success of '96.

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—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

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GROCERIES

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Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

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Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

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A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

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S. ZAUN

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☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED


**Notice for Publication.**

H. E. No. 893.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
September 10, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 3, 1896, viz: William M. Breeding for the E ½, N W ¼ and W ½ N E ¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Dean, Arthur S Bell, Edward B. Smith and Marion S. Harbour all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND,
Register.


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Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

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FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

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And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
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at 8 o'clock p. m.

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INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

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Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

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Flouring Mills

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

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NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

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AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

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The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

"Did Bob leave his wife anything besides his insurance?" Yes; he left her to the tender mercies of his creditors.

### TO OUR READERS

who use or need the most economical power, we wish to call attention to the 2½ ACTUAL HORSE POWER HERCULES GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE for $185.00, with discount for cash, manufactured by the Hercules Engine Works, San Francisco; the best and most reliable Engine ever offered on the Pacific Coast. This Engine is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures. —George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

# Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Roth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body. "I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury! Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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price for the inferior "just as good" when you can get

**S·H·&M·** REGISTERED TRADE MARK BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING

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**If your dealer WILL NOT supply you we will.**

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# THE DEACON'S DISAPPEARANCE

By WILLIAM LEIGHTON.

"I would not like to take that responsibility either," rejoined I. "Besides the time is not far enough gone for any very serious apprehension. We must wait another day. There is an old saying something to the effect that 'if you want to keep your friends, don't prolong your visit beyond three days, and if you want to be thought not dead, don't be unaccountably absent from home beyond three nights.'"

To this Mr. Girvan agreed, and both of us saw the propriety of visiting the deaconess, who was hour by hour losing hope. We found her in the same position in which I had left her. I noticed that as we entered she turned a wistful eye upon us, with an expression that seemed to speak and say, "Is he not with you?" and there followed that blank look in which the orb seems dead.

There was silence everywhere, as if Angerona had there set up her temple, and the votaries were mute. The children, ignorant of the cause of change in their mother, had been put to bed. The servant whom we saw as we passed the kitchen sat at the fireside hanging her head, as if she mourned the death of a kind master, and no neighbors dared to intrude where they could carry no comfort—a species of kindness this in the people of Scotland which results from a delicacy they get small credit for from those who judge from a rude speech and homely if not coarse manners.

We sat down quietly and gravely, a clear enough indication to her that we brought no hopeful intelligence, nor had we sat many minutes when we came to understand what was the direction of the current of her thoughts. They had been all running toward the conclusion that Angus Macgillivray was in some way connected with the mysterious affair.

"Have ye inquired," she asked as she cast her eye over us, "if Angus has been at hame syn yesterday? I could wad my marriage ring he's awa, and nae suner than he should be. Will ye no answer?" she continued in a wailing tone. "Is he in Edinburgh? When was he seen? Can nacbody tell?"

I looked to Girvan, for I could not answer without falsehood, and he understood me.

"I have made no inquiry, Margaret," said he, "nor did I think it necessary to go there—the suspicion seems so unnatural. Besides are you not taking on too heavily? This is only the second day."

"The second day!" she burst forth. "And Deacon Macgillivray hasna seen his wife or his bairns nor sent a letter or a message to tell whaur he is. The second day!" she continued in the same wailing strain. "When was it that he was half an hour behind his dinner? And this has taken place in Edinburgh, which is just a lang street, whaur everybody kens everything about everybody."

"Many a longer absence has had a happy explanation," replied her brother. "We have only as yet one fact, and it will just look as you view it. You know peats will build the side of a house as well as make a fire that will burn you."

"But there's nae use buttering peats," cried she impatiently. "I tell you Deacon Macgillivray is dead, and Angus is the man who has made me a widow and my bairns fatherless."

And then came a fit of hysterical sobbing, which we had no means of alleviating. While I looked at her, and of course pitied her, I could not help thinking how completely her suspicion was confirmed by the information I had got, and which I dared not communicate to her. There was enough of sorrow for the hour. And as we saw we could be of no further service that night we left her to that kind of consolation which the heart seeks for itself, and sometimes the more readily and successfully that it is left to itself and to him who is master of the heart and the issues thereof.

Next forenoon I repaired to Girvan's, as arranged between us, in order that together we might make a more thorough search to the effect at least of ascertaining whether the missing man had been seen, and when and where, during the forenoon of his disappearance. On going along I found that the affair had spread, insomuch indeed that the question, "What has become of Deacon Macgillivray?" belonged now to the public. There was only one solitary grain of news. It appeared that a person of the name of Peter McGlashan, a laborer, who resided in the Cowgate, and whom we saw and interrogated, had been the involuntary cause of some of the theories, but all that could be extracted from him amounted to this, that he had seen Deacon Macgillivray that forenoon hurrying up the High street, and that, having occasion to return, he had met, about 10 minutes later, Angus Macgillivray coming up the bow, the top of which he doubled as if he were going down the High street. One or two others spoke to having seen the brothers respectively on the same route.

It was with minds very ill prepared for a meeting with the deaconess that we betook ourselves about 8 o'clock in the evening to Borthwick's Close. We found the same house of gloom, with the shadows increased in the darkness of these hours, and all appearances betokening utter hopelessness. The hours passed without any better reckoning than the increasing silence in the street and the gathering gloom of the unsnuffed candle till it might be about 11, when a slight knock was heard at the door.

Mrs. Macgillivray started, and we were not less surprised—nay, I have no doubt that all of us had some notion that the visitor might be no other than the deacon himself. The door was opened by the servant; we listened to the step on the passage—tramp—tramp—so like one well known that Girvan ejaculated with a kind of spasm, "It's the deacon!" The words were electric. We started up, and even Mrs. Macgillivray sat upright gazing at the door. It opened, and before us stood one of the town officers with the red neck on his blue coat.

"Here is a bit of paper," said he, "which was brought up to the office about an hour ago."

And Girvan, taking it out of his hand, fixed his eyes upon it as if he were charmed, yet he did not seem to comprehend what he was reading, for although I asked him what it contained he could not utter a word. Mrs. Macgillivray's eye was fixed upon him, and I myself sat with open mouth wondering what ailed the man.

"Can ye no read?" said the officer.

"Read," added I impatiently.

And the same words trembled on the lips of the deaconess.

Out it came at length, and the effect was certainly proportioned to the cause. I took the paper out of his hand and

*I took the paper out of his hand.*

read for myself the following words, disposed in lines in this manner:

"Deacon Macgillivray,
Borthwick's Close, Edinburgh,
Killed on the 19th."

The paper was much crumpled, as if it had met with rough usage, and, what added to the effect of the direful words, it was besmeared with blood to such an extent that some of the letters were scarcely legible. I would willingly have kept it from the eyes of the deaconess, but she held out her hand tremblingly to get possession of it, and it was too late to attempt concealment. She read it at a glance, and, as if it had been on fire, threw it from her, unable to utter a word. "Stay a little," said Girvan as he rose and took his hat. "I will be back in 10 minutes." He hurriedly left the room. And I, taking up the paper, began to question the officer as to the person who left it at the bailies' office. I ascertained that his name was Hugh McPherson, a cobbler who resided in the Cowgate, and that his account of the manner of obtaining it was that he found it among straw on the street right opposite the coach office in the High street, from which the coach to Galashiels started twice a week. It was further stated by McPherson that his opinion was that the paper had fallen from the coach, along with the straw among which it was found. Before I had time to form any opinion as to the real purport and meaning of this sibylline scrap Girvan came again hurriedly into the room, breathing hard, as if he had been running—an effect no doubt due more to his excitement than to his bodily exertion. Laying down his hat, he resumed his seat, and putting his hand into his pocket he drew out another paper something like an account.

"Look at that," said he as he handed it to me.

Glancing over it, I found it to be an account for skins, due by Girvan to Angus Macgillivray, duly discharged.

"What of this?" said I, uttterly at a loss to know the meaning of it all.

"Examine the handwriting of the two papers," said he.

I did so and immediately ejaculated, "Why, that blood stained scrap is written by Angus Macgillivray."

"No doubt of it," said Girvan. "I knew it the moment I saw it, but I wanted to make sure work."

"And sure enough it is," replied I, "but what conclusion do you draw from it?"

"I am afraid to mention it," was the reply.

"But I'm no," cried the deaconess in a wild way. "It is just as I thought," she continued as she moved her arms as if to enable her to utter the words, "Angus Macgillivray has murdered my husband."

"But why should he publish the act in his own handwriting?" I rejoined.

"Because the awful man glories in his revenge," she cried again hysterically.

"That hardly squares with human nature," said Girvan. To this I assented, adding that "Angus was not so mad as not only to write his own condemnation, but give the officers of the law a direction to go in pursuit of him."

With all these qualifications, it was impossible to get rid of the direct effect of the words of the paper clearly enough indicating that the deacon had been killed by some one, whether Angus or not. The officer himself seemed to have no doubt, and, as for Mrs. Macgillivray, her former conclusion was only rendered more certain, and the calmness into which she quickly relapsed appeared to be the consequence of resignation to the will of God.

Meanwhile the officer had intimated that the paper was to be preserved and taken up to the office in the morning, with any explanation that could be given of it. He then went away, and late as the hour was we resolved upon seeking out McPherson to ascertain from his own mouth the true circumstances connected with the finding of the extraordinary paper. We accordingly went to the Cowgate, and having found the man, who was on the eve of going to bed, proceeded with our examination. He adhered strictly to what he had stated in the bailies' office, nor had he any more to communicate, but we derived thus much from our visit that we became satisfied the man was honest and was not accessory to any trick or deception whereby some one might have been supposed to have taken advantage of the public fermentation to infuse a new interest into what was already sufficiently engrossing. Girvan took the paper home with him, and we parted with the hope of getting some more light next day.

(To Be Continued.)

### He Enjoyed It.

Old Johnson was very much given to "tippling," not wisely but too well, and would spend all his spare time at his favorite pub, says Spare Moments.

His house was so situated that it was necessary for him to go through the churchyard to reach it. One night, being a bit fuller than usual, he managed to fall into a newly made grave. He fell without hurting himself, and being tired went off to sleep. When he awoke the next morning, he couldn't make out where he got to, but after a struggle managed to reach the top of the grave and look around.

A broad grin spread over his face as he muttered to himself:

"Dear, dear, it's resurrection day, and I'm up first."

### His Little Scheme.

"How is this, Florence? Here is a guitar in place of your mandolin?"

"Yes, mother. Paul Davis took my mandolin in mistake for his guitar. He will return it tonight when he comes for his guitar."—Detroit Free Press.

# A FORGETFUL TRAMP.

**He Has a Deep Sorrow, but He Cannot Remember What It Is All About.**

He tossed a gold eagle to the evidently astonished tramp.

"As liberal as in the old Bagdad days, I see," said the wanderer. "Many thanks, sir. Ah, how I used to enjoy reading your adventures! They are among the very few things I can remember."

"You're very kind, I'm sure," said Sindbad. "Do you have trouble with your memory?"

"I should say I did," replied the tramp. "Why, I can remember hardly anything—that's why I'm tramping. I can't attend to any sort of business on account of that memory of mine—or, rather, on account of its absence. I used to be an expert bookkeeper, but I forgot the significance of figures, and made the most absurd mistakes. This seriously annoyed my employers, and the result was that I couldn't hold a position more than twenty-four hours. Why, I've even forgotten my name; I call myself James P. Brown; but I'm sure that's nothing like my real name."

"Now this is very gratifying," said Sindbad, in an aside to Tom; "he has forgotten even his own name, yet he remembers mine and my adventures." Then he asked: "When and how did you lose your memory, sir?"

"Why, I've forgotten even that," replied Mr. Brown; "but I think it was when I had a bad cold some years ago. Still, I'm not sure but that somebody hypnotized me. Really, I don't know how it happened."

"You seem a man of intelligence," said the great explorer.

"Oh, I am!" the tramp hastened to assure him. "I know a great deal, and if I only could remember it, you'd find me a very entertaining companion—provided my sorrow did not make me disinclined to converse; it might."

"Eh? You're what?" queried Sindbad.

"My sorrow. Oh, I forgot to mention to you that I have a deep sorrow, which is constantly preying upon me, and will eventually end my career."

"Dear! dear!" exclaimed Sindbad, with an expression of genuine concern. "Why, this is very sad! I don't like to be obtrusive, but if you don't mind telling what your sorrow is——"

"My dear Mr. Sindbad," interrupted Mr. Brown, "nothing would give me greater pleasure—melancholy pleasure, you understand—than to confide all to you, but the truth of the matter is I have completely forgotten what my sorrow is. I've had it for years, and I know it's something very painful, but to save my life I can't remember what it is, nor have I been able to for—I forget how many years."

"But how is it possible," asked Sindbad, naturally puzzled, "for you to be worrying yourself into the grave over a sorrow which you have forgotten all about?"

"Why, don't you see?" cried the tramp, "that's just the point; it's the suspense that's killing me. If I knew exactly what it is that worries me I shouldn't worry nearly so much. It is the dreadful uncertainty of the thing. Perhaps I have killed some one, and am tortured by remorse; or, maybe, I have lost an immense fortune in rash speculation; or—or—but why theorize on the subject? The fact remains that I have a rooted sorrow and that I can't remember anything about it. Now, I put it to you, isn't that enough to drive a man half frantic?"

"Yours is certainly a peculiar case," replied Sindbad, thoughtfully. "I don't think I have ever heard of one exactly like it."

"Oh, I'm sure you never have," said Mr. Brown. "If I ever have I've completely forgotten about it." And he sighed heavily.—St. Nicholas.

### Mice and Rats in Japan.

There are small "deer" on the island that arouse no poetry or gracious sentiments. The mice, those pests of Japanese tea houses, raced through the doll houses at will by dark, the ornamental traceries and designs pierced in the pretty wood panels above the screens giving them free range of every room. They ran over my face, scratched my pillow, nibbled my fingers, and kept me awake night after night with their rustling and gnawing. On the third night of mouse carnival I called the servants and had lights brought. The landlord heard the sounds and bustled across the court to see what the matter was.

"I think there is a mouse in this house," I said.

"Oh, certainly, certainly, honorable lady," he said, bowing low and proudly; "yes, indeed; I have many, plenty of rats at the Momiji."

And he could not at all understand why we should make such a trouble about so natural a thing, and object to these sure evidences of abundant prosperity, these companions of Daikoku, the god of plenty.—Century.

### Europeans in the Senate.

Knute Nelson of Minnesota enjoys the somewhat singular distinction of being the only member of the United States Senate born on the European continent—Europe outside of the British Isles. He is a native of Norway, and the most conspicuous representative in office of the Scandinavian population of the great Northwest. It is a fact, not generally known, that there are four Englishmen in the present United States Senate, or, more properly, four natives of England—Pasco of Florida, Mantle of Montana, Wetmore of Rhode Island and Jones of Nevada. There are two Canadians—McMillan of Michigan and Gallinger of New Hampshire. There is one Irishman—William J. Sewell of New Jersey. There are nine Ohio men.

### Divine Providence.

Roadside Jim—Der seems ter be some truf in de sayin' dat heaven helps dem wot helps demselves.

Ragweed Reggie—Wot makes yer t'ink so?

Roadside Jim—"'Cause if we hadn't er gone an' helped ourselves to dat cold ham in de kitchen we'd never seed dem summer suits hanging up dere.—Washington Times.

### Nothing.

Maude—Brother broke an iron bar with his two hands yesterday.

Claude—That's nothing. My brother broke four men with one hand last night.—Detroit Free Press.

Every other woman you meet who is in trouble has lost her pocketbook.


# Escaped From Chili.

THE DANGEROUS ADVENTURE OF DETECTIVE W. M. LUGG.

**Compelled to Cross the Mountains on Muleback—Taken Sick During the Journey.**

*From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.*

Four years ago, at the time of the trouble between the United States and Chili, as a result of the killing of the sailors of the U. S. S. Baltimore, in the streets of a Chilian city, many Americans were obliged to leave the country for safety. Among them was W. M. Lugg, the private detective and collector, whose office is in the Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal.

When Mr. Lugg left Chili he went across the mountains into Argentine, traveling on muleback.

Mr. Lugg says that the trip is a delightful one in point of beauitful scenery and perfect weather, but many people dislike to undertake it on account of the unhealthful stagnant water which they are compelled to drink along the way. Many persons have been stricken down with disease from having drank of it, and in a number of cases the attacks have proven fatal. The native Chilians drink the water without injury to their systems but it has a bad effect upon those who are not used to it.

"I fell a victim to the injurious qualities of the water," said Mr. Lugg. "It affected my kidneys to an alarming degree. When I got over into Argentine I thought the trouble would gradually leave me, but instead of that it grew more aggravated and I suffered terribly from pains in the region of my kidneys. I was en route to Chicago and I determined to reach my destination before the complaint should grow so serious as to confine me to my bed. Upon reaching Chicago I at once consulted a physician, who told me my kidneys had been affected by drinking polluted water. He treated me for some time for that complaint, but I grew steadily worse and new ailments were added to my already serious condition. I began to have neuralgic pains in my head, my spine was affected with shooting pains and I had no control over the urinary organs. It was next to impossible for me to get any sleep. I lay awake many a night suffering the most intense pains, and the physician unable to relieve them.

"But relief came at last. One day one of my friends came to my room and handed me a box of Williams' Pink Pills. Of course I laughd at him for daring to think that any patent medicine could aid me when my physician had failed. I took the pills, however, to oblige my friend more than for any faith I had in them, and I was treated to the most joyous surpise of my life when I realized that I was being relieved of my pains. First the peculiar pains along my spine ceased, and then my neuralgic trouble began to grow less and finally left me entirely. It took a good while to improve the condition of my kidneys, but after I had taken a number of boxes of the pills I knew that they had done their work successfully, for then I had regained control of the urinary organs and the action of my kidneys was strong and steady.

"When I thought I was out of all danger I quit taking the pills. The relief they had afforded was permanent, however, and I have never since felt a recurrence of the complaints. I hardly know how to praise Williams' Pink Pills as they should be praised. They certainly are a wonderful preparation. I have recommended them to a number of my friends who were suffering from kidney complaints, and they have all been benefited by their use."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

**$100 REWARD, $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

# Good Hood's Sarsaparilla

Blood is what gives strong nerves, vigor, vitality. Good blood and good health come by taking

Be Sure to get Hoods and only HOOD'S.

**Hood's Pills** are the favorite family cathartic.

## Is this what ails you?

Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhœa?

Then you have

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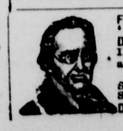
in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

**Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets,**

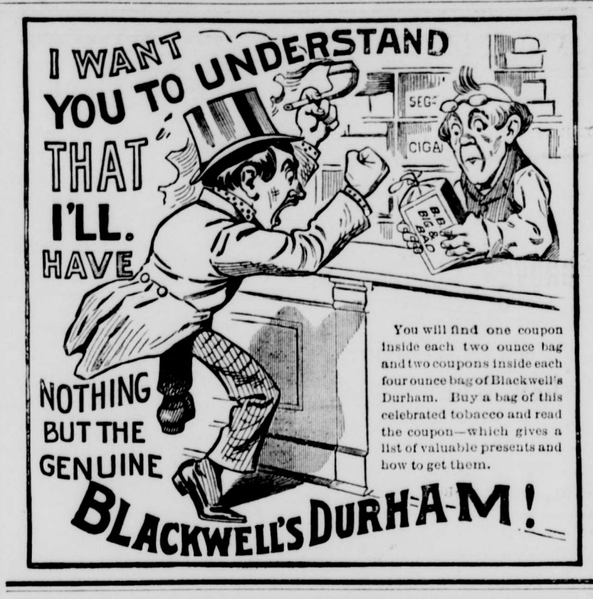
by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."

ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N.Y.



FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED **LIVER PILLS** are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Samples Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.




You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

# LOOK AT THE BOX

This is Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa box—be sure that you don't get an imitation of it.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

WALTER BAKER & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

(14) "Knocks Out All Others."

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The Large Piece and High Grade of "Battle Ax" has injured the sale of other brands of higher prices and smaller pieces. Don't allow the dealer to impose on you by saying they are "just as good" as "Battle Ax," for he is anxious to work off his unsalable stock.

You Save Wholesalers' and Retailers' Profits by Ordering Your Pipes Direct from Us. **Warranted Genuine French Briar.**

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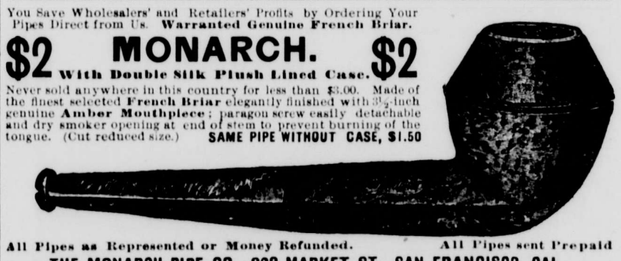

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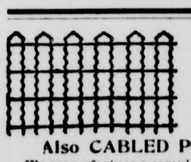

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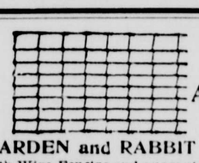

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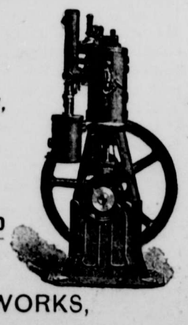

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 18. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., OCTOBER 16, 1896. WHOLE NO. 1355.

INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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## HOW TO AID DIGESTIVE ORGANS

THE principle that the finer a food is divided and subdivided in its preparation the easier, quicker and better it is digested is seldom borne in mind by either the cook or the eater. All of us are supposed to think of the ancient adage of "eating slowly and chewing well," but very few carry this rule into practice. Still fewer think of applying the principle of comminution in the kitchen.

Thus, for example, a boiled onion is usually served whole, and on account of its slippery character is apt to reach the stomach in a large fragment. If it is cut up finely before the boiling or stewing it is converted at most into pulp, which digests in one-third or even one-fourth the time of the other way.

Grated cheese upon toast, macaroni and other dishes presents no difficulty to the digestive process. When served in pieces, as New York dairy cheese almost invariably is, it is rather difficult of digestion, and in its favorite form, the Welsh rarebit, it is very indigestible to a large proportion of the community. Another principle which is too often disregarded and which cannot be too highly praised is that long and slow cooking at a low temperature is far better than that in quick oven with great heat. This is the basis of the success in many steamers, cookers, heaters, Dutch ovens, Aladdin ovens and other contrivances in the market. Oatmeal, wheaten grits, cracked barley and crushed rye, when slowly prepared for twenty-four hours, are converted into a paste or jelly, which can be used by a person with the weakest stomach. If, as is generally the case, they are boiled vigorously for half an hour, the cells are imperfectly broken down, and the resulting food is often injurious to delicate digestions.

### She Carries a Big Record.

Probably no lady cyclist can equal the long distance record of Miss Ida Greeley Ale, who has covered 15,000 miles awheel. Miss Ale is a school teacher, of Trenton, N. J. She is also secretary and treasurer of the local club and has recently been made local consul for the L. A. W., and she now

MISS IDA GREELEY ALE.

has the distinction of being the first woman consul of New Jersey.

Miss Ale is devoted to sports of all legitimate kinds and advocates them warmly with tongue and pen. She has probably written more about woman and her "bike" than any other lady in the land, and she writes well. As a wheelwoman, she is expert and tireless, and can set a lively pace even for a male scorcher.

### Rules for the Summer Girl.

Remember that one may be witty without being popular; voluble without being agreeable; a great talker and yet a great bore.

Be frank. A frank, open countenance and a clear, cheery laugh are worth far more even socially than "pedantry in a stiff cravat."

Be sincere. One who habitually sneers at everything will not render herself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life.

Be sensible. Society never lacks for fools, and what you may consider very entertaining nonsense may soon be looked upon as very tiresome folly.

Be cheerful. If you have no great trouble on your mind you have no right to render other people miserable by your long face and dolorous tones. If you do you will be generally avoided.

Above all be cordial and sympathetic. True cordiality and sympathy unite all the other qualities enumerated, and are certain to secure the popularity so dear to the heart of everyone.

Be amiable. You may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other, and ill-natured people are always disliked.

Remember that a good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice should be carefully trained and developed; a full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding.

### Keeping Quiet When Angry.

There is in this city a merry little woman who never is obliged to ask twice when she wants anything. She isn't one of the meek women who never dare to have an original opinion or to indorse one unless her husband has previously indorsed it. Very often things do not go to suit her, but she has the good sense to realize scolding or complaining or whining will not help matters. If she is too angry to laugh she keeps still until she can control herself. If very angry she shuts herself up in her room alone for a few minutes. She says an angry woman seems to her to be so repulsive an object that she cannot bear to have those women whom she loves best to see her in any such character. She never seems to command, and her husband imagines that he always has his own way. She never disputes the point, yet they who know her best know that there are few questions that are not settled to her entire satisfaction. She will appear young when the scolding women of her age are consigned to the old, and she will always have an influence for good where they have no influence at all.—Chicago Chronicle.

### Georgia Girl in Politics.

Miss Sturgis, a young woman of Atlanta, has charge of the Populist headquarters for the State of Georgia in that city. Miss Sturgis is secretary

MISS CLARA STURGIS.

and treasurer of the People's Party Publishing Company and practically runs the People's party paper. Miss Sturgis says that since the nomination of Mr. Watson for Vice-President she has received hundreds of callers, and whether or not her office is the party headquarters makes no difference; for the people think so, and they continue to flock there. Miss Sturgis is a good judge of human nature and is an educated woman. When her callers come she knows when to talk books, and she knows when to talk crops, but above all else she knows when to discuss politics. She has a pile of books around her on the desk, books on political economy, histories and poems. Naturally Miss Sturgis believes in Tom Watson. She was reared in the county in which Mr. Watson lives and has watched his course and studied his character until the present time.

### Kansas City's Woman Machinist.

Mrs. H. M. Cooley, wife of a machinist in Kansas City, is a skilled machinist and works daily in her husband's shop. She served an apprenticeship of two years and is now trusted to do the most delicate work that requires skill and care. She handles a steam drill with the utmost precision and has bored 10,000 holes in brass tubes in a single day, a record not attained by any man in the shop. Mrs. Cooley is small, but muscular, and says that she enjoys the work. She keeps her clothing and face clean, but her hands become as dirty and greasy as those of any other workman. Her husband says that she is the best artisan he ever had in his shop. She has invented one or two valuable articles, and does not hesitate to repair gasoline or steam engines when they are brought into the shop.

### A Garden Party Toilet.

### Said About Women.

Woman's sympathies give a tone, like the harp of Aeolus, to the slightest breath.—Donald G. Mitchell.

Among all animals, from man to the dog, the heart of a mother is always a sublime thing.—Alexandre Dumas, pere.

The girl who wakes the poet's sigh is a very different creature from the girl who makes his soup.—Frederick Sheldon.

On great occasions it is almost always women who have given the strongest proofs of virtue and devotion.—Count Montholon.

## DID NOT KNOW HIS RELATIVES.

### Sad Predicament of a Man Who Found a Pretty Cousin by Chance.

A Washington Star reporter was talking to a Washingtonian in front of an uptown hotel entrance when a handsome young woman walked by and went into the door beyond. Evidently she knew, or thought she knew, the Washingtonian, for she hesitated as if to speak to him, but the man gave no sign.

"Why didn't you speak to the lady?" inquired the writer man.

"I wasn't sure I knew her, and am not now," he replied.

"Couldn't you have taken chances?"

"Not any more."

There was something back of that sort of an answer and the writer man went after it.

"Oh," he laughed, "you've made a mistake in knowing people, haven't you?"

"Not exactly; but in thinking I know them. At least in thinking I knew a lady once. It was this way: Four or five years ago my folks were spending the summer at Rockville, and I came to town one afternoon to meet a cousin of my wife's from the southwest, whom I'd never seen, and escort her out home. Of course, I had a description, but descriptions don't always count, and when I saw a good-looking woman descend from the car I sailed right in and introduced myself as her cousin's husband and her escort to the country. She accepted the escort with a charming smile, asked about the health of her dear cousin, and all that in a general way, which seemed all right, though slightly vague, as it appeared to me later, and we went from the Baltimore and Potomac station over to the Baltimore and Ohio to catch a train.

"What would have happened if we had caught the train I don't know, but we missed, and then while we waited I took her uptown to a restaurant for supper, as the next train was going to put us home too late for it there. I telegraphed my wife that we would be out on a later train, and then blew my pretty cousin off to a nice little feed that cost me $5. We lingered at the table, for she was a charming person to talk with, and I let her look at a fine diamond ring that I wore and which she admired.

"There was some trouble about the bill when the waiter presented his check, and I laid the pocketbook down on the table and went over to the cashier's desk with the waiter and the money I had given him. I presume my back was turned five minutes away from my delightful cousin, and when I turned to go to her again she wasn't there. One waiter had seen her go into the hotel from the cafe, but had not given it a thought, and we immediately began a search for her. Suffice it to say we didn't find her. Suffice it to say also that when I got home the real cousin was there, also a very pretty woman, and, in conclusion, suffice it to say, that I speak to no more women unless they come to me with credentials. That lost diamond was worth $100, and there was $50 in the pocketbook, to say nothing of my injured feelings and betrayed confidence."

It was truly a fit time for sympathy, and the writer extended all he had in stock.

### Surnames.

The old saying is all that has survived of the superstition that it is unlucky for a woman to wed one whose surname begins with the same letter as her own:

"To change the name and not the letter,
Is a change for the worse and not the better."

June was the month that the ancients considered most propitious for marriages, especially if the day chosen were that of the full moon, or the conjugation of the sun and moon. The month of May was to be avoided as under the influence of spirits adverse to happy households. Ovid says:

"Let maid or widow that would turn to wife,
Avoid the season dangerous to life;
If you mind old saws, mind, this say:
'Tis bad to marry in the month of May.'"

There is another more common form of this prediction unfavorable to marriage in the month of May, which may be the one which he refers to:

'Marry in May,
You'll rue the day,
To marry in May
Is to wed povertie.'

### Unclaimed Bank Deposits.

Interesting disclosures are annually made by Connecticut savings banks in their compliance with the law requiring a return of the deposits that have not been taken from nor added to by the depositors within twenty years. The banks in Hartford report several hundred of such deposits, aggregating a total of $12,467.72. A New Haven bank has over $8,000 in unclaimed money, there is $7,000 in a Bridgeport bank, $6,000 in a Southport bank and lesser amounts in other banks all over the State. The individual deposits are as a rule small, being probably small balances which have grown with the accumulated interests. There are, however, several deposits measured by hundreds, and one of nearly $2,000. After the list of unclaimed deposits is published each year considerable of the unclaimed deposits is always drawn from the banks by the people who have deposited it or by their heirs.

### Described.

"Uncle George, what is a valedictory?"

"It's the farewell address the girl graduate reads to her weeping classmates the night before she packs her trunk to visit among them all summer."—Portland Press.

No man can be called a hopeless fool until he has made a fool of himself twice the same way.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

### THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

**Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.**

### Jingle and Jangle.

Jingle and Jangle are two litle bells
That jingle and jangle all day;
And Jingle rings sweet, with an accent that tells
Of lightsomeness, promise and May:
Sunshine and sugar and honey and bees,
Rainbows and buterflies' wings.
Bird-songs and brook-songs and wide-spreading trees—
Of joy little Jingle-bell sings!

Jingle and Jangle are two little bells
That jingle and jangle all day;
And Jangle rings harsh, with an accent that tells
Of darkness, forboding, dismay;
Storm-cloud and vinegar, wormwood and gall,
Toads' tongues and poisonous things,
Owlets and ravens, and dreams that appal—
Of woe little Jangle-bell rings!

Yes, Jingle and Jangle are two little bells
That jingle and jangle all day;
And the one that you listen to strangely compels
Behaviour that's sure to betray.
So listen to Jingle and be a good boy—
To Jangle, oh, never give ear,
And your days will be merry and bubble with joy,
While sadness will never come near.
—St. Nicholas.

### He Was Grown Up.

A little fellow went into a shop some days ago to buy a pair of gloves. The shopman stared at the juvenile customer and asked him what size he took. The youngster promptly informed him. "Do you want kid gloves, my boy?" asked the shopman. "Kid gloves," ejaculated his customer; "I'm not a kid now. I want 'grow-up' ones."

### Looking Ahead.

Little Clarence—Pa, when I grow to be a man like you do you s'pose I'll have a little boy of my own, just as you have now?

Mr. Callipers—Very likely.

"And do you think he will ask me a good many questions, just as I ask 'em of you now?"

"You will be deserving of sympathy if he does."

"Maybe so, pa; but if he asks questions, not for foolishness, but because he really wants to know, just as I do now, and I tell him to go to bed instead of answering him, just as you often do, will it be because my time is too valuable to waste on my son, or just because I don't know the answers to his questions myself, but want to make him think I am wiser than he is?"

### Vegetable Toys and Dolls.

With some clean potatoes, some carrots, parsnips and toothpicks a rainy afternoon can be made so short that supper will come hours before it is expected. The potatoes should be small and as knobby and queer shaped as it is possible to get them. The parsnips and carrots should be washed clean and the toothpicks should be of the cheap, common wooden kind.

With these materials, all or part of them, and a couple of knives, a whole menagerie of animals and a whole roomful of dolls can be made. The toothpicks are used to join the heads, arms, legs, etc., to the body of the animal or doll.

The pictures showing vegetable toys are sketches of some actually made. Of course, some of the originals of the pictures were rather difficult to make, but a little care will enable the young animal maker to do wonders. Some of the best of the toys illustrated were made by a girl not over 10 years of age,

SOME VEGETABLE TOYS.

but then she had spent three of her ten years in a kindergarten, where she cut out all sorts of pretty designs in colored paper and modeled dolls and dogs and cows in modeling clay.

Sometimes a funny doll can be made with potatoes without cutting or shaping them at all, but it is more fun cutting the "murphies" to shape.

The horse in the picture was made with a carrot body and potato legs and head, and the rider was made of potatoes. The trunk of the elephant was made by slitting the tip of a carrot and bending it up, and the curly tail of the pig was made out of a hairpin.

There are no rules to follow in making vegetable toys, for rules and regulations and directions spoil the fun. Just collect the vegetables and toothpicks and go to work, and the dolls and dogs and cats and elephants and pigs and tar babies will almost grow themselves.

## HIDE AND SEEK AT SEA.

### Torpedo-Boat Practice with the Great White Cruisers.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll describes "The Tricks of Torpedo Boats" in St. Nicholas. After telling what the boats are like and what they can accomplish, Mr. Ingersoll says: But to insure all these fine results, both officers and men must be taught how to manage and maneuver them to best advantage, as well as how to discharge the torpedoes they carry. Constant drilling is necessary; and lately one of these boats in our navy, the "Cushing" (so suitably named after the young hero of the civil war who destroyed the rebel ram "Albemarle" by means of a rude torpedo-boat—one of the first actually used) has been attached to the naval station at Newport, Rhode Island, in order to carry on this practice. One set of officers and men after another is instructed in handling her, and in the making and firing of her torpedoes; and they have plenty of fun along with the schooling.

The headquarters of this work is Goat Island, which separates Newport harbor from the outer waters of Narragansett Bay.

There is a serchlight which cammands the harbor entrances and a wide circle of the bay. One or more warships are always there. Those searchlights also can be swung in any direction. Yet the Cushing arrived one night and first announced herself by suddenly blowing her whistle within pistol-shot of the inner wharf of the island—and it was not a dark night, either. A few afternoons later she went down the bay, and challenged every eye to be alert to see her return in the evening. It was bright moonlight—a time in which no such boat would attempt a serious attack—yet Lieutenant Fletcher, the Cushing's commander, crept within a third of a mile of the shore before he was detected. It would have pleased you to see her that night, as she came plainly into view—a long, low streak gliding silently and swiftly athwart the mootlit sea, rolling a silvery furrow back from her plow-like bow, and seeming more like some great fish with its back fins out of water than any sort of steamship.

But it is on dark and stormy nights that the practice becomes exciting. Groups of officers stand upon the rampart of Fort Wolcott, or upon the bridge of each monitor or cruiser, and strain eyes and ears to obtain some inkling of the torpedo-boat's presence, the long white beam of the electric searchlight sweeping right and left, up and down, and every man gazing along the path it illuminates for some glimpse of the little enemy. A swing of the beam southward brings out the grim walls and numerous cannon of Fort Adams, and shows every yacht and fishing-boat at anchor inside of Brenton's Point. The main channel, the Dumplings, the far away shore of Conanicut Island, Rose Island and its ruined old fortifications, the upper bay dotted with lazy sloops and schooners slipping down with the tide, are revealed one after another, as the powerful rays are turned slowly westward and northward until at last they are shining again in the Naval War College and Training School, and on the clustered shipping and wharves of the picturesque old town.

### The Scouts of the Sea.

Torpedo-boats, however, are designed for a wider service than simply to carry and discharge the frightful weapon from which they take their name. They are to the navy what scouts and skirmishers are to a land army. They form the cavalry of the sea, of which the cruisers are the infantry and the battleships and monitors the artillery arm. They must spy out the position of the enemy's fleet, hover about his flanks or haunt his anchorage to ascertain what he is about and what he means to do next. They must act as the pickets of their own fleet, patrolling the neighborhood, or waiting and watching, concealed among islands or in inlets and rivermouths, ready to hasten away to the admiral with warning of any movement of the enemy.

It is not their business to fight (except rarely, in the one particular way), but rather to pry and sneak and run. Hence they are as small and sleek and swift as they can be made. When the fleet goes upon a cruise, they are carried on the decks of the big warships, although they are able to get about in really rough weather by themselves. A very recent idea is to build them out of aluminum, which would be not only of great advantage toward ease of transportation, but would tend toward increased speed, by adding buoyancy and elasticity to the structure, which seems to skim along the surface and fairly leap from wave to wave; but it is doubtful whether aluminum is strong enough for safety and whether it will not be injured by the chemical action of the sea-water—St. Nicholas.

### Humane Treatment of Animals.

A general order has been issued from the Department of Agriculture to meat inspectors to use every means to secure humane treatment of animals in transportation and in stock yards. Also to make investigation as to the manner in which animals are transported and handled by the railroad companies and stock yards, and to make suggestions with a view of improving the service and protecting animals from undue suffering and cruelty. Animals which are suffering from injury or pain are to be promptly reported to the Humane Society unless the owner or those in charge of the stock yards properly care for them within a proper limit of time.

"How do you account for her rejecting you? Was it your prospects that she objected to?" "No; I am inclined to think that it was her own prospect that did the business for me. She was looking at me, you see."—Boston Transcript.

The first thing a man says about his enemy is that he is crazy.

## CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

### COSTS MORE TO ELECT EACH SUCCEEDING PRESIDENT.

**Funds Subscribed by the Great Parties Are Expended Legitimately, and Not to Buy Votes—Five Millions Will Be Scattered This Year.**

### Big Campaign Funds.

The election of a President of the United States is a costly affair and the handling of campaign funds is consequently a matter of great importance to both the great political parties. The most exact business principles must be followed and for this and other reasons the appointment of a man to have charge of the finances of a national committee is a most momentous question. With every recurring campaign the expenses of election show an increase. Competent judges predict that not less than $5,000,000 will be expended by the two national committees in the great battle this year. The late Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, said not long before his death that it cost less to elect Lincoln in 1860 than is now often spent in a single Congressional district, and yet the work was just as thoroughly done as that of any committee the party has had since.

ZACH CHANDLER.
(A Great Collector.)

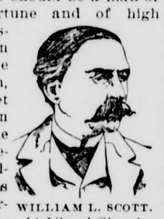
The use of large sums of money by national committees began with the two committees that managed Grant's canvasses in 1868 and 1872, and so rapidly did the extravagance increase that in 1880, at the time of Garfield's election, the national committee handled, or others handled for it, more than $1,000,000, while it has been estimated by those whose opportunities for knowing were good that throughout the country there was spent by different committees in the aggregate more than $4,000,000. The expenses of the campaigns of 1884 and 1888 were about the same. In the campaign of 1892 the national committees each collected and expended over $1,500,000 and the State committees collected for their individual use about a quarter of that sum.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY.
(A Shrewd Dispenser.)

The charge that most of the money raised for campaign purposes is used to corrupt voters and purchase votes is both silly and false. The expense of a presidential battle are of a legitimate nature. Four years ago the Republican National Committee expended $200,000 in the publication and circulation of campaign documents. An additional $100,000 was devoted to the campaign orators and their expenses. A little over $200,000 went to the Congressional districts where the contest was close and the outcome doubtful, and where it was used to pay band hire and the cost of the uniforms of marching clubs and of parades and public meetings. Something like $300,000 was sent to the chairman of the State committees of the doubtful States, and the cost of maintaining the national headquarters and of the local campaign in New York City consumed the balance of the funds raised by the national committee. The expenses of the Democratic National Committee in 1892 varied in some minor details, but its funds were expended through about the same channels as the Republican committee, the campaign methods of both parties being very similar.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM.

With the growing use of money in politics it has been found more and more desirable that the chairman of a national committee should be a man of large private fortune and of high standing in the business world. When subscriptions are slow in coming in, and he has as yet only promises in lieu of cash, he must become responsible for or advance the funds needed to meet current expenses. These advances frequently amount to several hundred thousand dollars, while if there is a shortage at the end of the campaign the chairman is the one looked to to make it good. Contributions to the campaign funds come in the main from men of large means within the party, some of whem give as high as $100,000. Large corporations also contribute handsomely in hope of securing political favor. In some cases these large concerns give to both of the great parties, thus making themselves safe in any event. There is a considerable class of men anxious to secure political prominence or to occupy high positions who give lavishly as a means of advancing their political interests. Finally comes the aggregate of small popular subscriptions, which foots up a large sum, and which represents men of moderate means, who take a patriotic pride in the success of their cause.



WILLIAM L. SCOTT.
[A Liberal Giver.]

STEPHEN B. ELKINS.
[A Political Financier.]

Presidential candidates, as a rule, are not depended upon for large subscriptions. The only exceptions have been Mr. Tilden and Mr. Blaine. The former is said to have spent over half a million dollars in the campaign of 1876, and Mr. Blaine's contribution to the campaign of 1884 is said to have exceeded $150,000.

The importance and influence of this potent electioneering argument—hard cash—has developed some very successful and shrewd beggars of money for campaign purposes. Republican veterans, when in a reminiscent mood, delight to talk about the late Marshall Jewell, who as a collector of campaign funds, perhaps, never had his equal. When others failed Jewell always succeeded, and it is told of him that in Boston in a single day he raised $170,000. Zach Chandler was a good deal of a diamond in the rough, but he was a shrewd judge of human nature, and he knew pretty well what chords to strike in order to make men generous. He was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1876, and there was no lack of funds in that campaign. August Belmont in the campaigns immediately following the war was another good collector. So was William H. Barnum, who succeeded Mr. Belmont as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Roswell P. Flower and Levi P. Morton are also both expert beggars.

The moneys expended by the national and State committees represent only a part of the cost of a presidential campaign. Conventions like those held in St. Louis and Chicago cost at a modest estimate from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 apiece, and the check of business during the campaign which follows them involves a loss of many millions more. Taking all these things into consideration, it may be roughly estimated that a presidential campaign costs the country about $20,000,000.

## DIFFICULTIES OF BURNT WORK.

### Drawings Made by Hot Iron on a Surface of Wood.

Many years ago the manual labor of the artist in color was reduced to a minimum; he no longer grinds his colors, or makes his canvas and brushes. But up to the present day the artist in burnt wood has toiled on with his rude forge and burning irons, with the devotion of an old-time alchemist. Singularly enough, relief from the discomforts of this crude mode of work has at last come through the avenue which brings relief from all physical ailments—that of medicine. The thermocautery, a surgical instrument invented for cauterizing, has been adapted to the use of the artist, so that he can work with comparative freedom.

Formerly the fire-etcher employed copper tools, not unlike soldering irons, set into wooden or other non-conducting handles. These tools cooled rapidly, and had to be constantly shifted, while the oxidation of the copper necessitated constant cleaning. What with feeding his fire and blowing it up with hand-bellows, it is a wonder that the wood burner produced anything at all artistic. To-day the hollow burning point is of platinum, a metal which does not oxidize. Once heated, a never-failing current of naptha gas, burning within, enables the artist to work for hours, wholly independent of the forge, the bellows, and other paraphernalia. The electrode, another surgical cautery, is likewise used in burnt wood, and electricity will in time supersede all other means of heating the burning point.

With these facilities at hand, the fire etcher must still encounter difficulties not found in practicing the kindred arts. Clouds of smoke constantly rise in his face, while the incessant flashing of the fiery point is always trying to the eye. He must have a deep-rooted love of his art, and the patience of Job.—Century.

### Crane the Carrier.

Every year, on the approach of winter, thousands and thousands of birds, little as well as big ones, have to leave their summer quarters in search of sunnier lands. How large birds of strong wing can cross such a wide stretch of water as the eastern part of the Mediterranean it is easy to understand, but how do the wee ones, like wrens, titmice, finches and the rest manage it? Why, they ride first-class on the back of cranes. In autumn great flocks of cranes may be seen traveling southwards, flying low and giving forth a strange cry, as if of warning, and they sweep along southwards. As soon as they hear this note all kinds of little birds fly up to the cranes and settle on their backs, the twitter of those already snugly squatting thereon being audible at times. Then when spring revisits the north, and it is time for the little things to return to their old haunts, the cranes carry them back again—this time, however, flying high, as if they felt assured their tiny friends would easily reach the earth once the great sea were passed.

### Smart Golf Costume.

The old-time secretary with glass doors makes a pretty side-board. The glass shows dainty china and silver to good advantage, while the drawers hold table napery, etc.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16 ..... 1896


(Official.)

## Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1896. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| July 1, 1896, Cash on hand | $ 12 248 71 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collector | 902 52 |
| A M Given, Sheep License | 255 00 |
| P A Chaifant, Assessor | 2,059 32 |
| A. M. Given, Sheriff fees | 8 00 |
| A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees | 37 00 |
| D. J. Hession, Clerk fees | 58 15 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 40 80 |
| Jas Lane redemption | 52 24 |
| F E Densmore, redemption | 36 78 |
| Chris Mangle, redemption | 6 28 |
| W A Lamar, Int on St land | 22 40 |
| W A Lamar, Int on State land | 44 86 |
| Gustave Sanger, Int on St Ld | 44 8[illegible] |
| Gustave Sanger, Int Swp Land | 4 48 |
| John Dehy, Int St Land | 11 20 |
| A C Harvey, fines Just Ct | 2 00 |
| J E Dunlap, fines Just Ct | 14 25 |
| S T Black, State School Fund | 3,188 25 |
| | 19 065 93 |
| Aug. A M. Given, Tax-Collector | 138 00 |
| P A Chaifant Assessor | 211 34 |
| Lillie Harbach, Int on St Ld | 95 32 |
| A M Given, Tax-Collector, fees | 9 00 |
| D J. Hession, Clerk fees | 24 00 |
| D. J. Hession, Recorder fees | 12 95 |
| Chas Steward, redemption | 46 48 |
| Silas Reynolds, redemption | 25 17 |
| | 19,596 19 |
| Sept. A. M Given, Tax-Collector | 448 50 |
| P. A. Chaifant, Assessor | 384 82 |
| W Fletcher, Int on State Land | 172 93 |
| David B Smith, Int State Land | 149 87 |
| D J. Hession, Clerk fees | 44 2[illegible] |
| D. J Hession, Recorder fees | 29 40 |
| A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees | 35 00 |
| A M Given, Sheriff, fees | 50 00 |
| Thos Williams, redemption | 27 33 |
| | 20,918 29 |

DISBURSEMENTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| July Lone Pine Bond Fund | 1,320 00 |
| Salary | 1,370 88 |
| Hospital | 871 10 |
| Bridge | 82 40 |
| Sundry Road districts | 724 83 |
| County School | 73 2[illegible] |
| Fish Spring School | 25 00 |
| General Expense | 2,437 56 |
| Irving School | 41 40 |
| Taboose School | 10 81 |
| Warm Springs Library | 23 91 |
| Warm Spring School | 8 00 |
| | 6,859 14 |
| Aug. Salary | 1,024 18 |
| General Expense | 118 00 |
| Hospital | 9 00 |
| Fish Springs School | 39 21 |
| Independence School | 10 00 |
| | 8,060 33 |
| Sept. County Bond | 1,550 00 |
| Hospital Fund | 65 00 |
| Salary Fund | 1,139 58 |
| Independence School | 6 00 |
| Bishop School | 141 20 |
| Round Valley School | 35 00 |
| Lone Pine School | 42 50 |
| Warm Springs School | 70 75 |
| Big Pine School | 1 00 |
| Big Pine Library | 9 10 |
| Sundry School Dist | 11 25 |
| General Expense | 584 45 |
| | 11,716 24 |
| Cash | 9,202 05 |
| | 20,918 29 |

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Sept. 30, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the Salary Fund | $ 425 89 | |
| General Expense | | 927 32 |
| Hospital | 760 74 | |
| Bond | | 508 98 |
| Bishop School special | 5 13 | |
| State General | 1708 84 | |
| General Road | 153 82 | |
| Road District No. 1 | 183 26 | |
| Road District No. 2 | 279 07 | |
| Road District No. 3 | 49 95 | |
| Road District No. 4 | 178 55 | |
| Road District No. 5 | 101 64 | |
| Unapportioned County | 594 02 | |
| Bridge | | 2 72 |
| Swamp and Overfld Land | 4 48 | |
| Institute | 25 00 | |
| Teachers' Library | 15 74 | |
| Property Tax | 2461 73 | |
| County School | 25 29 | |
| To the School Districts: | | |
| Riverside | 161 21 | |
| Round Valley | 109 40 | |
| Irving | 264 09 | |
| Bishop | 579 29 | |
| Station | 192 70 | |
| Warm Springs | 188 58 | |
| Big Pine | 207 50 | |
| Milton | 192 29 | |
| Independence | 193 87 | |
| Fish Springs | 98 79 | |
| Union | 146 43 | |
| Lone Pine | 587 79 | |
| Liberty | 95 97 | |
| Valley | 96 27 | |
| Taboose | 98 54 | |
| To the various School district Libraries: | | |
| Milton | | 15 |
| Round Valley | 94 | |
| Irving | 51 57 | |
| Bishop | 42 95 | |
| Station | 6 74 | |
| Warm Springs | | 75 |
| Big Pine | 49 50 | |
| Independence | 19 46 | |
| Union | 23 70 | |
| Riverside | 28 66 | 04 |
| Lone Pine | 4 47 | |
| Fish Springs | 50 | |
| Taboose | 4 69 | |
| Valley | 50 | |
| To the various School District Building Funds: | | |
| Independence | 3 00 | |
| Fish Spring | 19 84 | |
| Independence Bond | 75 56 | |
| Bishop Bond (old) | 71 02 | |
| Union Bond | 43 20 | |
| Bishop Bond (new) | 134 95 | |
| Big Pine Bond | 68 82 | |
| Fish Springs Bond | 32 95 | |
| Lone Pine Bond | 174 14 | |
| | 10,642 04 | |
| Cash on hand | | 9,202 05 |
| | | 10,642 04 |

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed Oct. 6, 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved Oct. 8, 1896.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: D J. HESSION,
Clerk.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 12, 1896

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A Anger, husband and heir of Lottie M. Anger, deceased, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 663, for the S E ¼ Sec. 22, Tp 12 S, R 34 E, M. D M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John S. Smith and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

# ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Election will be held throughout the State of California on

**TUESDAY, the third day of November, A. D. 1896,**

When the following officers will be elected, namely:

Nine Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States: being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, one State Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth.

Also, one Member of the Assembly from each Assembly District in this State.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for Los Angeles County.

Also, three Judges of the Superior Court in and for the County of Sacramento.

Also, two Judges of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Alameda, Humboldt, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sonoma.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Marin, Merced, Mendocino, Monterey, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Yuba and Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Ventura, and Yolo.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Fresno, for the unexpired term of S A Holmes, deceased, ending January, 1897; vice Stanton L. Carter appointed.

Also, at said election, Amendments to the Constitution of the State, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said state, namely,

### Amendment Number One.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property" as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matter and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this state, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide residents of this State.

Sec 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Sec 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

### Amendment Number Two.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 5 All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

### Amendment Number Three.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint stock associations shall be limited by the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association; and whenever any shares have been fully paid up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the editors thereof, on that account. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint stock association, during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

### Amendment Number Four.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

### Amendment Number Five.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 8½. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this Constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of this State, as follows:

1 For the constitution, regulation, government, and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards and of the municipal police force.

4 For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches; and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation, and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

### Amendment Number Six.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his or her name shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State; provided that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Each amendment shall be voted upon separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election to be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, 1896.

The said amendments are respectively designated:

Amendment Number One,
Amendment Number Two,
Amendment Number Three,
Amendment Number Four,
Amendment Number Five,
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain printed thereon the words:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amendment Number One, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No 33, (exempting mortgages and trust deeds from taxation). For the Amendment? | YES ——— NO. |
| Amendment Number Two, being Senate Amendment No. 8 (authorizing elections by ballot, or such other secret method as may be permitted by law). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— NO. |
| Amendment Number Three, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19 (limiting the liability of stockholders of corporations) For the Amendment? | YES. ——— NO. |
| Amendment Number Four (being Senate Constitutional Amendment No 25 (relating to the operation of general laws in organized or incorporated cities and towns) For the Amendment? | YES ——— NO |
| Amendment Number Five being Senate Constitutional Amendment No 13 (enlarging the provisions which may be made by Freeholders' Charters, relating to Police Courts, Police Commissioners, Boards of Education and Elections, and providing for the election of county officers in consolidated cities and counties). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— NO. |
| Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11 (extending the right to vote to females). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— NO. |

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title VI, Part 1, of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 25th day of September, 1896.

JAMES H. BUDD,
Governor.

[SEAL.]
Attest: L. H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

# NOTICE OF ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at said General Election, to be held

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1896,**

The following County and District Officers are to be elected in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

One Judge of the Superior Court;
One Supervisor, District Number Two;
One Supervisor, District Number Four;
One Supervisor, District Number Five.

ELECTION BOARDS—POLLING PLACES.

Ordered, That at said election polls be held at the following named Precincts throughout the County at the places named, and the following electors are appointed officers to conduct said election, to wit:

ROUND VALLEY—No. 1.

Inspectors, J. G. Birchim and W. H. Wells; Judges, David Olds and T. E. Jones; Clerks, J. E. Jones, jr., and J. S. McGee; Ballot Clerks, I. F. Smith and James Nevins.
Polls to be held at School House.

LINCOLN—No. 2.

Inspectors, Wm. McLaren and A. S. Kilpatrick; Judges, J. L. Darrah and Ed. Shober; Clerks, Chas. Wotnacott and G. P. Bourland; Ballot Clerks, N. J. Cooley and S. J. Newlan.
Polls to be held at School House.

LAWS—No. 3.

Inspectors, Appleton Plumley and Barton McGee; Judges, I. T. Lairange and Hiram Leur; Clerks, Geo. Huckaby and John A. Dehy; Ballot Clerks, I. O. Clark and Joe. McNally.
Polls to be held at School House.

BISHOP—No. 4.

Inspectors, B. H. Yaney and W. C. Brierly; Judges, M. Merton and Jos. Shelly; Clerks, W. W. Watterson and H. C. Hampton; Ballot Clerks, J. H. Stoutenborough, sr., and A. J. Murphy.
Polls to be held at Court House.

FOLETA—No. 5.

Inspectors, Geo. Collins and Ottiwell Hampton; Judges, A. O. Collins and Geo. Storey; Clerks, John A. Leidy and C. W. Geiger; Ballot Clerks, J. L. Collins and T. J. Reed.
Polls to be held at the residence of George Collins.

BIG PINE—No. 6.

Inspectors, W. R. Tibbetts and R. W. Thomas; Judges, John H. Graham and H. J. McNurry; Clerks, W. H. Chimeyer and R. P. Hession; Ballot Clerks, C. J. Schalien and E. A. Crocker.
Polls to be held at School House.

FISH SPRINGS—No. 7.

Inspectors, J. N. Rose and George Gilliam; Judges, Chas. Peterson and Jas. Jones; Clerks, Volney Goodale and A. W. H. Smith; Ballot Clerks, George Rose and John Welch.
Polls to be held at School House.

TABOOSE—No. 8.

Inspectors, J. W. Calloway and David Rogers; Judges, James Jenkins and Sylvester Tapman; Clerks, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague; Ballot Clerks, A. L. Conklin and Arthur Bell.
Polls to be held at School House.

INDEPENDENCE—No. 9.

Inspectors, J. S. Gorman and Alex. Clark; Judges, J. D. Blair and G. W. Brady; Clerks, F. E. Densmore and J. E. Parker; Ballot Clerks, J. C. Miller and Noel Ingl.
Polls to be held at School House.

CITRUS—No. 10.

Inspectors, David Vaughn and ——— ———; Judges, John Davies and Jacob Efohl; Clerks, J. F. Beale and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks ——— ——— and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the residence of James Ingram.

GEORGES' CREEK—No. 11.

Inspectors, E. J. Reynolds and J. W. Lacey; Judges, J. V. Skinner and Thomas Hamilton; Clerks, John Kispert, jr. and J. E. Shepherd; Ballot Clerks, W. H. Jenkins and A. G. McGovern.
Polls to be held at School House.

LONE PINE—No. 12.

Inspectors, N. L. Apple and Geo H Palmer; Judges, Mark Hand and Cristobal Carrasco; Clerks, Felix P. Meyers and R. F. Spear; Ballot Clerks, Abraham Elaz and Paul Renard.
Polls to be held at Town Hall.

KEELER—No. 13.

Inspectors, Oscar Dearborn and Samuel Levy; Judges, N. S. Randall and ——— ———; Clerks, David Holland and J. J. Morton; Ballot Clerks, Mike Anton and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the Anton shop.

CERRO GORDO—No. 14.

Inspectors, Chris. Crohn and ——— ———; Judges, ——— ——— and ——— ———; Clerks, W. J. Jenkins and ——— ——— and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, ——— ——— and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at Crohn's building

OLANCHA—No. 15.

Inspectors, H. Bellows and ——— ———; Judges, Aug. Walker and Chas. W. Whittock; Clerks, Ira Brown and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, ——— ——— and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the residence of W. H Walker.

DARWIN—No 16.

Inspector, J. A. McKenzie and C. A. Collins; Judges, Henry Jackson and J. G. McLean; Clerks, C. S. Meroney and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, Phil. Mitchell and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the Waterman building.

MONOCK—No. 17.

Inspectors, W. C. Smith and ——— ———; Judges, Geo. McCaffrey and R. H. Penaluna; Clerks, F. C. Kennedy and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, Wm. Cameron and Robt. Barry.
Polls to be held at Fitzgerald's store.

PANAMINT—No. 18.

Inspectors, John Curran and ——— ———; Judges, Jas. J. Wal. and H. G. Chickering; Clerks, Jno. P. Ginser and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, Timothy H. Hennely and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the office of the Golden West Mining Co.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.




# PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there has been presented to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, petitions signed by legal voters of the said County of Inyo, equal in number to fifty per cent of the votes cast at the last preceding election asking that an ordinance set forth in each of said petitions, be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the said County of Inyo, which said proposed ordinance is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

## ORDINANCE NO. —

An Ordinance for the purpose of police regulation, by prohibiting the maintenance of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be, and is hereby made, unlawful for any person or persons, either as owners, principals, agents, servants, or employees, to establish, open, keep, maintain, carry on, or assist in carrying on, within the corporate limits of the County of Inyo, State of California, any tippling house, dramshop, cellar saloon, bar, barroom, sample room, or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt, mixed, or intoxicating liquors are sold or given away; provided that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the sale of liquors for medicinal or chemical purposes by regularly licensed druggists upon the prescription of a physician entitled to practice medicine under the laws of the State of California.

SECTION 2.—Any act in violation of this ordinance shall be construed a separate offense for each day of its continuance.

SECTION 3.—Every person who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any County Court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred and sixty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of the County of Inyo not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 4.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5.—This Ordinance shall take effect on the first day of January, 1897.

SECTION 6.—This Ordinance shall be published for two successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation published in said Inyo County.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, and the authority in the said Board of Supervisors vested, the said Board of Supervisors do hereby, by due proclamation, submit the said Ordinance to the vote of the qualified voters of the said County of Inyo, State of California, on Tuesday, the third day of November, A. D. 1896. And notice is hereby given thereof, and that said Ordinance and the adoption thereof shall be voted on, for the Ordinance, Yes or No.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
(SEAL.) Chairman, Board of Supervisors.
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 29th day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept. 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 343. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the Southwest quarter, the Westhalf of the Southeast quarter, and the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D. DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 29th day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30 day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 11th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 19. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 902.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 24, 1896, viz: JOHN G. SMITH, for the SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 27, NE¼ NE¼ sec. 34 and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 35, T. 12 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, James A. Partridge and William R. Deats, all of Independence, Inyo C., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.




## FOR SALE.

## THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

## SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

## The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

## J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

## BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK

## BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN D. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

## BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—X—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.





A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FOREES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.




## CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 85 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Hazing | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:20 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aur

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCT. 16 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arcularius, Mrs. L. | Baden, Henry |
| Downs, Pat | Price, Regice |
| Scovil, T. B | Robinson, H J. |
| Rhodes, H. M. | Stecker, A. |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### BORN.

FORBES—At Independence, Oct. 13, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. P W. Forbes—a son

The Fair Ball was a social as well as a financial success.

Randall Slacke left Mojock for Randsburg last Monday.

Attorney Bledsoe, of Los Angeles, is visiting Independence.

Miss Maud Cook is expected home from Hawthorne next Monday.

Hay in the stack is being sold in this vicinity at two dollars a ton.

Our District Attorney's face is wreathed with smiles. The cause of joy is another boy.

Lack of space prevents the publishing of the Premium List this week of the late Fair.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland and daughter returned from a visit to Los Angeles yesterday.

Jack Black passed through town early in the week from a trip to his mine at Beveridge.

There is talk of a Baseball Tournament being held at Big Pine during Thanksgiving week.

S. G. Gregg, host of the Big Pine hotel, and Mr. Burton, the upholsterer, were in town on Sunday.

The people of Inyo County will vote upon the question of "local option" at the coming election.

Miss Grace Collins, who was here attending the Fair, departed for her home last Tuesday morning.

Hon. T. B. Rickey, who has been in town looking after his cattle interests, went to Carson Thursday.

Mrs. John Shepherd returned to Keeler Thursday after a visit of two weeks with her daughters in San Francisco.

Mrs. Bert Rhine and daughter have gone on a visit to Mrs. Rhine's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Collins, of Black Canyon.

John McSweeney is engaged in teaming between Randsburg and Mojave. He came up to Inyo last Thursday after more horses to carry on the work.

Harrie J. Robinson, accompanied by some mining men from Los Angeles, is taking a look at the mining interests of this section with a view of investing.

Mr. Burton, the upholsterer, will be in Independence the latter part of the month, and all those needing work in his line should not fail to call on him.

Rev. L. Case delivered an address at Independence last Friday evening in the interest of the silver cause, which was listened to with the closest attention and merited the abundant applause the speaker received. On Saturday evening he went to Lone Pine and lectured there. He discussed the silver problem from the standpoint of a man who had been a lifelong Republican, and who is firmly convinced that in free silver coinage is our only hope of prosperity.

### Dr. Keables the Nominee.

A meeting of the Inyo County Democratic Central Committee was held at Independence last Saturday evening. The choice of a candidate for the Assembly rested this year with Mono County, and before the meeting of the Mono Convention the Chairman of the Central Committee of Mono wrote to parties here tendering the choice to Inyo. Acting on that letter the Central Committee selected Rev. L. Case of Bishop. Subsequently Mono county held a Convention and nominated Thomas A. Keables of Bodie, consequently the Central Committee of this county had no choice but to ratify the selection of Dr. Keables. When Mr. Case was informed of the state of affairs he promptly filed his resignation as the nominee of the Populist party with the Democratic endorsement. Mr. Case evidenced the highest type of disinterested manly action, and has proved by his every deed that he is for the success of silver first, last and all the time.

### SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1896,
1 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors reconvened at above stated time pursuant to adjournment. All members present as before.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Jury the Board proceeded to examine into and arrange for putting a door into Recorder's vault. Whereupon it was ordered that the Recorder arrange for and have a suitable door put in on south side of vault in accordance with suggestion of the Grand Jury.

Board adjourned at 3 o'clock p. m., to meet Thursday, Oct. 8, at 7 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1896,
7 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Monthly reports of County Treasurer examined and approved.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time all members present as before.

Ordered, That a monthly allowance of $20 a month be paid to O. I. Mairs as an allowance for the support of A. J. Gould, and Auditor directed to draw warrants accordingly for the months of October, November and December 1896.

Ordered, That a monthly allowance of $5 per month be paid Emilie Thiebaut for the months of October, November and December, 1896.

Quarterly Reports of County Auditor and Treasurer examined and approved.

Board adjourned for twenty-five minutes.

3:30 p m.

Board reconvened at above stated time all members present as before.

Board adjourned until Friday, Oct. 9, 1896, to meet at 7 p. m.

FRANK FITZGERADD,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 1896,
7 o'clock, a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

On motion the bill of W. A. Chalfant for printing School Manuals, heretofore laid over, allowed in the sum of $129 25 on General Expense Fund.

Claim of Leece & Watterson for jail lock, allowed on the General Expense Fund in the sum of 75 cents.

Claim of W. F. Matlack for repairing hydrant, allowed on General Expense Fund in the sum of $7.

Board adjourned at 9:30 a. m., to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at above stated time all members present as before.

Petition of citizens of Inyo County praying for an Ordinance for the purpose of police regulation by prohibiting the maintenance of places of intoxicating liquors, within the limits of the County of Inyo, State of California, being under consideration, the Board proceeded to compare signatures contained on said petition with names contained on Great Register.

Board adjourned at 5 p. m., to meet Saturday, Oct. 10, 1896, at 8 a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: Chairman.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1896,
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded with the examination of Citizens Petition on file herein praying that an Ordinance be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of Inyo County, for the purpose of police regulation, by prohibiting the maintenance of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the County of Inyo, State of California.

12 m., Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock, p. m.

Board convened at above stated time, all members present as before.

Claim of Frank Shaw for conveying indigent person to County Hospital, allowed on the Hospital Fund in the sum of $5.70.

Petition and report of Road Viewers for road in Road District No. 2, over the lands of J. N. Newlon, G. Watterson, J. Kewley and others, heretofore laid over from last regular meeting, being under consideration, it was again ordered laid over until the next regular meeting.

In accordance with petition, the reports of Road Viewers and proceeding of this Board heretofore had, it is

Ordered, That a public highway be and is hereby established as follows, to-wit:

Survey of a Public Road in District No. 3, in Inyo County California.

Beginning at south-east corner to north-east ¼ of north-east ¼ of Section No. 34, in Township No. 12, South of Range No. 34 East of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian. Mag. Var. 15 deg. 45 min. E.

Thence, north 20.00 chains over lands of J. G. Smith to Sec. corner for 27, 34, 26, 35. Set stake 30 feet east and 30 feet west of line of road; thence on section line between sections 26 and 27 over lands of J. G. Smith and J. A. Partridge; thence north 3.00 chains to present traveled road.

40.00 chains to quarter section mound west of J. A. Partridge's house; 42.00 chains to present traveled road; 57.50 chains to L. A. Anger's fence. Set stakes 30 feet east and west over lands of L. A. and Lottie Anger; 80.00 chains to section corner to sections 22, 27, 23, 26.

Thence north over land of J. Robinson on west and vacant U. S. on east; 40.00 chains to quarter corner between sections 14 and 15, part of old stake. Thence over land of A. S. Bell on east and U. S. land on west side, 80.05 chains to section corner common to sections 10, 15, 11, 14.

Thence north over lands of B. Martin on west side and L. A. Anger on east side 40.00 chains to quarter corner between sections 10 and 11.

Thence N 22½ deg. E, 52.10 chains over vacant U. S. land to bridge over Black Rock slough.

JOSEPH SEELY,
County Surveyor.

The Board at this time took under consideration Citizens' Petition praying that an ordinance be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the County of Inyo, for the purpose of police regulation, prohibiting the maintenance of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of Inyo County, and it having been ascertained that said petitions were signed by legal voters of the said County of Inyo, equal in number to fifty per cent of the vote cast at the last preceding general election, it was

Ordered, That whereas there has been presented to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, petitions signed by legal voters of the said County of Inyo, equal in number to fifty per cent of the votes cast at the last preceding general election, asking that an ordinance set forth in each of said petitions, be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the said County of Inyo, which said proposed ordinance is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

ORDINANCE No.—

An Ordinance for the purpose of police regulation, by prohibiting the maintenance of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be, and is hereby made, unlawful for any person or persons, either as owners, principals, agents, servants or employees, to establish, open, keep, maintain, carry on, or assist in carrying on, within the corporate limits of the County of Inyo, State of California, any tippling house, dramshop, cellar, saloon, bar, bar-room, sample room, or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt, mixed, or intoxicating liquors are sold or given away; provided that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the sale of liquors for medicinal or chemical purposes by regularly licensed druggists upon the prescription of a physician entitled to practice medicine under the laws of the State or California.

Section 2. Any act in violation of this ordinance shall be construed a separate offense for each day of its continuance.

Section 3. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any Court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred and sixty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of the County of Inyo not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect on the first day of January, 1897.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall be published for two successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation published in said Inyo County.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, and the authority in the said Board of Supervisors vested, the said Board of Supervisors do hereby, by due proclamation, submit the said Ordinance to the vote of the qualified voters of the said County of Inyo, at the next general election to be held in the County of Inyo, State of California, on Tuesday, the third day of November, A. D. 1896. And notice is hereby given thereof, and that said Ordinance and the adoption thereof shall be voted on, for the Ordinance, Yes or No.

Reports of Road Commissioners on file herein were examined and approved as follows:

Road Com. Frank Shaw, Road Dist. No. 1
" " A. C. Freeman, " " No. 2
" " J. R. Eldred, " " No. 3
" " J. J. Stewart, " " No. 5
" " F. Fitzgerald, " " No. 5

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and allowed as follows:

Frank Shaw on District No. 1 Fund $120.50, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| W E Smith | $ 6 00 |
| A Plumley | 17 00 |
| N J Cooley | 72 00 |
| James G White | 2 50 |
| J R Bonner | 5 00 |
| Frank Shaw | 18 00 |

Frank Shaw on Bridge Fund $149.72, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| James G White | $ 3 00 |
| John Clarke | 24 00 |
| Leece & Watterson | 23 52 |
| C F Wildasinn | 40 00 |
| N J Cooley | 3 00 |
| Frank Shaw | 25 00 |
| R Way | 30 00 |

A. C. Freeman on Road District No. 2 Fund $176.88, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| T W S McLeod | $46 00 |
| John Clarke | 42 25 |
| J M Horton | 27 50 |
| Murdoc McIver | 10 00 |
| W J Dunn | 8 25 |
| Alex Porteous | 3 36 |
| A M Bulkely | 2 00 |
| Leece & Watterson | 1 52 |
| A C Freeman | 36 00 |

J. R. Eldred on Road District No. 3 Fund $39.11, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| W F Matlack | $ 75 |
| L W Barneby | 1 26 |
| Nathan Rhine | 4 10 |
| J R Eldred | 33 00 |

J. J. Stewart on Road District No. 4 Fund $64, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| O F Dearborn | $11 00 |
| A C Harvey | 4 00 |
| J E Shepherd | 6 00 |
| G H Palmer | 3 00 |
| John Hamilton | 4 00 |
| J R Hammet | 3 00 |
| J J Stewart | 33 00 |

Frank Fitzgerald on Road District No. 5 Fund $197.75, apportioned as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Fitzgerald | $30 00 |
| John McSweeney | 36 00 |
| Wm Morahan | 12 50 |
| J J O'Brien | 5 00 |
| Geo McCaffrey | 10 00 |
| W C Smith | 16 00 |
| Thos Burns | 12 50 |
| Pat Connell | 20 00 |
| John McSweeney | 3 25 |
| Dave Cook | 25 00 |
| Walter Harris | 10 00 |
| Wm Hannigan | 10 00 |
| William Loughrey | 7 50 |

The following claims for mileage and per diem of the members of the Board of Supervisors were presented and approved by the District Attorney and warrants therefore ordered to be drawn upon the Salary Fund, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Shaw | $44 40 |
| A C Freeman | 42 00 |
| J R Eldred | 39 30 |
| J J Stewart | 34 80 |
| F Fitzgerald | 50 40 |

Board adjourned for the term.

Jack Gunn is reported to have struck a good lead at the Minnietta. Mrs. Gunn, who has been visiting her parents at Keeler, will return to Independence shortly.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.
September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.


H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


#### DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 4th day of August, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| Names. | No Cert. | No Shares | Amt |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Clark | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| F E Densmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| B. Rhine | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J C Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C W Craig | 5 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I H Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| E Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F McIver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I J Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J S Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 00 |
| P H Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I C Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J N Yandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M C Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 4th day of August, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 24th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence, Inyo County, California.

#### NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, Cal.,
September 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 874, dated April 9, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter section 18, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

EUNICE M. JOHNSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
L. A. ANGER, J. T. DUNCAN and J. G. SMITH, Dfds.
Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, in the above entitled action wherein Eunice M. Johnson, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against L. A. Anger, J. T. Duncan and J. G. Smith, defendants, on the 19th day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 626, I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The East half of the North-east quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. twenty-seven (27), Township No. twelve (12) South, Range thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing one hundred and twenty acres. Also the following described tract of land: Commencing at the North-east corner of the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26) in Township No. twelve (12) south, Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., running thence West eighty rods; thence South ten rods; thence East eighty rods; thence north 10 rods to the place of beginning and containing five acres, being the residence of the said L. A. Anger. Also the West half of the North-east quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26), Township No. twelve (12) South; Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing eighty acres; also, the east half of the south-west quarter; south-west quarter of south-west quarter of section Twenty-six, and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section Thirty-five, in Township Twelve, South of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 10th day of Nov., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Sept. 24, 1896.


## CALL AND EXAMINE

THE

## Fall and Winter Stock,

AT

## RHINE'S.


### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### To the People of Inyo County.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896; subject to the will of the people of Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR.

Independence, Sept. 7, 1896.

#### Independent Silver Candidate for the Assembly.

Believing that the present is a time when principles are and should be paramount, and above all else, I hereby offer myself as a candidate to the people of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, irrespective of party, for the office of Assemblyman for the 66th District, at the approaching election in November, pledging myself unequivocally, if elected to forward and support in every way that I may have the opportunity so to do the cause of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the restriction of corporation and trust power, and the upholding of the rights and just benefits due the wage earner.

Respectfully,
THOS. A. KEABLES.

Bodie, Aug. 24, 1896.

#### For Supervisor, Fourth District.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the Fourth District, Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3d, 1896, subject to the will of the people of said District.

JOHN ANTON.

Lone Pine, Sept. 30, 1896.

#### For Supervisor, Fourth District.

WM. K. MILLER, OF LONE PINE, hereby respectfully announces himself an independent candidate at the ensuing election for the office of County Supervisor, from the Fourth District, subject to the will of the votere thereof.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

#### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. J. Reynolds | 6 | 29 | $ 6 00 |
| B. I. Stevens | 9 | 1769 | 510 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 10 | 550 | 150 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 18 00 |
| John Mcsweeney | 16 | 3 | 90 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |
| W. H. Mitchell | 46 | 50 | 15 00 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

[Official]

## Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo County, Cal., for the Quarter ending Sep. 30, 1896.

Sept. 30. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and upon what Funds between June 30, 1896 and Sept 30, 1896.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total warrants drawn | | $8,846 21 |
| General Exp. Fund | 3,140 01 | |
| Salary Fund | 3,475 44 | |
| School Fund | 478 43 | |
| Hospital Fund | 945 19 | |
| Bridge Fund | 82 40 | |
| Road Dist. No. 1 | 111 06 | |
| Road Dist. No. 2 | 134 17 | |
| Road Dist. No. 3 | 306 00 | |
| Road Dist. No. 4 | 57 00 | |
| Road Dist. No. 5 | 116 00 | |
| | $8 846 21 | $8,8 6 21 |

Sept. 30. Exhibit showing total amount of Inyo County's Indebtedness, interest not included:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County's' total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| County Bonds | | 62,000 00 |
| Old Indebtedness | | 990 55 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Exhibit showing present financial condition:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inyo County' total indebtedness | 62,990 55 | |
| Cash in treasury | | 9,202 08 |
| Remaining indebtedness | | 53,788 47 |
| | $62,990 55 | $62,990 55 |

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
Auditor.

Approved Oct. 8, 1896.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Notice for Publication.

H. E. No. 893.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
September 10, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 10, 1896, viz: William M. Breeding for the E ½, N W ¼ and W ½ N E ¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Dean, Arthur S Fell, Edward R. Smith and Marion S. Harbour all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.


## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

j27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

### TO OUR READERS.

We have received word that the Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, have perfected a thoroughly reliable and economical Gas and Gasoline Engine, called the *Hercules*, and are offering a 2½ actual horse-power Gas and Gasoline Engine, guaranteed, for $185.00.

Those of our readers who use or need power for mining, hoisting, pumping or for any purposes, will be glad to know this, as cheap, reliable power has been difficult to obtain heretofore. We can vouch for the responsibility of the Company offering this Engine; in fact, they guarantee satisfaction or to refund purchase price.

It will pay those needing power to write to the Hercules Gas Engine Works, San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.


**$100 REWARD, $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treament. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

## Gladness Comes

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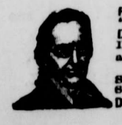

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# THE DEACON'S DISAPPEARANCE

By WILLIAM LEIGHTON.

The light certainly did not come, but there was now more official inquiry as well as energy. Girvan, at an early hour of the forenoon, took the blood stained paper to the bailies' office and found that the assessor was so much impressed with the strangeness of the whole story that he had resolved upon handing it over to the fiscal. Nor did he fail in this, as soon appeared by a wall bill which, about 1 o'clock, glared in various parts of the city to the effect that whereas a paper on which was written the following words (quoted) had been found on the High street of Edinburgh, a reward of £5 would be given to the person who had written the contents of the said paper (assuming it doubtful whether Angus Macgillivray was the man), if he would come forward and give testimony as to the object or meaning thereof, or to any person who would give information tending to show where the person of Duncan Macgillivray, deacon of the hammermen, could be found, whether dead or alive. Nor did the fiscal limit his official duties by this proclamation, for about 2 o'clock he commenced a precognition of all parties who knew anything regarding the affair, among whom were the deaconess (who was, in consequence of her weakness, taken to the office in a sedan chair), Mrs. Angus Macgillivray, McPherson, Girvan, myself and the individuals who had seen the missing men on the day of their disappearance.

But nothing came out of the bill or the precognitions tending toward any theory sufficient to stay the mind or induce belief, if we except a statement made by a young man, a clerk in the coach office, opposite which the blood stained paper had been found. He went forward in the afternoon and was precognosced by the fiscal to the effect that on the day of the disappearance he saw two men whom he did not know mount the coach just when it began to move, and without having time to pay their fares, which they probably calculated upon settling at the other end of their journey.

One of the men, who was stouter and fatter than the other, got inside, and the other, immediately upon perceiving the movement, sprang up behind. He observed no concert between the two, yet he felt satisfied that the one had resolved to go after he saw the other about to take his seat. It was only after he heard a description of the two Macgillivrays that he began to think they were the men whom he had observed. When this story came to be known, it was conveniently found to agree in some respects with the history of the paper. Assuming that the men seen by the clerk were really the two brothers, it seemed probable that the deacon was he who went inside, probably called upon to undertake the journey on short notice by some business emergency, and that Angus, who was prowling about, had seen his brother in the act of entering the coach, had suddenly formed a resolution to dog him into the country and there wreak his revenge at a distance from Edinburgh.

This sudden purpose seemed probable, because if there had been any concert between the two to travel together Angus would have gone inside also, where, according to the clerk's statement, there was plenty of room for him. So far ingenious and certainly in the circumstances not improbable. Then, as to the paper, what more likely than that it should have come with the returned coach, having been sent by Angus when upon the eve of flight after committing the deed and bearing the marks of bloody fingers? As for the motive for thus proclaiming his villainy, the most difficult element in the whole story, it might have been (what might not be when the mind is predisposed to find that it is?) the wild act of a bravado, glorying, as Mrs. Macgillivray herself expressed it, in his revenge at a time when he knew he would be far away before the paper reached its destination.

Another day dawned, bringing with it of course further confirmation, in the passage of time, of the universal conviction that, whatever might be the speculations as to the when, how or wherefore, there could be little doubt of the fate of Deacon Macgillivray. And with the same increase of effect the day passed. Taking Girvan along with me, I called at the house in Borthwick's Close about 5 o'clock. We found there Mrs. Girvan, and another, of all the world the most unexpected, the wife of Angus Macgillivray herself. Her story was extraordinary enough. She said that ever since the taking out of the lawborrows Angus Macgillivray had been a changed man. He read his Bible in the morning and showed other indications of penitence for the enmity he had entertained toward his brother.

"And now," continued the woman as she took from her pocket a Bible, which she had probably brought with her for the very purpose, "I swear by this holy book, which I hope to be the means of the salvation of my soul and that of my husband, that Angus Macgillivray, on that morning when he so strangely disappeared, stated to me, aye, with tears in his eyes, that he mourned continually over the separation of himself and his brother; that he was determined to throw himself in his way, to confess his contrition and sorrow for what had passed, to offer him his hand and swear a renewed friendship, which he would keep true to the day of his death."

This remarkable statement, which was confirmed by the manner as well as the honest character of the woman, was, I think, believed by all of us excepting the deaconess, who had been so completely wedded to the old theory of the murder by Angus that it seemed as impossible to move her from this conviction as it was to raise her out of the great depth of her sorrows. "The news has been lang o' coming, woman," said she; "I will believe it when Angus proves himsel' to be innocent o' a brother's blnid."

"But you forget, sister," said the other, "that I have nothing to expect from coming here and telling you a lie. I am here for your comfort; to satisfy you that, whatever has become of your husband, he has received no injury from the hands of mine."

"That looks like reason," said I, "and I think I now see some light breaking through all this darkness."

"Whaur?" ejaculated Mrs. Macgillivray. "There is nae light to me except the light o' heaven. Nae earthly light will ever show me 'gain the living face o' Duncan Macgillivray. He is dead—dead!"

"And I may say the same of my husband," said the brother's wife. "Is he not a-missing as well as Duncan, and who has a right to say that the one killed the other, or that other the one?"

I was struck with the reasoning of the woman, who was better educated than the deaconess and with a greater power of penetration, and the mystery was about to take another turn. I was about to enlarge upon what had been last said when Mrs. Girvan laid her hand upon my arm and said, "Hush!" We had no notion of what she meant. Every one looked at her now. I saw plainly that she was busy listening.

"I hear Deacon Macgillivray's voice on the stair," she said.

And the words were scarcely spoken when a confused shuffling of footsteps was heard in the lobby. The door opened, and in there came the deacon and his brother Angus.

"What is the meaning o' a' this?" cried the cast up dignitary. "A dozen people have met me and told me I have been dead and buried for five days."

"And that I murdered my ain brother," cried Angus.

"And surely I am dead," added the deacon, with a laugh, "for my ain wife is feared at me and winna even offer me her hand. Peggy, woman," he continued as he went round and took his wife in his arms, "what ails ye?"

During all which the deaconess was in a vertigo, with nothing in her brain fixed except the image of her husband, received through a pair of staring eyes.

"And Johnny Gow didna tell you?" continued he as he looked round upon us all still in amazement.

"No," responded the wife as she began to recover herself. "What had he to tell?"

"Just that Angus and I had gane down to Blackha' to see our brother Andrew," said he, "but I see now how

*"Peggy, woman," he continued, as he went round and took his wife in his arms.*

it is. Johnny was half drunk when I gave him the message, and the sixpence had helped to mair drink, and the drink had driven him stupid."

"Why, deacon," said I, "it has been a serious affair. The whole city has been in the belief that you were murdered, and Angus was suspected of the deed. Nor is it to be wondered at, for even yet we want explanations."

"Explanations!" replied the deacon. "What mair do ye need than just that as I was going up the High street I met Angus, who came up to me and said that he was a changed man, that he wanted the past to be forgotten, and that he would give the world to be friends wi' me. I couldna refuse the offered hand of a brother, and after a' I was as anxious to be friends again as he. So maybe our hearts got big, and there might have been something in baith our een that belangs mair to women than men. When we were in this saft mood, the coach for Galashiels was on the very point of starting, and Angus said that he intended to go to Blackha' to buy sheep the next forenoon, but that if I were agreeable he would take his trip that day, and we might go together. I have no objections, said I, but we maun send notice to our wives. I beckoned Gow, because I thought I could trust him, gave him a sixpence and got a promise. Next moment we were on the coach, and, by my troth, I never enjoyed a jaunt better in my life. Andrew was delighted to see us friends again, and maybe there was a sowther o' kind that gaes mair to the heart than words. But what though the cadie deceived us, didna ye get," he continued, as he looked into the face of the deaconess, "didna ye get the salmon that Angus sent you on the day it was killed—the 19th?"

The secret was all but out. What was wanting was afterward ascertained. The driver had appropriated the fish because he saw no ticket of address upon it. The ticket was found by Hugh McPherson. And thus was explained a mystery which occupied the metropolis of Scotland nearly a week—in other words, which are less or more applicable to most mysteries, the worsted was rolled off, and, behold, the cork!—"Mysterious Legends of Edinburgh."

THE END.

### He Knew His Rights.

A little bowlegged Jap about 4 feet high made the conductor on a Market street car feel very uncomfortable yesterday. The Jap got on the car at Powell street, and in payment of his fare gave the conductor a transfer. He glanced at it and observed that it had been punched an hour before.

"Fare, please!" he growled as he held out the transfer.

"I have gave you one transfer," said the Jap very calmly and deliberately as he stared ahead like a wooden Indian.

"That was punched an hour ago."

"I cannot help if the conductor punch a wrong hole," declared the Jap.

"But it is not good. I want your fare."

"If it is not good, why he gave it me?"

"Will you pay your fare?"

"No."

"Then you will have to get off."

"I neither pay any more nor get off," declared the Jap deliberately, and his face never moved a muscle.

"Then I will have to throw you off." And the conductor stopped the car.

"You are afraid to put me off, if you even could. The law says you must take transfers, and your employer says you must take it, too, if you cannot make a man pay again. You cannot make me pay again."

The conductor gave the bellcord a jerk, and the little Jap continued to stare out the window opposite.—San Francisco Post.

### On the Bargain Counter.

"You say, then, that this material is the latest fashion?"

"The very latest, madam."

"But will it fade in the sun?"

"Why, it has been lying in the window for two years, and look how well it has stood!"—Boston Traveller.

## DID NOT PROVE AN EDEN.

### Miserable Failure of a New England Colony in Mexico.

Newspaper readers will remember the glowing promises and high hopes which some years ago attended the formation of a colony of Americans at Topolobampo, Mex. The place was pictured as an Eden, and many people went there expecting a life of ease and independence after a few years. Here is what a San Francisco paper has to say of the colony:

Six people—destitute and discouraged people—are all that now remain of the colony of Vermont and Massachusetts people, comprising several hundred families, who emigrated some eight years ago, full of dreams of prospective wealth and prosperity, to Topolobampo, on the Mexican coast. The steamer Coos Bay, which arrived Friday from various southern ports, put into the little harbor at the mouth of the Fueries river, the nearest coast point to Topolobampo. It was the first steamer seen by the few inhabitants in over two years. Capt. Jansen reports that every man, woman and child who could possibly get out of the desolate country has emigrated long since, all probably still deploring their foolhardiness in listening to the tales of the people who urged them away from comfortable homes to a region of rocks and sand, where little or no water exists and nothing will grow. The six white people who remain are there, he says, simply because they cannot get out. The ettlement of Topolobampo, which was pictured by the colony projectors as the garden spot of the world, is situated on the north bank of the Fuertes, and is about thirty miles from the delta. It is described by Jansen as being one of the most desolate spots he ever visited.

### "An Example in Agriculture."

Under this head the Youth's Companion recently published an article giving a newspaper report of the opinion said to have been expressed by Mr. Morton, United States Secretary of Agriculture, with regard to the magnificent estate of George Vanderbilt at Asheville, N. C. In the article was also a statement, said to have been made by Mr. Morton, that the people of Asheville do not appreciate the beneficent character of the work done, and think that Mr. Vanderbilt is "spending enormous amounts of money to gratify his pride and appetite." They "imagine that it is all due to selfishness—when he is really working for them."

A correspondent writing from Hendersonville, N. C., declares that what Mr. Morton is reported to have said with regard to the people of Asheville is as unjust as it is untrue. He says:

"The fact is, we are a domestic people to whom nothing seems more natural than that a man should build for himself a beautiful home; it also accords with our ideas of the fitness of things that this home should be as complete as his intelligence can dictate, and as elegant as his means can command and as his station in life demands.

"The writer's business brings him into intercourse with all classes of people in this locality, and he never heard from any one comments that would justify Mr. Morton's conclusions. On the contrary, Mr. Vanderbilt is regarded as a benefactor. He commenced this work at a time of great business depression; the money expended saved us from a business collapse, and gave employment to hundreds of worthy people, many of whom would otherwise have suffered for the necessities of life.

"Mr. Vanderbilt and the manager of his estate, Mr. McNamee, have been just, even to generosity, in their dealing with our people, and we appreciate it, and are also grateful for the many unostentatious charities received from both these gentlemen."

### Too Confident.

Much of our success depends upon the quality of self-confidence, but in its extreme it often plays a trick that restrains us somewhat. Remembering such mortification it is pleasant to reflect that the greatest men have met with a similar check.

When Mr. Gladstone was a young student, he met with an amusing disaster in the examination room at Oxford.

"What books do you take up?" the examiner asked of him.

"It is immaterial to me," replied Mr. Gladstone. "Pray examine me in any book you like."

Then the examiner grinned an ugly and malicious grin, and produced a corrupt and crabbed chorus from one of the less read plays of Aristophanes, and invited Mr. Gladstone to translate it. He could not do so. No one could have done so who had not seen it before, and the result was that Mr. Gladstone was more careful when he tried a second time.

### He Desired Moderation.

It is an unmistakable and unfortunate fact that too many reformations are as incomplete as in the following case, told by the Washington Star:

"Yessirree," said Farmer Corntossel, as he tilted back in the rocking-chair and let the paper fold itself over his knee. "I'm a red-hot, out-and-out teetotal reformer every time."

"Well," replied Mrs. Corntossel, "I'm right glad to hear you say so."

"What fur."

"Well, ef yer goin' in fur reform, I reckon mebbe ye'll be out o' bed 'fore 6 in the mornin' and' have stove wood handy fur the breakfas' fire, and do a leetle turn at the milkin' oncet in a while, an' git yer apples into town 'fore they're down to 50 cents a bar'l an——"

"Hole on, Mandy," was the solemn interruption; "hole on! I said I was out fur reform an' I'll stan' by it. But I'm blamed ef I'm goin' in fur any revolution."

### A Good Turn.

Gobang—I do not know why folks complain about mothers-in-law. Mine tried to do me a good turn once.

Pshaw—How? Did she attempt suicide?

Gobang—No, she refused her consent to my marrying her daughter. But I was suspicious and we eloped.—New York World.

The reason why sponge cake is tough is often because it was baked too rapidly. Use the juice of half a lemon in it, and allow a quarter of an hour longer for the baking. Cheap water sponge is generally tough unless it has lemon juice added to it, and it should be very carefully baked.

## GROWTH.

Blow, winds! Your rage but shakes the tree
And roots it surer in its place.
Scatter your rain, ye cloud and free
The buds that wait your frowning grace!
Roll down, O river, to the sea
And widen in your onward race!

Peace through a sunny span may keep
His garden in some quiet glen
Whilst others sow for him and reap
And tend his flocks on moor and fen.
The flowers of peace are death and sleep.
The strife of living makes us men.

Ah, joy it is to win the goal
By tireless work and dauntless will,
Yet may the life rise ofled and whole
From clouded hopes and loss and ill.
Our baffled toils upbuild the soul,
And failure so is victory still.
—A. St. John Adcock in Spectator.

## TACKS.

### Made In Great Variety and For Many Different Uses.

The best tacks are made of imported Swedish iron, the next grade of American soft steel and the cheapest of common American iron. Tacks are also made of copper. Some tacks are tinned, and for ship use tacks are galvanized. Tacks are made of sizes ranging from a half ounce to 24 ounces. The tack commonly used as a carpet tack is an eight ounce tack. A 24 ounce tack is about 1½ inch in length.

There are many kinds of tacks, made for a great variety of uses, and they are put up in many different forms. There are gimp tacks, looking glass tacks, upholsterer's tacks, trunk tacks, lace tacks, basket tacks, brush tacks, coffin tacks, shank tacks, lasting tacks, miner's tacks, cheesebox tacks and tacks for many other uses. Within the past dozen years the sale of double pointed tacks has increased tenfold with the greatly increased use of electrical wires. Double pointed tacks are also used for tacking down straw matting and for other purposes.

Tacks that are sold in papers are put up in full weights, half weights, and quarter weights, the weight indicating the size of the package. Almost all kinds of tacks are also sold in bulk in 25 pound and 50 pound boxes and in 100 pound kegs.

A one ounce tack machine will make in a day about 100,000 tacks altogether. The iron is fed into the machine in a plate which is of a width a little greater than the length of the finished tack, so as to allow of material to be upset for the head. An eight ounce machine will make about 200 pounds of tacks a day—1,250 to the pound, about 250,000 tacks. Tacks that are put up in papers are weighed out and the papers filled by hand. Comparatively few tacks are put up nowadays in tied up papers. They are put up mostly in little pasteboard boxes. These boxes are packed in larger boxes and in turn in cases for shipment. A common tack package is a case weighing about 100 pounds.

The annual tack product of the country is estimated at about 20,000 tons. If these tacks were all put up in papers of the usual assortments of sizes and weights, the papers would number about 300,000,000, or something more than four papers per capita of the population.
—New York Sun.

### How Edison Learned to Tell Stories.

"It seemed like a waste of time," said a gentleman who passed an evening with Mr. Edison, in Norwalk, O., recently, "to hear Mr. Edison rolling off story after story, and demanding of all his acquaintances to tell him more, when we knew how much information we might have received from him. I finally asked him how he got to be such a story teller. 'Well,' he replied, 'when I was quite a young man I was a telegraph operator during the war. I was stationed at St. Louis, which was a sort of distributing point for a large district, and when we would get our batch of stuff off and we still had several hours to put in, I used to get pretty tired. Then we would begin to call up the operator at the other end of the line and gossip with him. I always liked stories, and if Chicago had a good one, he would wire it to me. Then I would send that off to Louisville and New York and Cincinnati, and hear them laugh over it by wiring back, "Ha, ha," over the wire. In this way we would get all the best stories there were going, and we would always write them out for the day men. It got to be a sort of passion after awhile, and has stuck to me ever since.'"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Japanese Explorers.

Japan, too, has keen explorers. The professor of astronomy in the university of Tokyo, Mr. Nomaka, accompanied by his wife, last October ascended Mount Fujiyama, 13,000 feet high, to make meteorological observations in the course of the winter. A short time ago word was received that the professor was dying, and a relief expedition was fitted out. With great difficulty the members of the expedition reached the snow covered hut. Professor Nomaka was found to be exceedingly weak and unable to move, but his wife had suffered no evil results from the exposure. Nomaka was taken back to Tokyo, but he declares he will return next winter, and his wife says she will accompany him again.

### Solid Cookery.

"I made these biscuits myself, Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, with honest pride.

"They look very nice, Lobelia," replied Mr. McSwat, picking one of them up and making an effort to split it. "And they are still hot. How long ago did you—ah—cast them?"—Chicago Tribune.


**DISHONORED DRAFTS.**

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The Czarina, it is said, is an expert swimmer, and recently had a great swimming tank erected at the Winter Palace.

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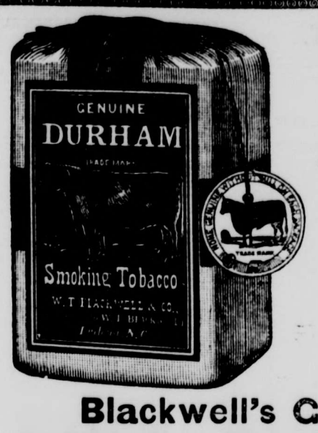


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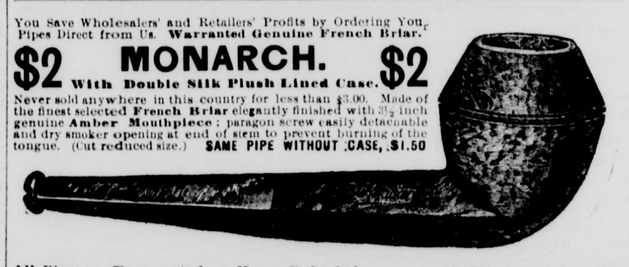

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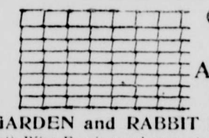

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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## ON THE STAGE.

In the rosy light of my day's fair morning,
Ere ever a storm-cloud darkened the west,
Ere ever a shadow of night gave warning,
When life seemed only a pleasure guest,
Why, then, all humor and comedy scorning,
I liked high tragedy best.

I liked the challenge, the fierce-fought duel,
With a death or a parting in every act,
I liked the villain to be more cruel
Than the basest villain could be, in fact,
For it fed the fires in my mind with fuel
Of the things that my life lacked.

But as time passed on and I met real sorrow,
And she played at night on the stage of my heart,
I found that I could not forget on the morrow
The pain I had felt in her tragic part;
And, alas! no longer I needed to borrow
My grief from the actor's art.

And as life grows older, and, therefore, sadder
(Yet sweeter, may be, in its autumn haze),
I find more pleasure in watching the gladder
And lighter order of humorous plays,
Where mirth is as mad, or may be madder
Than the mirth of my lost days.

I like to be forced to laugh and be merry,
Tho' the earth with sorrow is ripe and rife;
I like for an evening at least to bury
All thought of trouble, or pain, or strife.
In sooth, I like to be moved to the very
Emotions I miss in life.

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## HERO OF THE HALL BEDROOM.

When I told my wife about it she exclaimed: "How utterly absurd! Why, I think you should have understood him all along."

"Mrs. Dockboy," said I, severely, "how was I to believe all his stories—his tales of prowess in matters of love, in feats of strength? Perhaps he did knock out O'Sullivan, the champion middleweight; perhaps he was the greatest halfback that ever played on the Cad university eleven; perhaps he did leave the West on account of the importunities of three beautiful millionairesses; but even Lieutenant Swash doubted the story of his capture by Apaches and his subsequent release by the chief's daughter."

"Swash!" retorted my wife. "Why do you always quote that horrid old thing? I think that he is himself inclined to exaggeration at times, whether unconsciously or otherwise, I cannot judge."

I do not take my wife's view of the matter at all, and I cannot see why the lieutenant and myself should have acted otherwise than we did.

We were talking of Filkins—Filkins, who occupied the fourth floor rear hall bedroom in my old boarding house. In locating the man I have described him, for that particular room in every boarding house is inhabited, experience has taught me, by a peculiar genius—men of culture, but on their uppers, men whose long lines of distinguished ancestors have bequeathed to them some quarts of blue blood, but nothing with which to keep it in circulation, and an inherent idea that it ought to keep moving itself, without their descending to plebeian labor to supply the motive power. Just such a person was Filkins. His clean-cut features, his easy manners, his polite bearing, supported by his pretension to family. When preparatory to going out after dinner he donned the evening clothes of the medical student who occupied the second floor front, and you saw him, not a hair of his head or mustache out of place, not a wrinkle or a speck anywhere, you instinctively felt that he was a gentleman born.

And if, perchance, he was off to "that swell little affair at Mrs. Van Foam's that the papers have been talking so much of," and needed a quarter for car fare, his father having forgotten to send him his check for the month, it was willingly given, for he was a capital fellow. He drew on us occasionally, but we regarded that as only a slight compensation for his company.

Lieutenant Swash came into my room early one evening as Filkins and I were discussing things in general over our pipes, and announced that he had three tickets for a series of boxing bouts at the Olympic Athletic Club.

"There will be some bruising," he cried, enthusiastically, "and it will be worth seeing."

"Awfully sorry, old man, but I can't go," replied Filkins. "There is a certain man in New York who has been searching high and low for me for three weeks. He'll be there, I know, for he has been going to the bowwows and spends all his time about such places. I'm not afraid of him, but I deem it more discreet for a while to avoid him."

"Your tailor?" ventured the lieutenant.

"Dear me, no," replied Filkins, with great good humor. He seemed to enjoy the joke. "Would that he was and I was wearing a respectable-looking cause for him to pursue me, but I am not so lucky."

"Now, see here, Filkins, you've got to come," I said.

"To tell the truth, it would be awfully embarrassing for me to meet that fellow," he replied. "You'd be surprised if I'd tell you who he is. Everyone has heard of him—rich, great swell."

Swash looked at me and winked one of his knowing winks. Then, turning to Filkins, he asked:

"Well, what does he want with you?"

"A woman at the bottom of the whole thing," replied our companion, unruffled. "You'd be surprised if you knew who she was—great belle—piles of money in her own name. I met her at a dance. Three weeks ago she broke off the engagement, and since then he has been going to the bowwows—a perfect madman, the fellers say, and he has sworn to break my head on sight."

"And why should he bother about you?" sneered Swash, sitting down on the edge of the bed, a most contemptuous look on his face.

Filkins smiled and softly puffed up his pipe.

"Why should he bother about you?" repeated the lieutenant, more emphatically.

"Indeed, I don't know," was the quiet reply. "I never spoke to her more than three times." He was silent for a moment. Then he laughed: "And, by Jove! do you know, she sent me a note the other day that cost me a quarter—forgot to pay the messenger."

"Never mind your certain man. Come on!" cried the lieutenant, rising, buttoning his coat and drawing on his gloves.

Filkins sighed, knocked the ashes out of his pipe and arose.

"Very well, if you insist," he said. "But I know there will be trouble, and I am very rusty with my fists. Now, I would not care if I was like what I was when——"

"Hurry! We're late!" interrupted Swash. And as we were filing down the stairs he whispered:

"A million to one we don't see the certain man."

"I would be a fool to take you up," I replied, softly.

When we reached the gymnasium of the Olympic Club the first bout was over. Several hundred men, generally in their shirt sleeves, were seated on low benches about the ring, all smoking so vigorously that a thick haze filled the room, and from where we stood we could hardly distinguish the faces of the two muscular fellows who were seated in their respective corners.

"There are three seats up front. Let's get there," said the lieutenant, indicating the place with his cane.

Filkins hung back.

"I'd rather not," he said, "I'll not be noticed here."

"Rot!" exclaimed the other, seizing his arm and literally dragging him through the crowd, until at length we were comfortably fixed in the front row. I could see everything then, and even heard the low tones of the referee as he arose and announced: "Six rounds between Harry Donohue of Boston and Kid Williams of New York. Then, with a nonchalant wave of the hand toward the right-hand corner, "Donahue;" toward the left, "Williams."

Donahue and Williams were two very respectable looking young men, with clear, pink faces, and splendid chests and muscles. Swash said that the latter was a middle weight and fought too low, but of that I knew nothing. In fact, I thought it was rather tame. My idea of prize fights had been drawn from comic and religious papers, but in these two active, athletic young men, who shook hands and then began to jump lithely about the ring, beating the air and at times striking each other with their gloved hands, I did not see a realization of my sanguine imaginings. To be sure, in the second round Williams landed villainously on Donohue's nose, causing it to bleed profusely, and received in turn an upper cut on the chin which brought from the crowd about us cries of "Good un!" "Now, another!" "Yer got 'im skeert." "Ah, pshaw! the Kid's too slow; jest see the chances he missed!" "He's fighting too low."

The affair was getting more interesting. Williams gave his opponent a body blow that sent him reeling against the ropes at one side, but the Boston lad regained himself in an instant and dealt the New-Yorker such a violent one on the cheek that the young man began to stagger stupidly about, holding his hands out to protect his face. Involuntarily I half rose and cried, "A good un!"

A sudden pull at my coat brought me back to my seat and Filkins whispered in my ear:

"There he is! What did I tell you?"

"Who?" said I, ruffled at the interruption.

"The man that I spoke of. Come, let us get out. He is moving this way."

Swash heard him, and, seizing him, he pulled him back into his seat, for he had made a motion to go.

"Leave at this point?" he cried. "Filkins, you're a fool."

I looked toward the person whom Filkins had pointed out, and although I had never before seen him, from a series of pictures of noted society men which a certain paper had published I knew him to be Archibald Van Peyster.

"Yes, Filkins," I said, "you're a fool."

"Call me what you choose," he retorted, "but mark my words, there will be trouble if we stay. Time has been called and I, at least, had better go."

"Nonsense!" laughed Swash. "We'll stand by you, old man, for I propose to see this thing out. It'll be hot the next round."

"Indeed, it will," said Filkins, grimly.

"Well, here comes the certain well-known man," I chuckled, for Van Peyster was moving around our way, and since Filkins had so boldly declared himself I determined to give him a few gentle thrusts. The opportunity was so good.

"I see him," he replied, quietly.

Swash began to laugh and used a rather strong expression, but hardly was it out of his mouth when I heard a stronger one, and looking up saw Archibald Van Peyster right in front of us, glaring down at our companion. There was a pause. Then he deliberately raised his cane and brought it down toward Filkins' head. I sprang from my place and put out my arm to arrest the blow, but Filkins was too quick for me. He caught it on his left wrist, and shot out his clenched right hand, landing neatly on his assailant's chin with such force as to send him groping against the ring platform.

In an instant the place was in an uproar; a dozen men sprang between the two new combatants; a hundred others gathered around us, filling the air with their excited cries and inquiries as to what had happened.

Van Peyster's execrations were something terrible. Inflamed with drink, maddened with jealousy and thirsting for revenge for the punishment he had received, he struggled to free himself from the grasp of those who held him. Filkins on the other hand coolly explained:

"The man is drunk, gentlemen. Some one had better find his name and address and send him home." Then in a lower tone he whispered to me: "Don't you think we had better go now?"

"I think we had," I said, and without another word Swash and I followed him out of the place and home to the boarding house, where he bid us good-night and retired to his fourth floor rear hall bedroom.

I saw Filkins the other day. He was driving toward the park in a handsome victoria, two neatly liveried men on the box. At his side sat a pretty girl whom I had never before seen, but knew from the pictures to have been the great belle, Miss Emily Carusher. And when I told my wife about it she said that I ought to have known it all along.

"But I judged him from his other stories," I expostulated.

"Perhaps they were true, too," said she.—New York Sun.

## TREATMENT OF COLDS.

### How They May Be Cured and Their After Consequences Averted.

Colds are probably the most common ailment in the world. They are always disagreeable and oftentimes dangerous. A person in good health, with fair play, easily resists cold, but when the health flags a little and liberties are taken with the stomach or with the nervous system a chill is easily taken, and, according to the weak spot of the individual, assumes the form of a cold or pneumonia, or it may be jaundice. Of all causes of "cold," probably fatigue is one of the most efficient. A jaded man, coming home at night from a long day's work, a growing youth losing two hours' sleep over evening parties two or three times a week, or a young lady heavily "doing the season," young children overfed and with short allowance of sleep, are common instances of the victims of "cold." Luxury is favorable to chill-taking; very hot rooms, feather beds, soft chairs, create a sensitiveness that leads to catarrhs. It is not, after all, the "cold" that is so much to be feared as the antecedent conditions that give the attack a chance of doing harm. Some of the worst "colds" happen to those who do not leave the house or even their beds, and those who are most invulnerable are often those who are most exposed to changes of temperature, and who by good sleep, cold bathing and regular habits preserve the tone of their nervous system and circulation. Probably many chills are contracted at night or at the fag end of the day, when tired people get the equilibrium of their circulation disturbed by either overheated sitting or underheated bed rooms and beds. This is specially the case with elderly people. In such cases the mischief is not always done instantaneously or in a single night. It often takes place insidiously, extending over days or even weeks.—London Lancet.

### By Any Other Name.

Oberlin, the French philanthropist, was once traveling in the depth of winter amongst the mountains of Alsace. The cold was intense, the snow lay thickly upon the ground, and ere the half of his journey was over he felt himself yielding to fatigue and sleep. He knew if he gave way to sleep he would wake no more; but in spite of this knowledge, desire for sleep overcame him and he lost consciousness. When he came to again, a wagoner in a blue blouse was standing over him, urging him to take wine and food. By and by his strength revived, he was able to walk to the wagon, and was soon driven to the nearest village. His rescuer refused money, saying it was his duty to assist one in distress. Oberlin begged to know his name, that he might remember him in his prayers. "I see," replied the wagoner; "you are a preacher. Tell me the name of the Good Samaritan." "I cannot," answered Oberlin, "for it is not recorded." "Ah, well," said the wagoner, "when you can tell me his name, I will then tell you mine." And so he went away.

### Military Pride.

Looked at from a soldierly point of view, the following little anecdote of the battle of Alma is worth quoting from Sir John Adye's "Recollections of a Military Life." "The battle ended about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the headquarters camp being pitched near the river; and Lord Raglan then went in search of his orderly officer, Lieut. Tom Leslie, and, with the help of some Guardsmen, with a stretcher, brought him to his tent. Lord Raglan asked me," writes Sir John, "if I knew Tom's mother; and on my replying in the negative, he said, 'A charming woman. I must write to her. How proud she will be to hear that he has a bullet in his shoulder!'"

### Mosaics.

Mosaic floors, laid with small pieces of different colored stones set in regular patterns, were known to the Egyptians 2300 B. C. In Babylon floors of this kind dated from 1100 B. C.

### To Freshen Boiled Water.

Cold boiled water tastes flat because it has been deprived of air. To restore air pour water quickly from one jug to another.

## PERSONAL TIDBITS

Ouida never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation.

Queen Victoria, it is said, has taken quite a fancy to the young Duchess of Marlborough.

The commander-in-chief of the Sultan of Morocco's army is a Scotsman, McLean by name.

The last words of Sir Augustus Harris were: "Do not let anyone disturb me. I want a long, long rest."

Sir Edward Clarke's retainer on receiving the Jameson brief was 500 guineas, while every day he had a "refresher" of 100 guineas.

William T. Richardson, of Cambridge, Mass., left an estate of $100,000 and his old wearing apparel to "some poor worthy Baptist minister."

Charles Dickens, the son of the novelist, who died a few weeks ago, was named Charles "Boz" by his father, but when he grew to man's estate he dropped his middle name.

Among young society women who are thoroughly accomplished musicians are Miss Villard, Miss Rockefeller and the Misses Hewitt. Each plays the violin, violoncello, harp and piano.

Among the Sultan of Turkey's plate there are dishes of solid gold large enough for a baby's bath, and there are plates, cups and saucers, tureens and pitchers, massive and heavy, made of this same precious metal.

M. Waddington's great collection of coins has been sold by his family to the French Government for $100,000. He had intended to bequeath it to the State, but was prevented from doing so by heavy pecuniary losses.

Miss Virginia Fair has forsaken her bicycle and is learning to ride horseback, and inasmuch as this young woman is an acknowledged leader there is a probability of other Newport young girls forsaking the wheel and taking to the horse.

The will of T. S. Woodward, of San Jose, Cal., leaves $2,041,000 to his nephew, William F. Woodward, of Boston, aged 24. He was in delicate health, out of work, without money and in debt for board and lodging when the good news reached him.

Mrs. E. L. Loring, of Washington, goes in swimming every day in the bathing pond at Appledore, and regularly swims four times around the pond. As she is 85 years old, the islanders declare that the smartest old lady on the coast is a guest there.

The jewel casket of the dowager empress of Russia is the most fashionable in the world, from a gem point of view. Hardly second to it is that of the empress of Austria, whose black pearls are noted throughout Europe for their extreme beauty and rarity.

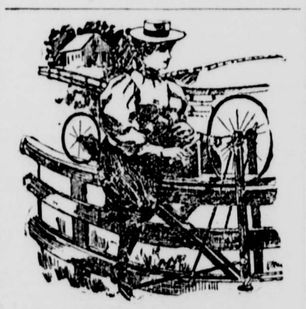
Col. North's fine house at Eltham, which cost $1,500,000 to build, was recently put up at auction, but as the highest bid was only $250,000, it was withdrawn from sale. The auctioneer described it, and very properly, as "one of the most princely homes in the kingdom."

The Princess of Wales, who was brought up in the most democratic fashion by the sensible Danish king, has found that actually milking cows at Sandringham and superintending the dairy gave her better health than all the medicine of the court physician.

## WAS NOT A SUCCESS.

### An Idea in Rapid Transit that Once Made a Hit.

Several years ago a stranger with ideas worthy of Colonel Sellers located at Mount Holly, N. J. He talked of many inventions which he had under way, but the greatest was the bicycle railway. The rails could be laid on brackets extending over the street, on awning posts and from telegraph poles and trees in the country, and, having nothing in its way, great speed could be made over it for long distances. The machines were very much like an ordinary bicycle turned "upside down," split up the middle and placed upon the track like clothespins. In front and back of the rider were grooved wheels about nine inches in diameter, both resting upon a steel rail, wedge shaped like a knife blade, and almost



THE FUNNIEST BICYCLE OF ALL.

as sharp. This was fastened to a 3x3 inch plank, securely fastened to posts at frequent intervals. There being but little friction or weight, propulsion was easy, requiring but slight expenditure of energy, and this latter and very important element was generated from a ratchet gear and clutch levers instead of pedals.

The scheme made a hit. A company was formed and the road put in operation. It passes over wood and farm land. The scenery is exquisite. For a quarter of a mile from Mount Holly the road is double-track. During the remainder of the distance the Rancocas creek gets in the way eleven times and is crossed on pilings driven "single file." But when the farmers want to get into their fields and let down a strip of fence, the next luckless rider that comes along is dumped. There has been endless wrangling over right of way. The employes of the big machine shops at Smithville go on the "bike" railroad to and from their homes in Mount Holly. But the scheme has never paid even the cost of operation. The track is getting rickety and sadly out of plumb. The inventor, disgusted, has sold out his interest and gone to Florida.

## CUP WHICH COST MANY LIVES.

### Facsimile of the Czar's Souvenir Which Caused a Tragedy.

A Chicago dry-goods firm has on exhibition some of the drinking cups which were given away as souvenirs of the coronation of the Russian Czar. The dreadful calamity on the Khodinskoe plain, marring the magnificent pageants arranged upon the occasion of the crowning and costing upward of 6,000 lives in the short space of a few hours is still fresh in the memory of everyone.

The origin of this appalling disaster is to be traced to an ancient Russian custom. Among other curious usages it has been usual to distribute among the many thousands congregating from all parts of the great empire to witness the imposing ceremonies of the coronation a present to be kept as a remembrance of the great evet.

At the last coronation a drinking cup had been selected for this purpose, which was to be given away with a parcel of eatables, cakes and sweets, to

CORONATION CUP.

every comer. Of course everybody was anxious to bring home one of these mementos, but nobody thought that so tragic a memory would be added to the general interest of this little piece of metal.

The cut is an exact illustration of the memorable cup. It is made of white enameled metal, covered with curious Russian ornamentation. A broad line of gold runs around the top and bottom. The narrow dark lines of the illustration are brick red, while the broader lines are of a pale blue and yellow. The shield on one side bears the Russian coat of arms, while the other shows the initials of the Czar and Czarina in Russian characters and the imperial crown with the date 1896 below. The effect of the whole is very curious.

These cups were furnished by one of the largest establishments in Austria. This firm laid down 600,000 pieces in eight weeks. The fact will be of interest that twenty-six railway cars were necessary to transport these 600,000 cups.

### An Ant's Dwelling.

One of the strangest members of the vegetable kingdom and one which of late years has become quite common as a greenhouse plant is the myrmecodia tuberosa. The plant was first sent to Europe in 1811 by Dr. Collingwood from Malacca. Its stem is tuberous and everywhere covered with thorns. In its native country every plant is constantly inhabited by thousands of ants of the great family of myrmica, and it is on that account that the plant was given its scientific name of myrmecodia. The ants pierce the tuberous stems in all directions and coat the galleries thus formed with an insect cement that is of surprising durability. In fact, it is so strong that when a branch or plant dies it will rot away, leaving the cement galleries intact, the whole then having the appearance of a beautifully ramified specimen of seaweed.

### Our Turn Next.

The Chinese Government has aroused itself after centuries of slovenly housekeeping. It proposes to refurnish and redecorate. It has sent out its wily old major-domo, Li Hung Chang, to study styles and hunt bargains. The Germans and then the French flattered and cajoled him and showed him their wares. They urged him to decide at once. "Now is the time to buy," said Germans and French. But Li is too good a shopper for that. "These are fine goods," said he, "and I shall probably take them. But I must look at all before I decide." And now England is taking down her goods, trying on her best gowns and bonnets, and parading all before him. And soon it will be America's turn. Li has some big orders to place. We shall do well to show him everything and give him a good time.—New York World.

### Effect of High Altitudes.

Some German savants have shown recently that there is a notable increase in the proportion of the number of corpuscles in the blood in persons who go from a low to a high altitude. This increase takes place in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. It is possible that this fact may be one of the reasons for the benecial effects of high altitude in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

### Lunatic's Square Meal.

An escaped lunatic captured at Lewiston on Tuesday after a two-day fast ate four platefuls of green pears before the policeman who stood watching him decided that his limit had been reached. Then the peace guardian gave him a cup of hot ginger tea to top off with.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES

The fruit season for Georgia growers has been one of the most successful ever known.

In Russia the principals in a duel partake of breakfast together before going out to fight.

Sixteen out of the eighteen assembly districts of San Francisco have woman suffrage clubs.

It is proposed to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Natal by an expedition next year.

A 44-year-old chancery case has just been decided in England, and there was a little money left for the contestants.

A New Orleans man who rides home on a street car is met every evening by a pet cat, which waits for him at his usual place of alighting.

In Albania the men wear petticoats and the women trousers. The women do all the work and the husbands attend to nothing in particular.

A couple in New York who have lived happily together for thirty-five years refuse, although starving, to go to the poorhouse, because they would be separated.

From the Prince of Wales down to the postman nearly every man in London has adopted the straw hat; only the policeman yet remains the victim of a hot helmet.

The first woman drummer to visit Lewiston, Me., aroused a good deal of interest among the merchants last week as she went about selling gloves in the men's furnishing stores.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has been notified by the city of Newport, Ky., that it must secure a franchise or remove the electric clocks it has placed in the city.

An electric road will be built by San Francisco men from that city to San Jose, so as to take in towns not on the railroad. Stanford University will be in the center of the line.

Parisian lovers of horse flesh devoured more than 30,000 horses last year. In 1894 the number was 21,227, in 1878 it was 10,000, and in 1872 5,034. There are 200 hippophageous butchers' shops in Paris.

The Government of Hawaii is in the market in southern California for 10,000 horned toads, by means of which it is hoped to abate the plague of bugs, which are working destruction on the islands.

Five golden weddings were celebrated on the same Sunday recently at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the town of Wazemmes, Belgium. The combined ages of the brides and grooms made 800 years.

M. Waddington's great collection of coins has been sold by his family to the French Government for $100,000. He had intended to bequeath it to the State, but was prevented from doing so by heavy pecuniary losses.

A Virginia farmer asserts that if one-half of the fruit of a heavily laden tree is removed by picking, the remainder will be of better quality. The product will also be as many bushels as though all of the fruit had remained on the tree.

Antioch in the beginning of the fourth century discovered the importance, as a matter of safety, of lighting the streets, but the discovery lapsed. In the middle of the sixteenth century Paris lighted up her streets with fires, made of pitch and rosin.

Large numbers of prospectors are out on the Mojave and Colorado deserts, and the great heat—the temperature has ranged as high as 128 degrees—has dried up many of the springs upon which they had depended. Some anxiety is therefore felt upon their behalf.

In New South Wales the annual death rate is less than one-half that in Spain, Austria and Hungary, and far below that in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The average of all these countries is 23.15 per 1,000. In New South Wales it is 14.66.

The very peculiar theory has of late been propounded that all women who partake to any extent of malt drinks have large feet. The women of Holland, Germany and even England are quoted as examples, while the women of the wine countries—France, Spain and Italy—are, on the other hand, famed for their small and shapely feet.

Mr. Power, the complaining witness in a burglary case in the New York court of sessions, was called to the stand. He looked blankly at the district attorney, but never moved. Twice again he was loudly called, but made no response. He was about to be committed for contempt when he exhibited his tablets, on which he had written, "I am deaf and dumb."

Foreign medical students in France have had their position defined by the minister of public instruction. They are divided into two classes; those wishing to practice in France must produce a French diploma of bachelor of arts or some equivalent diploma; others will be allowed to complete their studies, but their diplomas will not give them the right to practice in France.

For a long time Parisians have been spared the spectacle of persons throwing themselves from the tops of the high monuments, such as the Vendome and Bastile columns. Now this craze of suicides has started afresh. Some days ago a young woman mounted to the platform between the towers of Notre Dame, deliberately climbed the parapet and threw herself over. Death was instantaneous.

A Solomon has risen in judgment in Germany who declares that hotel proprietors are responsible for valuables stolen from their lodgers' rooms, in spite of the placards posted in the rooms disowning irresponsibility. Especially in the case of foreigners who cannot read German, the proprietor must take pains to specially inform them that he limits his liability. The decision was given in a Berlin court.

St. Petersburg had 1,135 arrests for drunkenness in one week recently and 1,000 arrests the week before. The persons arrested are locked up until they are sober again and are then sent home without further punishment unless they have disturbed the peace. Drunkenness is rapidly increasing, and the Government thinks of trying the system of fines and short imprisonments that has proved no deterrent of drink in other countries.

Policemen in Paris now carry clubs, beautifully decorated. They are pure white, with yellow handles. Around the middle is painted a double blue ribbon, with the city arms at the point where the ends of the ribbon cross. The white color will be more easily noticed than any other by coachmen, the sticks being held like conductors' batons by the policemen in the middle of the street to direct travel to the right or left, or to stop it when needful.

Dave Potter, a Carson, Nev., veteran, committed suicide recently. He sat down, leaned up against a shed, laid his hat on one side, took off his boots, attached a string to a trigger of the musket and to one of his toes, placed the musket to his left breast, and by means of the string fired the fatal shot. When he took the musket it was loaded only with powder, and he had found a bit of brass, somewhat similar to a bicycle valve, weighing, perhaps, three-fourths of an ounce, and this he used in lieu of a bullet. This queer missile passed through his right lung, and coming out of his back, passed through the wall behind him and was found imbedded in the opposite wall.

Dr. P. Penta, an Italian criminologist, has discovered a new feature of criminal anthropology, which goes to confirm still farther the views of Prof. Lombrosso. Dr. Penta has studied the fingers and toes of 4,500 criminals, and finds a deficiency in the number as well as prehensile toes marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second toe; also a webbed condition of the toes, an approximation to the toeless feet of some savages. He found the little toe rudimentary in many cases, showing a tendency toward the four-toed animal foot. The most common of all the abnormalities was the webbed condition of the toes. The criminal is truly a degenerate type.

### New to the Country.

I had overtaken an old farmer in the road, and as we jogged along together we turned a bend and came upon eight or ten men, who had a prisoner in their midst, and were making preparations to hang him to the limb of a tree.

"Here—what's all this?" asked the old man, as we came to a halt.

"Goin' to hang the kuss!" was the brief reply.

"What fur?"

"Stealin' that hoss over thar'."

The "hoss over thar'" was tied to a tree, and the farmer took a good look at him, and then at the prisoner, and asked of the latter:

"Say, didn't you come along to my place this mornin'?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"And didn't I sell you that hoss fur thirty dollars?"

"Yes."

"I am sure I did. How does it come about, then, that they ar' goin' to hang you fur hoss stealin'?"

"I dunno."

"He bought that hoss of you, did he?" asked the leader of the band, who was arranging the noose.

"He surely did, and no doubt he's got my bill of sale in his pocket. Yes; I sold him that critter at 8 o'clock this mornin'. My name's Thompson, and I guess some of you know me."

"Look a-here!" exclaimed the leader, as he turned on the prisoner, "did you buy that hoss?"

"Yes."

"And you've got the bill of sale?"

"Yes."

"Then why in blazes didn't you say so when we run you down fur a horse thief?"

"Wall," replied the man, as he looked around and yawned, as if bored with the proceedings, "I hain't bin in this kentry but three or four days, and I didn't know what the custom was!"

They hauled him off his feet twice, just to make him acquainted with the ways of the country, and then rode off in search of new game.

### When Napoleon Learned Humanity.

Bonaparte had ruled men's hearts by his use of a cause, securing devotion by rude bonhomie, by success and by sufficient rewards; Napoleon quenched devotion by a lavishness which sated the greediest, losing the affections of his associates by the demands of his gigantic plans. As he felt the foundations of his greatness shivering, he became more and more humane. Early in 1813 he said: "I have a sympathetic heart, like another, but since earliest childhood I have accustomed myself to keep that string silent, and now it is altogether dumb." He was mistaken; throughout that season he was profoundly moved by the horrors of war; his purse was ever open for the suffering; the King of Saxony was released from his entangling engagements; in spite of his hard-set expression, on the retreat from Leipsic he forbade his men to fire the suburbs of the city in order to retard the pursuit of their foes, and before he left Mainz for St. Cloud he showed the deepest concern, and put forth the strongest effort, in behalf of the dying soldiery.—Century.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23 ..... 1896


## NOTICE OF ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at said General Election, to be held

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1896,**

The following County and District Officers are to be elected in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, viz.:

One Judge of the Superior Court;
One Supervisor, District Number Two;
One Supervisor, District Number Four;
One Supervisor, District Number Five.

ELECTION BOARDS—POLLING PLACES.

Ordered, That at said election polls be held at the following named Precincts throughout the County at the places named, and the following electors are appointed officers to conduct said election, to wit:

ROUND VALLEY—No. 1.

Inspectors, J. G. Birchina and W. H. Welle; Judges, David Olds and T. E. Jones; Clerks, J. E. Jones, jr., and J. S. McGee; Ballot Clerks, I. F. Smith and James Nevins.
Polls to be held at School House.

LINCOLN—No. 2.

Inspectors, Wm. McLaren and A. S. Kilpatrick; Judges, J. L. Darrah and Ed. Shoger; Clerks, Chas. Wonacott and G. P. Bourland; Ballot Clerks, N. J. Cooley and S. J. Newlan.
Polls to be held at School House.

LAWS—No. 3.

Inspectors, Appleton Plumley and Barton McGee; Judges, L. F. LaGrange and Hiram Lent; Clerks, Geo. Huckaby and John A. Dehy; Ballot Clerks, I. O. Clark and Jas. McNally.
Polls to be held at School House.

BISHOP—No. 4.

Inspectors, B. H. Yaney and W. C. Brierly; Judges, M. Merton and Jas. Shelly; Clerks, W. W. Watterson and H. C. Hampton; Ballot Clerks, J. H. Stoutenborough, sr., and A. J. Murphy.
Polls to be held at Court House.

FOLETA—No. 5.

Inspectors, Geo. Collins and Ottiwell Hampton; Judges, A. O. Collins and Geo. Storey; Clerks, John A. Leidy and C. W. Geiger; Ballot Clerks, J. L. Collins and T. J. Reed.
Polls to be held at the residence of George Collins.

BIG PINE—No. 6.

Inspectors, W. R. Tibbetts and R. W. Thomas; Judges, John H. Graham and H. J. McMurry; Clerks, W. H. Chimeyer and R. P. Hession; Ballot Clerks, C. J. Schallen and E. A. Crocker.
Polls to be held at School House.

FISH SPRINGS—No. 7.

Inspectors, J. N. Rose and George Gilliam; Judges, Chas. Peterson and Jas. Jones; Clerks, Volney Goodale and A. W. H. Smith; Ballot Clerks, Gerge Rose and John Welch.
Polls to be held at School House.

TABOOSE—No. 8.

Inspectors, J. W. Calloway and David Rogers; Judges, James Jenkins and Sylvester Tapman; Clerks, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague; Ballot Clerks, A. L. Conklin and Arthur Bell.
Polls to be held at School House.

INDEPENDENCE—No. 9.

Inspectors, J. S. Gorman and Alex. Clark; Judges, J. D. Blair and G. W. Brady; Clerks, F. E. Densmore and J. E. Parker; Ballot Clerks, J. C. Miller and Noel Bell.
Polls to be held at School House.

CITRUS—No. 10.

Inspectors, David Vaughn and ——— ———; Judges, John Davies and Jacob Pfohl; Clerks, J. F. Beale and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, ——— ——— and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the residence of James Ingram.

GEORGES' CREEK—No. 11.

Inspectors, E. J. Reynolds and J. W. Lacey; Judges, J. V. Skinner and Thomas Hamilton; Clerks, John Kispert, jr. and J. E. Shepherd; Ballot Clerks, W. H. Jenkins and A. G. McGovern.
Polls to be held at School House.

LONE PINE—No. 12.

Inspectors, N. L. Apple and Geo. H. Palmer; Judges, Mark Haud and Cristobal Carrasco; Clerks, Felix P. Meyran and R. C. Spear; Ballot Clerks, Abraham Diaz and Paul Howard.
Polls to be held at Town Hall.

KEELER—No. 13.

Inspectors, Oscar Dearborn and Samuel Levy; Judges, N. S. Randall and ——— ———; Clerks, David Holland and J. J. Morton; Ballot Clerks, Mike Anton and ———.
Polls to be held at the Anton shop.

CERRO GORDO—No. 14.

Inspectors, Chris. Crohn and ——— ———; Judges, ——— ——— and ——— ———; Clerks, W. J. Jenkins and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, ——— ——— and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at Crohn's building.

OLANCHA—No. 15.

Inspectors, H. Bellows and ——— ———; Judges, Aug. Walker and Chas. W. Whittock; Clerks, Ira Brown and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, ——— ——— and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the residence of W. H. Walker.

DARWIN—No. 16.

Inspector, J. A. McKenzie and C. A. Collins; Judges, Henry Jackson and J. G. McLean; Clerks, C. S. Meroney and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, Phil. Mitchell and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the Waterman building.

MODOCK—No. 17.

Inspectors, W. C. Smith and ——— ———; Judges, Geo. McCaffrey and R. H. Pendleton; Clerks, F. C. Kennedy and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, Wm. Cameron and Robt. Barry.
Polls to be held at Fitzgerald's store.

PANAMINT—No. 18.

Inspectors, John Curran and ——— ———; Judges, Jas. J. Wall and H. G. Chickering; Clerks, Jno. P. Gruser and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, Timothy H. Hennebry and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the office of the Golden West Mining Co.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 30th day of Sept., 1896 in the above entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 19. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.


H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


# ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Election will be held throughout the State of California on

**TUESDAY, the third day of November, A. D. 1896,**

When the following officers will be elected, namely:

Nine Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States; being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, one State Senator from each of the following Senatorial Districts: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth.

Also, one Member of the Assembly from each Assembly District in this State.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for Los Angeles County.

Also, three Judges of the Superior Court in and for the County of Sacramento.

Also, two Judges of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Alameda, Humboldt, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sonoma.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Marin, Merced, Mendocino, Monterey, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Yuba and Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Ventura, and Yolo.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Fresno, for the unexpired term of S. A. Holmes, deceased, ending January, 1897; vice Stanton L. Carter appointed.

Also, at said election, Amendments to the Constitution of the State, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said state, namely,

### Amendment Number One.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property" as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, gues, franchises, and all other matter and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this state, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide residents of this State.

SEC. 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

### Amendment Number Two.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

### Amendment Number Three.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint stock associations shall be limited by the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association; and whenever any shares have been fully paid-up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the creditors thereof, on that account. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint stock association, during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

### Amendment Number Four.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

### Amendment Number Five.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 8½. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this Constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of this State, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government, and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which she members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches, and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation, and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

### Amendment Number Six.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person heretofore convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this state; provided that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Each amendment shall be voted upon separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election to be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, 1896.

The said amendments are respectively designated:

Amendment Number One,
Amendment Number Two,
Amendment Number Three,
Amendment Number Four,
Amendment Number Five,
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain printed thereon the words:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amendment Number One, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No 33, (exempting mortgages and trust deeds from taxation). For the Amendment? | YES ——— | NO. |
| Amendment Number Two, being Senate Amendment No. 8 (authorizing elections by ballot, or such other secret method as may be permitted by law). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— | NO |
| Amendment Number Three, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19 (limiting the liability of stockholders of corporations) For the Amendment? | YES. ——— | NO |
| Amendment Number Four (being senate Constitutional Amendment No 25 (relating to the operation of general laws in organized or incorporated cities and towns) For the Amendment? | YES ——— | NO |
| Amendment Number Five being Senate Constitutional Amendment No 13 (enlarging the provisions which may be made by Freeholders' Charters, relating to Police Courts, Police Commissioners, Boards of Education and Elections, and providing for the election of county officers in consolidated cities and counties). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— | NO. |
| Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No 11 (extending the right to vote to females). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— | NO. |

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title VI, Part I, of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 28th day of September, 1896.

JAMES H. BUDD, Governor.

[SEAL.] Attest: L. H. BROWN, Secretary of State.

## Application for Patent.

M A No 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 150 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M.; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth. General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2.75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.89 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1, L S E; whence corner to sec ion 13, 14, 23 and 24, T 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.54 chs 300 ft to original location corner. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 5½ deg W and S 5½ deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 3.60 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course nor herly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 1073.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 284 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; course N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7.50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face, and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at Southend of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45, min E 2.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 50 W and S 50 deg E 6.00 chs, tunnel 150 lks to right 6.50 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 76 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 15.80 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 16.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location as identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5, W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.50 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.54 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.45 acres.

The location notice of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 108, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there has been presented to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, petitions signed by legal voters of the said County of Inyo, equal in number to fifty per cent of the votes cast at the last preceding election asking that an ordinance set forth in each of said petitions, be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the said County of Inyo, which said proposed ordinance is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

## ORDINANCE NO. —

An Ordinance for the purpose of police regulation, by prohibiting the maintenance of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be, and is hereby made, unlawful for any person or persons, either as owners, principals, agents, servants, or employees, to establish, open, keep, maintain, carry on, or assist in carrying on, within the corporate limits of the County of Inyo, State of California, any tippling house, dramshop, cellar, saloon, bar, bar-room, sample room, or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt, mixed, or intoxicating liquors are sold or given away; provided that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the sale of liquors for medicinal or chemical purposes by regularly licensed druggists upon the prescription of a physician entitled to practice medicine under the laws of the State of California.

SECTION 2.—Any act in violation of this ordinance shall be construed a separate offense for each day of its continuance.

SECTION 3.—Every person who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any Court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred and sixty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of the County of Inyo not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 4.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5.—This Ordinance shall take effect on the first day of January, 1897.

SECTION 6.—This Ordinance shall be published for two successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation published in said Inyo County.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, and the authority in the said Board of Supervisors vested, the said Board of Supervisors do hereby, by due proclamation, submit the said Ordinance to the vote of the qualified voters of the said County of Inyo, State of California, on Tuesday, the third day of November, A. D. 1896. And notice is hereby given thereof, and that said Ordinance and the adoption thereof shall be voted on, for the Ordinance, Yes or No.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 06 min W 41 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, descending 2.75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 30 min 159 lks distant, S W corner of black mtn shop bears S 43 deg 09 min E 1.46 lks distant, a shaft bears S 80 deg E 142 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L L; mouth of incline shaft bear north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water mark at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide course N 85 deg E 14.10 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound, marked N. Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post I L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 15 min W descending 5.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3.20 chs 211 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked I. No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15, 22 and 23, T 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42½ deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 1.60 chs cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.50 chs top of spur bears S 30 deg E; 6.80 chs 449 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.50 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 54 deg 15 min E 1.15 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13.50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked I No. 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 1.50 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1.75 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.80 chs, cross trail, bears N 29 deg W and S, 20 deg E 6.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No 7; whence the corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 64 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W, 2.40 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

**For Supervisor, Fourth District.**

WM. K. MILLER, OF LONE PINE, hereby respectfully announces himself an independent candidate at the ensuing election for the office of County Supervisor, from the Fourth District, subject to the will of the voters thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS.


## FOR SALE.

**THE WHITNEY HOUSE**

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

**SHAVING PARLOR.**

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

**The Capitol Saloon**

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

**J. C. MILLER**

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


**BABBITT** METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK

**BREWERY,**

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. MCKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams at 2 Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

**BIG PINE HOTEL.**

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.


NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., September 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1886, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. MCKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

**S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.**

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. E. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:18 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:27 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 161 | 7

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCT. 23 ..... 1896

OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hunter, A J | Knox, R W |
| Marshal, Mrs. | Prahm, C H |
| Smith, Ida | Smith, A L |
| Ramsey, A J | Tullins, Mike |
| Wenzelburger, C F | Bullinuela, Senor |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

I. H. Mulholland and wife left for Los Angeles last Monday.

A. W. Eibeshutz returned from San Francisco on last Monday evening.

Mr. Howe and sister of Bishop were visitors here during the week.

Johnny Meroney of Bishop was in town a couple of days during the week.

L. Wood is having a handsome addition added to the residence portion of his building.

Only eleven days more and the struggle will be over. Then we will be able to tell you how it happened.

Henry Levy will leave immediately after election for Randsburg, where he contemplates embarking in business.

Mr. Moulton, the popular shoe drummer for Williams, Marvin & Co., of San Francisco, was interviewing our merchants during the week.

E. L. Reese, of Bodie, Republican nominee for the Assembly for this District, arrived in town yesterday and is around interviewing the voters.

C. Fuller and Henry Malone, who have been prospecting in Kern county for the past two months, returned to their home at Fish Springs during the week.

There is no particular argument in a bet and when a bet is placed through a brokerage firm, as election bets are now being placed in New York City, there is no religion, sentiment or politics in it. But the broker in advising his customers calculates the chances as cooly as a sea captain surveys his chart in order to get his location on the sea. The manner in which bets on the approaching election are being placed through a New York betting broker is therefore of peculiar interest at the present time

### School Report.

Report of Independence School for the month ending Oct. 2nd.

Whole number of girls enrolled 25.
Whole number of boys enrolled 18.
Whole number enrolled 43.
Average number belonging 40.
Average daily attendance 38.
Per cent of attendance 95.

Perfect in attendance: Maggie Bonney, Elsie Gill, Viva Gill, Lizzie Matlack, Estella Robinson, Luella Robinson, Lulu Moffett, Lizzie Thompson, John Hession, Jesse Lawrence, Ben Lawrence, Frank Willis, Dave Willis.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Pupils whose average in scholarship, deportment and attendance is ninety-five or above: Lizzie Thompson, Estella Robinson, Elsie Gill.

M. E. T. STEVENS, Teacher.

### Randsburg, the Desert Bonanza.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles *Times* writes thus regarding the new mining region.

The mining camp and future city of Randsburg is to be reached by stage-coach every day from Mojave, and every night on the streets you hear newsboys crying out the San Francisco and Los Angeles papers. This place seems to be another Cripple Creek. It is no wild boom at all, for the facts speak for it. The gold is everywhere. All you have to do is to stick your shovel down in the sand and wash the sand out. There you have the gold.'

There are men making all the way from $2 50 to $20 a day here, working their own ground. When men hire out they get $3 per diem. Just at the present writing there are about thirty-five producing mines, and in the next six weeks there will be quite as many more, for prospectors are finding new claims every day, and some of these have to be stripped off before the pay drift is reached. Town lots are at a premium, and no lot that is centrally located can be bought for less than $500. Stores, saloons, restaurants and lodging-houses are principally what are being located. The latter will be most needed immediately, as the cold weather is coming on, and people do not like sleeping out of doors as they did last summer.

There is an opening here for a bakery, tailor's shop, shoemaker's shop, harness-maker and second-hand furniture store. Everything now looks to this becoming a first-class point for merchandising.

### MINING NOTES.

Developments in the Reward Gold Mine, at Francis, are extremely satisfactory. The new patent whim has been put in place and is doing excellent work. The incline is now down over 115 feet and the ledge has opened up to over 6 feet in width, carrying a large percentage of gold and silver. On the outer and upper croppings Supt. Hoskins has a force at work and is opening up some new and very rich ground. Mr. Hoskins informed your reporter that he intended to put in 10 stamps more after the 1st of December, and expected to put in an electric plant as well for power to run the burleigh drills. The rope tram is doing good work, bringing down sufficient ore in two hours run daily to keep the mill running at its full capacity. A new gold saving device, in the shape of a canvas plant, has been put into operation and it is expected will save $40 per day. The concentrators have been set on new foundations and are now expected to do better work. The last clean up, finished the 15th inst., resulted in turning out bar No. 20, valued at $1100, after only 15 days run besides some $300 in concentrates. Supt. Hoskins expects to be able to operate the 10 additional stamps with only $12 per day additional expense, and is confident that the mine will be on a dividend paying basis when they shall begin operations. There are some 20 men now employed and the outlook that this will be a paying concern is more than favorable.

Los Angeles parties have bonded the Maxim mill and mining properties from Mrs. Rhine. It is expected that active operations will begin on the property in the near future.

Pat Keyes has five men now employed in taking out ore at his mine in the Beveridge District. He has recently struck a large deposit of very rich ore, which promises to rival the output of the Keynot in its palmiest days.

Julius Schoeder will in a few days ship two carloads of valuable ore, which he has lately taken out of his mine on Kearsarge mountain. This will be the first shipment of ore made from this district in the last fifteen years. Years ago some very rich rock was shipped from this district, and made to pay, when the freight charges alone amounted to $140 a ton. It is confidently expected, that after paying all expenses for shipping and working, the two carloads will net Mr. Schroeder $6,000.

The Mazourka canyon placer fields continue to return a handsome profit for the labor expended.

Prospectors are daily passing through and leaving Independence for the rich mining section of south-eastern Inyo.

### Cause of High Wheat Prices.

Wheat is worth more in California at present than it has been for years past. Much excitement prevails on the call board of the San Francisco Produce Exchange, and the most extravagant predictions are made by local brokers as to the future in California wheat, and the claim is made that the increased prices will mean millions of dollars to this State. Of the wheat market in Great Britian the European agent of the Agricultural Department writes: Great Britian is the principal outlet of the superfluous wheat of the world, and her markets during the past month have presented a study of peculiar interest and value. It was known at the opening of the month that the Russian and American crops were short. There was practically nothing available from other exporting countries, except a few cargoes of last season's wheat from Argentina, and stocks were lower both in Great Britian and on the Continent. The Russians declined to sell, except at enhanced prices, and their shipments fell far behind the usual average for the time of year. The only source of supply was the United States, and it might naturally have been expected we would reap the benefit of the situation by obtaining enhanced prices. Our financial position appears, however, to have precluded our taking full advantage of the situation, and our new wheat came forward in great quantities. The month ends with an improvement of 6 to 7 cents a bushel, but it is the general opinion of the members of the grain trade in London and Liverpool that the advance might have been doubled and brought about earlier had the United States been in a position to hold back wheat. It is certain that the harvest of the current year will see no surpluses, and it is reasonable to suppose that we shall see no further reduction of wheat areas, such as have been observable in the records of the last few years.

### Independence vs Laws

By request we publish the scores of the Independence and Laws baseball teams made in the game played here during the Fair.

INDEPENDENCE.

| INNINGS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rose, l f | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Saylor, 3 b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Mairs, c | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Conklin, c f | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Ober, r f | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Laird, 1 b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Holland, 2 b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Eibeshutz, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| Naylor, s s | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |

LAWS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Girard, 2 b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McNally, c f | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Welch, l f | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Le Gros, p | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Plumley, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dehy, 2 b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Duenwig, 1 b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dehy s s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| McNally, r f | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

SCORES BY INNINGS.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indpnd | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 3 | - | —30 |
| Laws | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | —14 |

### Death of Judge Austin.

Judge S. L. Austin, of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, father of S. W. Austin, School Superintendent, died from a stroke of apoplexy, Oct. 1, 1896. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the Islands, and had been Judge of the Circuit Court of Howaii for many years.

### PREMIUM LIST FOR 1896.

#### Agricultural District No. 18.

Best mare to saddle ..... Diploma
Special, best 2 colts ..... "
Beans, best display ..... "
Special, black-eyed peas ..... "
Best display apples ..... "

F. Schabbell.

Best Poland China pigs ..... Diploma

H. Levy.

Wyandotte chickens ..... Diploma
Best display oats ..... "
Best display watermelons ..... "
Best display agricultural products. $20 00
Special, sunflowers ..... Diploma
Special, citron ..... Diploma

A. E. Gish.

Best display corn ..... Diploma
Alfalfa seed ..... "
Special, red clover seed ..... "

W. L. Hunter.

Wheat, best display ..... Diploma
Display, gold, silver and lead ore ..... "

J. S. Gorman.

Display barley ..... Diploma
Tomatoes ..... "
Special, cucumbers ..... "
Special, cauliflower ..... "

C. A. Walter.

Wheat flour ..... Diploma
Corn meal ..... Diploma
Rolled wheat ..... "
Middlings ..... "
Parsnips, carrots ..... "
Best display fruit in jars ..... "

Neel Bell.

Germea ..... Diploma

J. E. Jones, Jr.

Best display potatoes ..... Diploma

John Keegan.

Best display onions ..... Diploma
Special, egg plant, sweet potatoes ..... "
Best display peaches, pears ..... "

E. Robinson.

Largest squash ..... Diploma
Best 3 pumpkins ..... "
Peppers, 2d best ..... "

B. Aguirre.

Best display muskmelons ..... Diploma
Turnips ..... "
Beets ..... "
2d best display agr'l products ..... "
Special, leek, celery, lettuce ..... "

H. Glade.

Best 3 cabbage ..... Diploma

J. V. Skinner.

Best 5 rolls butter ..... $2 50
Bess 10 lbs choese ..... 2 50

Fairview Creamery.

Best apiary display ..... Diploma

John Baxter.

Special, vinegar ..... Diploma
Display fruit from one orchard ..... "
Special, figs, peanuts ..... "
Best grapes ..... "

Thomas Kehoe.

Borax display ..... Diploma

J. W. Murphy.

Salt display ..... Diploma

J. L. Bourland.

Display curios ..... Diploma
Wheat bread ..... "
Pumpkin pies ..... "
Crochet work ..... "
Special, 2d best, dress and trimming ..... "
Best display cooking ..... $5 00

Mrs. J. R. Moffett.

Pound cake ..... Diploma

Mrs. E. Jiggins.

Drawing, crayon ..... Diploma
" pencil ..... "
Painting on canvas ..... "
Oil portrait ..... "
Display in this class ..... $5 00

Miss E. Travis.

Painting, water color ..... Diploma
Silk embroidery ..... "
Embroidery, cotton ..... "
Point lace work ..... "
Kensington work ..... "
Chenille work ..... "
Knitting ..... "
Table scarf ..... "
Roman embroidery ..... "
Second best, this class ..... $2 50
Special, embroidery on flannel, linen, leather, real lace, cravat case, work bag, head rest, bureau scarf, etching, each ..... Diploma

Mrs. B. Rhine.

Arasine work ..... Diploma
Spanish drawn work ..... "
Best exhibit this class ..... $5 00

Mrs. J. Pasevitch.

Special, printing ..... Diploma

W. A. Chalfant.

SCHOOL WORK.

Best specimen penmanship—Pupils of 1st and 2d years. John Ruiz, Lone Pine.

Best specimen penmanship—Pupils of 3rd and 4th years. Eddie Celayo, Lone Pine.

Best original letter to County Superintendent. Emma Albers, Georges Creek.

Best exhibit 2 maps, 7th and 8th years. Matie Johnson, Lone Pine.

Best original essay on some industry of Inyo County. William Calvert, Taboose.

Educational display of last year's school work. Irving School, $20.

Penmanship—Girl between 9 and 13 years of age. Mary Albers, Georges Creek, $2.50.

Penmanship—Boy between 9 and 13 years of age. Joe Salazar, Lone Pine, $2.50.

Penmanship—Boy or girl under 8 years. Edna Anton, Lone Pine, $1.50.

Declamation, 8 years or under ..... $1 50

Edith Gorman.

8 to 12 years ..... $2 50

John Gorman.

12 to 16 years, 1st ..... $2 50

Stella Robinson.

12 to 16 years, 2nd ..... $1 00

Lou Robinson.

16 to 21 years ..... $2 50

Effie Roeper.

Special, song ..... $1 50

Lulu Moffett.

Special, song ..... $1 50

Viva Gill.

Names of books given as premiums by S. W. Austin:

1. "Alice's Adventure in Wonderland."
2. "Bird's Christmas Carol."
3. "Prince and Page."
4. "Idyls of a King."
5. "Holmes Poems.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.,
September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

#### DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 4th day of August, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| Names. | No. Cert. | No Shares | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Clark | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| F. E. Densmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| B. Rhine | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J. C. Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C. W. Craig | 5 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. H. Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| E. Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F. McIver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. J. Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. S. Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 00 |
| P. H. Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. C. Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D. Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J. N. Yandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M. C. Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 4th day of August, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 24th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence, Inyo County, California.

#### COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 625. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South-west quarter, the West half of the South-east quarter, and the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28), Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty-six East, Mount Diablo Meridian together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

#### COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

EUNICE M. JOHNSON, Plaintiff, vs. L. A. ANGER, J. T. DUNCAN and J. G. SMITH, Defs. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Eunice M. Johnson, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against L. A. Anger, J. T. Duncan and J. G. Smith, defendants, on the 29th day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 626. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The East half of the North-east quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-east quarter of section No. twenty-seven (27), Township No. twelve (12) South, Range thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing one hundred and twenty acres. Also the following described tract of land: Commencing at the North-east corner of the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26) in Township No. twelve (12) South, Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., running thence West eighty rods; thence South ten rods; thence East eighty rods; thence north 10 rods to the place of beginning and containing five acres, being the residence of the said L. A. Anger. Also the West half of the North-east quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26), Township No. twelve (12) South; Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing eighty acres; also, the east half of the south-west quarter; south-west quarter of south west quarter of section Twenty-six, and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, in Township Twelve, South of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 10th day of Nov., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

BEN. H. YANDELL, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Sept. 24, 1896.


# CALL AND EXAMINE THE Fall and Winter Stock, AT RHINES.


### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### To the People of Inyo County.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896, subject to the will of the people of Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR.

Independence, Sept. 7, 1896.

#### Independent Silver Candidate for the Assembly.

Believing that the present is a time when principles are and should be paramount, and above all else, I hereby offer myself as a candidate to the people of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, irrespective of party, for the office of Assemblyman for the 60th District, at the approaching election in November, pledging myself unequivocally, if elected, to forward and support in every way that I may have the opportunity so to do the cause of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the restriction of corporation and trust power, and the upholding of the rights and just benefits due the wage-earner.

Respectfully,
THOS. A. KEABLES.

Bodie, Aug. 24, 1896.

#### For Supervisor, Fourth District.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the Fourth District, Inyo county, California, at the election to be held November 3d, 1896, subject to the will of the people of said District.

JOHN ANTON.

Lone Pine, Sept. 30, 1896.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, state of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

#### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. J. Stevens | 9 | 1500 | $30 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 150 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Dwyer | 13 | 60 | 18 00 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

#### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation made on the 17th day of October, 1896, the above Delinquent Sale was postponed to Tousday, the 10th day of November, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

E. H. EDWARDS, President.
P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

#### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
October 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A. Anger, husband and heir of Lottie M. Anger, deceased, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 663, for the S E ¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 12 S, R 34 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 902.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
October 16, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 24, 8896, viz.: JOHN G. SMITH, for the S ½ S E ¼ Sec. 27, N E ¼ N E ¼ Sec. 34 and N W ¼ N W ¼ Sec. 35, T 12 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Edward B Smith, Benigno Aguirre, James A Partridge and William R. Deans, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### Notice for Publication.

H. E. NO. 893.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 30, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 10, 1896, viz: William M. Breeding for the E ½, N W ¼ and W ½ N E ¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Dean, Arthur S Fell, Edward B. Smith and Marion S. Harbour all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turding out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

## NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

### Wind and Sound.

The means by which wind may be measured by its sound is a novelty in modern scientific research to which the attention of the National Academy of Sciences has been drawn by Professor Barus. He asserts that the whistling of the wind as it crosses a wire varies with the velocity, and that this can be computed from the pitch of the note observed in case of a given diameter of wire and for a given air temperature. A special micrometer attachment can be made to convey the sound, isolated from other noises, to the observer at a distance. Thus every gust and variation of the wind can be studied in this way, and an idea of the actual direction of the gust can be had by means of the sounds obtained from three wires placed at right angles to one another.

### One Continuous Round of Leisure.

Householder—See here. I've never had a chance of talking to anybody through that telephone since you put it in. I am always told they are busy.

Collector—Why don't you call up one of the girls at central? They're never busy.—Brooklyn Life.


**TOO LATE TO MEND.**

There is a point beyond which medication cannot go. Before it is too late to mend, persons of a rheumatic tendency, inherited or acquired, should use that benignant defense against the further progress of the supertenacious malady—rheumatism. The name of this proven rescuer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, it should also be recollected, cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, debility and nervousness.

"I told her I would lay the world at her feet." "What did she say?" "She said if I was that athletic I ought to be traveling with a show."

**$100 REWARD, $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treament. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**Take Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The best when you need medicine. For blood, appetite, nerve, stomach, liver, nothing equals Hood's Sarsaparilla. The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

**Nothing so Clean, so Durable, so Economical, so Elegant as S·H·&M· BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS.**

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

You have to pay the same price for the "just as good." Why not **insist** on having what you want—S. H. & M.

**If your dealer WILL NOT supply you we will.**
*Samples mailed free.*

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.
S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

**Is this what ails you?**

Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhœa?

Then you have

**DYSPEPSIA**

in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

**Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets,**

by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."
ACKER MEDICINE CO., 16 & 18 Chambers St., N.Y.

**Attend Stiehl's** BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

**Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal.** Send for Circular and Specimens.

**AYRES'** The Leading College. Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, telegraphy, etc., 325 Montgo'ery St., S. F.

WANTED—SOLICITORS, CITY OR COUNTRY, $3 to $5 per day; call or send 12c for sample and terms. Pacific Chemical and Manufacturing Company, 155 Seventh St., San Francisco, Cal.

**BROMO-KOLA Cures Headaches.** For Sale by All Druggists.

**TYPEWRITER & Mimeograph Supplies** for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 653 Mark't St. S.F.

**THE WONDER** NOVELTIES in Millinery. Large Stock—Low Prices. 1026 Market St., San Francisco.

**KODAK AGENCY** H. B. Hosmer, Carries a full line of Photographic Goods, Developing & Printing a specialty, 605 Market St, SF.

**TYPEWRITERS** Remington, $35; Caligraph, $20; Smith, $50; Yost, 25; send for sample work; Scott & Bannan, 333 Mont'y St., S.F.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE** BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING** For sale by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES** Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops Itching, Absorbs Tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.


# THE FAMILY STORY

## GOING TO THE CIRCUS.

One time Lou and I were hoeing potatoes, when we saw a man in blue uniform coming down the road. Lou was my older brother, and he didn't like to hoe potatoes any better than I did, but he could dissemble better. Twice that hot August morning in 1864 he had left me to tread the wine press alone—I regard that simile as a heap pleasanter than is the fact—while he pretended to fix something on the shady side of the barn. He explained each time when he came back that he much regretted the necessity of leaving this nice, easy work in the potato field for such unpleasant tasks at the barn, and I grew quite sorry for him. I offered to go next time in his place, but he was the most self-abnegating fellow you ever saw, and insisted on this systematic martyrdom.

When the man in the blue uniform came down the road we stopped hoeing long enough to look at him and wonder who he was. We had stopped several times before, but that was not to wonder who the travelers were. We knew who they were. We even knew where they were going. We knew they were neighbors going to the circus at the county seat—the circus that had been advertised with tremendous posters and intemperate print for just four weeks. We knew in a general way people did go to such places, but we thought about it as almost as distant as the battles with which the uniformed man was associated. A circus was not for us. We must hoe potatoes.

The man in blue uniform turned in at our house and sat there in the shade of the locust trees while mother rinsed the milk pails and set them in the sun.

Presently he came out in the field and shook hands with us. We remembered him as a hired man who had formerly worked for us—an excellent fellow, as you shall see. He was something far removed from potato hoeing. He had seen big battles, and we believed we had found his portrait in a colored print of the times, which showed a column of even-stepping heroes rushing to conflict as to a carnival. We were a little embarrassed in his presence, and scarcely asked him about the weapons he wielded and the foemen he had slain. Our library contained some books which treated of conflict in those rarer times when men went single-handed into the ranks of an enemy and swept down swaths of weaklings—those rarer times before a rifle bullet made one man as good as another.

John asked us how the cattle were getting along, and something about the neighborhood gossips, and then marched away very straight, as if he were under the eye of a drillmaster. Another neighbor came along and John signaled him.

"I guess I'll go to the circus, too," he said to us, laughingly, over his shoulder.

Oh! soldiers could do anything. This proved it. Men who could suddenly think of something desirable, something wonderful, and who could instantly decide they wanted it and so have it—those were the favored among men.

As to the circus! Why, I would have given anything—everything, discounted hope and bonded the future for the plain privilege of "going to the show." You cannot know the heart hunger felt for the circus by a country boy in war time. It was an expected, an illimitable, an inexhaustible case of wonders.

John ran to the fence, placed his hands on the top rail and vaulted over, as became a soldier home on furlough, while the people in the wagon—they were dressed in the very flower of gala attire—pushed forward to shake hands with him. Then they called across to us:

"Ain't you going to the circus?" and so went on. Fate was a despot. We did not question the decree, though we could very freely understand the charm that was crouched in that one phrase—"Going to the circus!"

We had hoed out the row when mother called to us, and we went to the house. It was not nearly noon, but there was a luncheon of bread and butter, of milk and of warm currant pie on the little table in the vine-shaded porch. The spread astonished us. Mother was getting at her spinning wheel.

"Do you want to go to the circus?" she asked.

Of course that meant permission. No mother can taunt her child. John had said he would pay for our tickets if she would let us go. He wanted to do that much for the sake of old times, he said. And, dressed in the best those trying war times afforded, we started on foot for the county seat.

My people were church members, and we knew about miracles. But no sun waiting the will of Joshua was ever more miraculous than this instant change in our condition. But an hour ago hoeing potatoes; now going to the circus!

I had never seen a lion nor an elephant nor any of the curious beasts from foreign lands. I knew their presence in the garden of Eden and in the ark. I knew that African travelers had found them. But that was far away. At the end of these little miles, just beyond these business buildings, already in sight, I should find "wild beasts of the field," and should drink my fill of marvels.

The season was right. Harvest was over, corn needed no more plowing. There was a midsummer lull in all activity. Even in a time when few men remained at home, and when women and boys did much of the farm work, there was still time and inclination to visit "the show." The proportion of men in blue uniform was greater than it had ever been. The army pervaded everything. Men home on furlough were guests of honor and were feted royally—they, too, had money and could reciprocate, were that permitted. They were sought continually. And they told when the war would cease.

The circus was there. All lurking fear that at the last something might happen to disappoint me was dispelled when we came to the courthouse square, for there, just beyond the temple of justice, in the vacant lots, was spread the mighty tent. Sure those vacant lots had been doubled in size since last I saw them, for no common space could entertain an establishment so vast as this. Why, there were walls of canvas on the right hand and on the left hand of the mammoth tent, and there were successions of smaller tents that stretched away into bewildering vistas, and before them all everywhere tugged the great advertisements, wonderful in picture, exotic in text. There was a noise, a bustle, a hurry, a nervous tension, unknown in the town. No man had more time than sufficed for the scantiest of greetings, unless accosted by a soldier, in which case he would talk interminably, or a sharper, in which case he would invest disastrously. The only calm, contained men were those law-defiers who looked with such honest faces into the wavering eyes of honest men and beguiled them to their ruin. For there were three-card games and "chuck-a-luck," popular among the soldiers, and wheels of fortune and straight faro. Only the most beggarly pretense of secreting all this crime was made. The "short change" man, who flourished in one place and disappeared to rise in another, was on the ground and was remembered. There were assistant marshals with large stars, and they walked in and out of all tents at will. But they saw nothing less than quarreling men, and roused to activity only to prevent fighting.

Just before noon the parade started. We watched the wonderful aggregation of marvels form into line. To youths bred in an environment where some of the odor of sanctity might reach them it seemed most shocking that so much profanity was needed in assembling a great moral aggregation. Furthermore, there was a quality about that profanity I have never known equaled. It was intense, incisive, terse, emphatic, sulphurous, full of murder and flashing with the lightnings of blasphemy. I have ridden behind "mule whackers" on the plains and have spent vacations where the voice of the first mate of a river packet could assail my ears. But I have found no man whose profanity matched the splendid wickedness of the circus employe in the old days of wagon transportation.

The parade was a thing to marvel at. In the front was a carriage resplendent above above anything in the town and bearing the dusty human who was yet more than mortal, for he owned "the show."

Then came the band in a golden chariot that quite satisfied me. If anything in my reading equaled that I could not recall it. How many there were in the band, what they played, or whether they played well, these things did not impress me. For behind them came the elephant. He walked alone, stately—or sore-footed, and how was I to know? He swung like the rocking of a haystack in a storm and his driver prodded him. Then came the cars. Upon the sides of each were painted such pictures as must have whetted the curiosity of the unlearned. But two were opened. In one was "the massive and blood-sweating behemoth of holy writ"—a hippopotamus! In the other a man sat in safety with unchained lions on his every hand.

What more there was in the parade, how many ladies in remarkable skirts and gentlemen in the armor of knights, how many clowns and how many cages, I do not know. But it was a magificent spectacle. It wound about those streets that had always before been commonplace, and it grew more wonderful as it advanced. I know, for I followed it.

And then it vanished into the spreading walls of the canvas city and was lost. The beauty and the loveliness would have vanished from the earth but for the glare and flare and marvel of that circus day.

John was in the line before the ticket wagon, but his progress was slow for a time, and again he was pulled from his place to give a frantic greeting to someone whose son or brother or father was in the service. That was why soldiers came home on furlough—to tell when the war would end and to talk hopefully to the friends of the boys at the front.

But finally he stood at the wonderful door of the ticket wagon, where money was leaping from the hand of the countryman in exchange for pleasure. Instantly he was away again. The fat, hot man that sold tickets cared nothing for the blue uniform. He saw nothing that interested him beyond the bills laid down. And these he whisked from sight half savagely.

Our tickets were in our hands. We had passed the insolent, broad-jawed fellow at the gangway of ropes, and stood in the most amazing place in the world. To the left were rows of wonderful cages—now opened—and in each was a marvel of animal life. I never had seen them, but somewhat of natural history had been opened to me in books, and I could call them by name.

A man may live a thousand years and win great honors, but he will never feel so keen a joy as thrills in the boy of 10 when he stands in the center of an unexpected circus and menagerie.

I sought the elephant in vain, because my little eyes had not been adjusted to the huge dimensions of the pachyderm. And I was touched by his trunk before I gave him recognition. And in the midst of that wonder, but half filled with the charms of the animal portion, I was dragged away to the smaller etertainment of the ring.

The old circus was near at hand, and a single ring embraced the limit of its possibilities. There was the band above the place of entrance, and on each side of it were the higher-priced seats. Our tickets called for but common sittings and we found place in a coatless, fanning, perspiring, but happy crowd. The men were vociferous, the women broadly smiling. Girls giggled and blushed when the clown tossed kisses at them and their escorts bought what they called refreshments and tried with prodigality to purchase popularity.

There was bareback riding—and, being old, I will say these later days have taught us nothing in that. There was the leaping through "balloons," which seems to have come with the first circus, and a trapeze performance which was doubtless good. There was trick riding and performers on a horizontal bar. And then there was a bout at boxing.

Nothing could have been more timely. No doubt amusement purveyors are the same yesterday, to-day and forever, and even before rural audiences, which they hold in contempt, delight in making applause. Well, this sparring exhibition was no "frost." Very likely that undertone combativeness, which, appealed to by drum and fife, set a nation at war, was just sufficiently assertive to respond to this matching of man against man. For there was nothing of the hippodrome about the affair. The men were fearfully, exhaustively in earnest. But to me, who got even in war time my first sight of human blood drawn in anger, there was something so horrible, so heart-sickening, so impossible, that I appealed with tears to the man at my right to stop them. He was a powerful fellow, but he laughed at me.

The circus was almost over when loud voices to the right announced the beginning of a quarrel. There were at least ten years, beginning in 1861, when circus men counted themselves fortunate if they got out of a town without a battle. They hired canvas men who were as good at fighting as at work. The whole corps of workers was organized and constantly prepared. And the towns in which they showed were sure to have "hard men." Fighting was the order of the day. The circus simply provided the occasion.

Sitting up there in our lofty place, we could hear that premonitory speech in an ominous lull of other sounds, could feel, as sentient humans always do, the gathering of human muscle and the hardening of human hearts. And then we could see a little rush, for the words had ceased, and the fight was on. I don't remember the "Hey, Rube!" exclamation, which later years have told me is the showman's slogan; but I know that a great wave of horror rolled over the hearts of those who did not love a fight, and the soul of slaughter leaped up in those who scented battle afar off, and hastened to join in it.

Who began it, what it was about, how many were hurt, and who finally triumphed are matters of small concern. I have an idea none of the combatants is still living, so it does not matter. But I do know the seats were overturned, law officers were defied, bleeding men surged across the ring chasing other bleeding men before them, and were chased back in turn. And at last it was all over. Someone said the combatants had transferred the field of their activities "up town," and we avoided that quarter on our way home.

There were many neighbors from beyond our farm, but the battle separated us from them, and we walked back to the farm. Just as we came to our meadow gate the first wagon of that show came along, driving already for the next town, thirty miles away. The driver was asleep, his horses taking the way of their own free will. A man ahead on horseback seemed, although half a mile away, to mark out the line of march. The great golden chariot, housed in dull trappings to keep off the dust and the rain and the sun, rolled heavily past, and the gaudy men who rode so proudly by day slept in it miserably by night and blessed their stars they could find the solace of even so meager a repose.—Chicago Chronicle.

### Comradeship Among Workers

The Century, in an editorial recognizing "The Workingman's Support of International Arbitration," says:

The demand for arbitration has been made with most emphasis where the workingmen are most thoroughly united for other purposes. In England, where trades unions are at their best, the peace movement among workingmen is strongest; and in our own Eastern States it is very strong. The strength of the demand itself grows in proportion as the contest over wages, for which trades unions are primarily formed, becomes active. There is clearly a connection between these phenomena. This connection it finds in what is described by the words "solidarity of labor"—the creation of comradeship among the workers of all countries. The injury of war to the laboring man, and his recognition of that fact, both come in for consideration.

### It Takes Nine Tailors to Make a Man

Curran, the famous orator and wit, never hesitated to sacrifice his friends for the sake of a joke. On one occasion the Merchant Tailors' Guild of Dublin gave a banquet, to which he was invited; in fact, he was the guest of honor. He kept his hosts amused all evening. There were just eighteen of his entertainers, and when Curran took his leave he waited till he reached the door, then with a smile and a bow said: "And now, gentlemen, I have the honor of saying good-night to both of you." He made his escape before the eighteen tailors realized the joke and then it was too late to catch him.

### Telephone Wires and Lightning.

Telephone wires seem to have an important influence in preventing lightning from striking, according to the investigations of the German Telegraph Department. Three hundred and forty towns with telephone systems and 560 towns without them were under observation. In the former the lightning struck three times for every hour of storm; in the latter five times. Moreover, the violence of the lightning was much less in the former cases.

### Cost of Kansas Grain.

In Kansas thrashing an acre of wheat is estimated to cost $1.18, while the housing after the thrashing is completed, costs 30 cents.

In an argument the average man does not listen to what the other fellow is saying, but spends the time formulating a reply.

Time sets everything finally right, but the trouble is that our time here is so limited.


## A Terrible Ride.

*From the Evening Times, Buffalo, N. Y.*

Along one of the dismal roads in Western New York, a man and wife were driving as rapidly as the darkness and inclement weather would permit.

The rain beat down upon the rubber covering and found its way into every crack and opening.

The occupants of the buggy were Dean Jones and his wife, of Springville, N. Y. Everybody is familiar with the name. He is the well-known starting judge, who has become famous for his impartial and fair treatment of jockeys at the post.

It was about ten years ago when Mr. and Mrs. Jones took that fateful ride that came near costing her her life.

Mrs. Jones' clothes were thoroughly soaked before town was reached. There was no fire in their hotel room and she became chilled to the bone before the little blaze, the attendant started, warmed the atmosphere.

From that time on Mrs. Jones was an ill woman.

Her trouble—well it was about everything with which human flesh can be afflicted. She had a strange, queer feeling in her head, that felt as if several shot were rolling around loose on her brain. Pen cannot describe the torture she suffered. Local doctors told her she had water on the brain.

A Times reporter called upon Mrs. Jones, who said:

"Ever since that terrible wetting I received, up to a year ago, I was an invalid. I had terrible neuralgia pains in the head which often went to my feet and limbs. I was often in such a terrible state that I had to use a crutch to get around or else slide a chair before me to move about the house. I was very ill for five years, in spells, and never expected to get well. It was a blood disease I guess. One of the doctors I consulted said I had clotted blood in my head, and perhaps I did. He could not cure me, neither could several other doctors I tried. I also used many patent medicines, but they did me no good.

"My complexion was a perfect white, and my ears were so transparent you could look through them. My blood was turning to water.

"Look at me now, do I look sick?"

The reporter was forced to admit that he had seldom seen a more perfect embodiment of health.

With pardonable pride Mrs. Jones said, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did it.

"I can go anywhere now, while before I commenced using Dr. Williams' remedy I could not move out of the house.

"For three years, would you believe it, I did not even go to church. I was not always confined to my bed, but could not leave the house.

"Wherever I go people say, 'Why Mrs. Jones, how well you are looking. How did it happen?' and I always tell them 'Pink Pills did it.'

"I have not had the slightest touch of my old illness for the last six months and feel as if I never had been ill in my life."

Mr. Jones said, "you can readily imagine how highly we regard the remedy in this house where we have had a wife and mother restored to perfect health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**TO OUR READERS.**

We have received word that the Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, have perfected a thoroughly reliable and economical Gas and Gasoline Engine, called the *Hercules*, and are offering a 2½ actual horse-power Gas and Gasoline Engine, guaranteed, for $185.00.

Those of our readers who use or need power for mining, hoisting, pumping or for any purposes, will be glad to know this, as cheap, reliable power has been difficult to obtain heretofore. We can vouch for the responsibility of the Company offering this Engine; in fact, they guarantee satisfaction or to refund purchase price.

It will pay those needing power to write to the Hercules Gas Engine Works, San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

## Beware Of the Knife.

Mr. Lincoln Nelson, of Marshfield, Mo., writes: "For six years I have been a sufferer from a scrofulous affection of the glands of my neck, and all efforts of physicians in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis failed to reduce the enlargement. After six months' constant treatment here, my physician urged me to submit to a removal of the gland. At this critical moment a friend recommended S.S.S., and laying aside a deep-rooted prejudice against all patent medicines, I began its use. Before I had used one bottle the enlargement began to disappear, and now it is entirely gone, though I am not through with my second bottle yet. Had I only used your S.S.S. long ago, I would have escaped years of misery and saved over $150."

This experience is like that of all who suffer with deep-seated blood troubles. The doctors can do no good, and even their resorts to the knife prove either fruitless or fatal. S.S.S. is the only real blood remedy; it gets at the root of the disease and forces it out permanently.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*)

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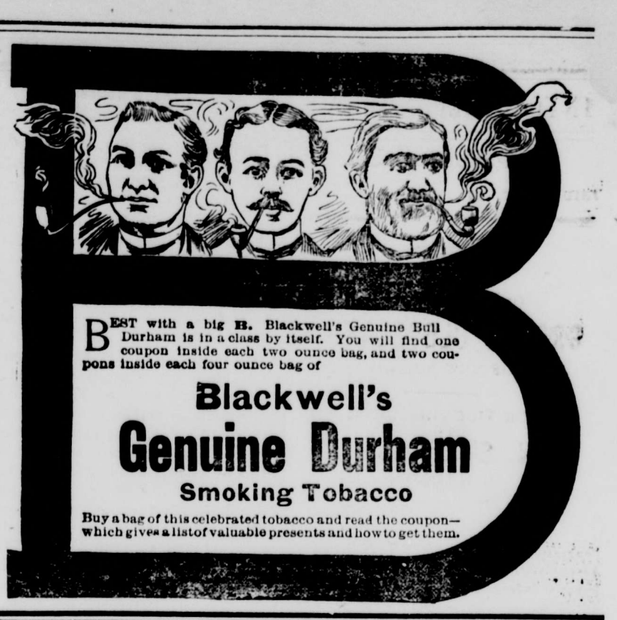

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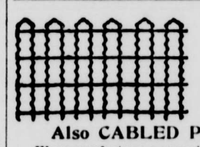

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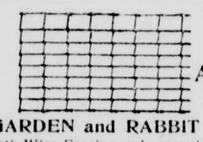

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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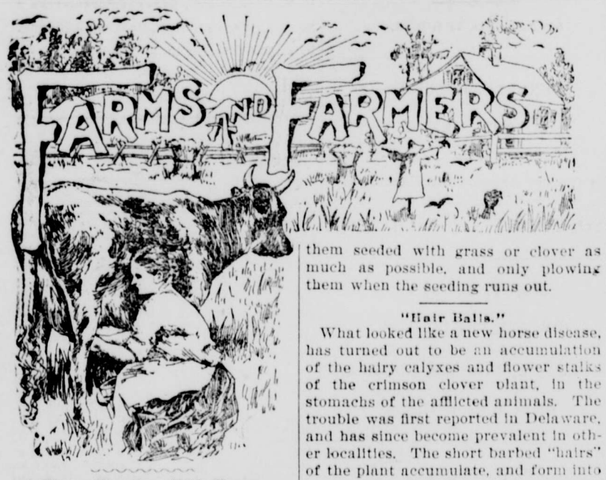
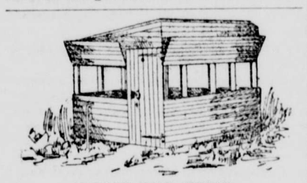



**A Warm Weather Milk House.**

A very convenient milk house for warm climates, or for summer use in colder sections, is shown in the engraving herewith. It is six feet square and six feet high at the eaves, which is large enough for the milk of two or three cows. The house is built under a large grape arbor, about twenty feet from my kitchen pump. The milk tank, which is twelve inches deep and fourteen inches wide at the top, extends along the north side. It has a screen cover, which may be covered with cloth in very hot or dusty weather. A table with shelf underneath occupies the southeast corner. A space just above the level of the tank, two feet wide and extending on all sides of the house, is covered with wire screen. Shelves above the screen and below the tank give sufficient room for pails and butter dishes. The milk is set in pails. A galvanized iron pipe leads from a small tank at the side of the pump down eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, across the twenty-



SUMMER MILK HOUSE.

foot space and up again to the level of the milk tank. An overflow pipe at the other end of the tank carries off the water after it has reached the proper height in the tank. Another pipe, at the bottom of the tank, is used for emptying it when desired. The door in the southwest corner is of wood, but could be of screen if preferred. Board shutters cover the screens in rainy weather. The water in the tank may be changed at any time by pumping water into the small tank at the well.—American Agriculturist.

**Evils of Close Pasturing.**

Close pasturing in autumn retards the growth in the early spring. When the covering of roots is eaten right down to the ground the frost penetrates more deeply, hence the ground remains cold longer in the spring. The cold winds, also, which sweep over the surface of the earth tend to retard growth. Take the very same field, compare the growth in early spring on the portions eaten bare with that made on the parts where more or less of a mulch of uneaten grass covered the roots all winter, and you will find that the grass blades on the parts so protected will have made several inches of growth before they commenced to grow on the other portions of the field. The yield of meadows is greatly increased, as already intimated, when they are not pastured closely. The advantage of the protection from the uneaten portion of the grass will be greater in dry than in moist seasons, but with some grasses it will be considerable in any season. Shallow-rooted grasses are thus greatly benefited. With timothy meadows the benefit in the crop is so great that it is at least an open question as to whether they should ever be pastured so long as they are to be retained as meadow. It is different with deep-rooted plants; they are less easily injured by either drouth or frost.

**Useful Garden Tool.**

Our engraving shows a very handy home-made tool for leveling seed beds in the garden or for grading walks

GARDEN LEVELER AND GRADER.

and lawns. The board can be of considerable length, sharp at one edge, with a bit of flat iron riveted to the edge, the used-up blade of an old woodsaw being excellent for this purpose. The handle is braced firmly by a half-circle of iron which a blacksmith can fit in place in a few moments. With such an implement the work of leveling and grading can be done quickly and easily. It should have a place in any garden kit.

**Grass for Sandy Soils.**

It is very difficult to keep soils fertile if they contain a large proportion of sand. If they are kept under cultivation this difficulty is increased, as the sand both blows and washes away when exposed to winds. For this reason many owners of sandy fields keep them seeded with grass or clover as much as possible, and only plowing them when the seeding runs out.

**"Hair Balls."**

What looked like a new horse disease, has turned out to be an accumulation of the hairy calyxes and flower stalks of the crimson clover plant, in the stomachs of the afflicted animals. The trouble was first reported in Delaware, and has since become prevalent in other localities. The short barbed "hairs" of the plant accumulate, and form into hard, compact balls, which close up the intestines of the animal, and produce peritonitis, gangrene and finally death. As many as thirty of these balls have been taken from one animal. It is advisable in view of all this, to abstain from feeding this species of clover to stock after the plants have ceased flowering, and especially never to use for fodder the straw raised and threshed as a seed crop. The dangerous hairs do not become stiff until the plant has passed the flowering stage, and has begun to ripen. Use caution in this direction.

**Training the Heifer.**

In training young heifers it is well to remember that gentle handling is a great factor in gaining their good will and submission to be handled. All dairy animals, whether young or old, should be taught to regard their master as their best friend. If the young heifer is to be made a useful and pleasant animal for the dairy, it is important that she should be handled and accustomed to all necessary manipulations while she is a calf. If they are handled familiarly from the first, there will usually be very little trouble with them. When force is used at the start to compel them to submit to being milked, then the trouble begins. Many a young heifer has been ruined as a dairy cow by bad usage. Get her started right, and much future trouble will be avoided; it will be far better to exercise a little patience than to have trouble as long as she is a cow.

**Advantages of Diversified Farming.**

Diversified farming has two great advantages over that which is confined to one or two specialties. If the different crops are properly chosen there will be a succession of marketing to be done through the year, and also something to be done on the farm to keep its labor employed at all times. Where the specialty only is grown, though it may bring a good deal of money when sold, most of this has already been expended during the season while the crop was being grown. This is the difficulty with the Southern planter who depends wholly on his cotton crop. After the expense of making it is deducted the planter his less ready money than if he had more crops, so as to be able to sell something every month in the year.

**Live Stock Notes.**

Stock keeping keeps up the fertility of the farm.

If animals cannot understand language, they at least realize that a gentle voice betokens kindness toward them.

Keep the fences cattle proof. When cattle are tempted to jump a low, broken-down fence, a dangerous habit may be started.

A well-bred, well-fed yearling steer can be made to outweigh at twelve months the scrub at twenty-four months. This being true, why continue to raise scrubs?

The meat of an animal whose bone and muscle have been fully developed is better than the meat of an animal that has been forced on the fat side from the beginning.

Keep no unprofitable stock, whether it be horse, cow, hog, dog or poultry. Make it a point that every month on the farm must at least earn the food it eats. Keeping "dead stock" is making many farmers poor.

The color of an animal affects its sale as much as the other points of the animal. Breed with the end in view to get good conformation and color in the steers that you want to send to market and in the cows that you want to sell.

At a recent sale of Shorthorns in England, 32 cows and heifers averaged $145.25, and 16 bulls $209. At another sale, 66 head sold at an average of $133.50. Most of the bulls were sold for exportation, a good many going to South America.

**Poultry Pointers.**

When the bird begins to wheeze, you have a case of roup on hand.

Keep the coops and yards sweet by freely using air-slaked lime.

When the nests are where the dog can run before and around them, either the dog, the nests or the laying hens are out of place. Laying hens need to be kept quiet.

Keep the poultry out of the barn. It's no place for hens. You can't give them the care they need; you can't fight the lice, and you don't want them littering up the barn.

Are some of your fowls looking pale around the head, and not as lively as they should be? Look to the grit supply and put a few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water.

It is best not to feed cooked vegetables to fowls during warm weather. They are too heating and fattening. Besides, there is so much desirable green stuff on the farm that is going to waste.

## EMANCIPATION OF THE INDIAN.

**Education the Only Means by Which He Can Be Improved.**

Any government capable of annually assimilating half a million foreigners, many of whom have come from the dregs of European countries, should in the course of a few years digest 260,000 Indians. What prevents? We answer, methods; nothing but methods. Use the Indian method of isolation and segregation with the immigrant, and the American nation will be destroyed in a decade. Use the immigrant method of distribution, association and opportunity with the Indian, and a decade need not pass until they become a real part of our country's life blood.

The Indian has the capacity to meet the issues of civilized life at once. All Indian youth may readily be prepared to enter the common schools of the country by two or three years' course in government schools established for the special purpose of bringing them to this condition of fitness, and, having once entered the public schools, the way is open for them to remain and go up head. Such schools and all our higher schools are now and always have been open to the Indians. Harvard and Dartmouth colleges were started in the interests of Indian education.

The door of education has never been closed to the Indian. The whole 40,000 or 50,000 Indian youth may now, if they will, distribute themselves among the schools of the country. There need not be another school house built for exclusive Indian education. Pennsylvania has about 22,000 schools, and there are about 250,000 schools in the United States. If all the Indian youth in the country were distributed among the schools of Pennsylvania there would not be two Indian pupils for each school. If distributed among the schools of the country there would not be an Indian for each six schools. In either case the process would accomplish the civilization of the Indian a hundred times faster than government or mission schools, or both, for the reason that he is trained by daily contact with the very condition and individuals that later, as a man, he will have to compete with. We do the Indian no kindness by holding him away from this competition, for it is this very experience that is to develop him. Without it we shall never accomplish the emancipation of the Indian.—Chautauquan.

**Wood Engraving.**

The invention of wood engraving, like that of gunpowder, has been claimed for the Chinese, whose books have certainly been printed for ages from engraved blocks. It has even been asserted that the art of cutting figures in relief and printing impressions of them on paper was known and practiced by that nation as early as the reign of the renowned Emperor Wu-Wing, 1120 B. C. There is no doubt that wood stamps were used by the ancient Egyptians and Romans for stamping bricks, and other articles made of clay; and that wood and metal stamps of monograms, etc., were used in various European countries for attesting deeds and other documents, at a very early period, when writing was considered an extraordinary accomplishment, even for princes. It was not, however, until the beginning of the fifteenth century that any evidences of wood engraving, as understood at this day, were found. The earliest print of which any certain information can be obtained is that discovered in one of the most ancient convents of Germany, which represents St. Christopher carrying the infant Savior across the sea, and is dated 1423. This art was employed in illustrating many of the early editions of the Bible, and with rapid strides has at length reached a degree of perfection which is truly wonderful, as may be seen by reference to numerous works to be found in libraries or books, the lights and shades and other minutiae of the engravings comparing favorably with those done upon steel or copper.

**Exempt.**

Renan, in his "Feuilles Detachees," tells a story of a church service in Brittany where the priest delivered such a touching appeal that his hearers, with one exception, shed tears. But this one robust individual, who was leaning against a pillar, remained unmoved throughout the entire sermon.

The French are an emotional people, and the rest of the congregation could not imagine how this heart of stone had remained untouched.

"And you," said one of them to the man, "you are not weeping!"

"Why, no," replied he, "I don't belong to this parish!"

**Bedtime in Ancient Days.**

The boys and girls of this period would think their lots very hard should they be sent to bed at dark. Yet the majority of grown people, as well as the children, in ancient Rome rarely lighted a candle unless at dawn. In Rome, Athens, Egypt, and other parts of the Mediterranean shore, the bedtime was between seven and nine o'clock in the evening, according to the season. The Turks go to bed early and get up early to this day.

**Not Flattering.**

"When I grow up," said little Jack to his father, "I'm going to be just like you, papa."

"Good boy to say so," said his father.

"Well, I mean it," said Jack. "What a jolly time you do have with mamma always about to wait on you!"—Answers.

**Forgetful.**

Professor—Give me the names of the bones that form the human skull.

Medical Student—I've got them all in my head, but I can't recall their names—Texas Sifter.

## OUR SUNDAY SERMONS

### A FEW SUBJECTS FOR ALL TO PONDER OVER.

**California Preacher Who Can Compass Practical Things—Power of Love—God Needs the Help of His Instruments—Words of Wisdom.**

**Love in the Household.**

LOVE is the wind, the tide, the waves, the sunshine. Its power is incalculable; it is many horse-power. It never ceases, it never slacks; it can move with the globe without a resting place; it can warm without fire; it can feed without meat; it can clothe without garments; it can shelter without roof; it can make a a paradise without. But, though the wisest men in all ages have labored to publish this force, and every human heart is, sooner or later, more or less made to feel it, yet how little is actually applied to social ends. True, it is the motive power of all successful social machinery; but, as in physics we have made the elements do only a little drudgery for us, steam to take the place of a few horses, wind of a few oars, water of a few cranks and hand mills; as the mechanical forces have not yet been generously and largely applied to make the physical world answer to the ideal, so the power of love has been but meanly and sparingly applied as yet.—Henry D. Thoreau.

**Building His Own Church.**

Rev. Henry Victor Morgan, pastor of the First Christian Church Society at Alameda, Cal., is building a meeting house with the assistance of several members of his congregation. In labor's garb, with his coat off, his sleeves rolled up and a straw hat on the back of his head, Rev. Mr. Morgan may be seen daily at the corner of San Jose and Park avenues, plying the saw and the hammer in the construction of a house which will be dedicated to God.

Rev. Henry Victor Morgan has been in charge of the Christian flock in this city seven months. He is an earnest, practical man, and believes in building

REV. MR. MORGAN AT WORK.

up his congregation by manual and muscular effort, as well as by preaching. The society made arrangements for the erection of a church building several months ago. A splendid site was purchased at the northeast corner of San Jose and Park avenues, facing the city park. The frame structure which Mr. Morgan is erecting will be 32x54 feet in dimensions. It will be used as a meeting house temporarily. During the year Mr. Morgan expects to build his church edifice proper, and the present structure will then be moved to the rear and used as a Sunday school room.

**Accept Destiny.**

Accept the place the divine Providence has found for you—the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events. Great men have always done so, and confided themselves, childlike, to the genius of their age, betraying their perception that the eternal was stirring at their heart, working through their hands, predominating in all their being. And we are now men, and must accept in the highest mind the same transcendent destiny; and not pinch in a corner, not cowards fleeing before a revolution, but redeemers and benefactors, pious aspirants to the noble clay, plastic under the Almighty effort, let us advance and advance on chaos and the dark.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

**Practical Christianity.**

You and I are instruments which God must use to consummate His plans and carry out His inflexible purpose. All-powerful though He may be, He needs your help and mine to hasten the dawning of that perfect day, when the kingdom of Christ shall prevail. The want of sympathy pervades society. We do not know each other. Draw nearer, clasp hands, recognize the struggling soul, the lonely, the ostracized, the fallen. Seek for the good and you will find the good. Discover the best in each soul; resolve that ill-will, fault-finding and hatred shall find no place in your thoughts, speech or actions.

**Communion with God.**

Worship is communion with God. Communion is that mysterious commingling of souls which makes them one, and gives to each the gifts of the other. We feel it in human love or friendship. It is deeper than words and larger than sympathy. It is the opening and giving of heart to heart. Thus we commune with God. He dwells in us and we in Him. The world fades away. Our sorrows are forgotten. We are uplifted by new aspirations and holy impulses. We go forth into the world again with new light on our faces and new joy in our hearts. We have been with our God.—Rev. W. S. Sayers.

**Amen.**

I cannot say,
Beneath the pressure of life's cares to-day,
I joy in these;
But I can say
That I had rather walk this rugged way
If Him it please.

I cannot feel
That all is well when darkening clouds conceal
The shining sun;
But then I know
God lives and loves; and say, since it is so,
Thy will be done.

I cannot speak
In happy tones; the tear-drops on my cheek
Show I am sad,
But I can speak
Of grace to suffer with submission meek
Until made glad.

I do not see
Why God should e'en permit some things to be,
When He is love;
But I can see,
Though often dimly, through the mystery,
His hand above.

I do not know
Where falls the seed, that I have tried to sow
With greatest care;
But I shall know
The meaning of each waiting hour below.
Sometime, somewhere.

I do not look
Upon the present, nor in nature's book,
To read my fate,
But I do look
For promised blessings in God's Holy Book,
And I can wait.

I may not try
To keep the hot tears back, but hush that sigh,
"It might have been;"
And try to still
Each rising murmur, and to God's sweet will,
Respond "Amen."

—Ophelia G. Browning.

**Courage.**

The Lord likes courage in his hosts,
Courage to scale the heights of fortressed sin,
To fight the foes that strongly lurk within,
And yet to treat the sinner ever fair;
As object not of battle but of prayer.

Courage to shelter weak ones when oppressed,
E'en when their tyrants are earth's mightiest.
Courage to do what duty says it right,
In no half coward way, but with our might,
This is well pleasing in our General's sight.

—Ram's Horn.

**Joy of Definite Personal Work.**

Helping an individual in time of need is a more real and positive act than helping a whole community. To write a poem, an essay, or a volume, that shall interest and influence thousands, does not give the sense of personal satisfaction to the writer that comes with the consciousness of giving encouragement and cheer to one aching heart or troubled soul that might have fainted or failed but for this stimulus and aid.

**Being Forced to Work.**

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

**The Little Circle in Which We Live.**

Each one of us is bound to make the little circle in which he lives better and happier. Each one of us is bound to see that out of that small circle the widest good may flow. Each one of us may have fixed in his mind the thought that out of a single household may flow the influences that still stimulate the whole commonwealth and the whole civilized world.—Dean Stanley.

**Whatever the Temptation.**

Be honest with yourself, whatever the temptation; say nothing to others that you do not think, and play no tricks with your own mind. Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world insincerity is the most dangerous.—James Anthony Froude.

**Bits of Things.**

Sin is the worst word in any language.

For a man to exert his power in doing good so far as he can is a glorious task.

It is a sin on the part of any Christian not to be a friend of missions.—Van Oosterzee.

It may sometimes cost you a good deal to do right, but it will be sure to cost you more not to do it.

Success in life is not so much a matter of talent or opportunity as of concentration and perseverance.—C. W. Wendte.

I find the great thing in this world is, not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.—O. W. Holmes.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.—Locke.

Speak the truth; let it fall upon the hearts of men with all imparted energy by which the Spirit gives it power, but speak the truth in love.—Rev. William M. Punshon.

You may not be able to leave your children wealth or the inheritance of a great name or eminent social advantages; but you can leave them the results of fidelity and precious memories of devotion to the holy task of trying to make them know what God says to us in the Old and New Testaments, and what he wants us to believe and to do and to be.—Dr. F. A. Noble.

## LITERARY LITTLEBITS

Herbert Spencer and James Bryce are among those suspected by English reviewers of having written the reply to Max Nordau entitled "Regeneration."

John Boyd Thacher's folio volume, "The Continent of America; Its Discovery and Baptism," which has just been published by William Evarts Benjamin, is limited to 275 signed copies.

The Macmillans announce a translation from the Russian of A. P. Tverskov entitled "Sketches from the United States of North America." A high German authority has called Tverskov the Rusian Bryce.

President Paul Kruger's library has hitherto consisted of two volumes—the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress." Now he is said to have become so fond of Mark Twain's humor that he has ordered a set of the American writer's works. Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer always were careful of the company they kept.

Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, the member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences who accompanied Peary in his north polar expedition as meteorologist, has issued a volume entitled "The Search for the North Pole," in which he sums up all former expeditions and announces his intention of organizing a new one himself at an early day.

Kipling's "Letters of Marque," descriptive of the old cities of Rajputana, written when he was a reporter for the Pioneer, were issued in pamphlet form in India, but could not hitherto be published in England on account of some copyright trouble. This has now been removed, and the essays will soon be brought out in London.

Surviving friends of Gambetta are exceedingly wroth with Henri Rochefort, who is publishing his own reminiscences in a Paris journal. Whether Gambetta died of pistol wounds, and whether these wounds were inflicted by a woman after an all-night orgy, are questions which Rochefort professes to decide in the affirmative by new personal evidence, but he has been promptly met with categorical denial and scientific refutation.

**Commodore's Dying Joke.**

Some reporters were waiting for news after midnight recently of the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt. It is no fun to kick your heels against the pavement until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and the reporters grew restless. "This reminds me," said one, reflectively, "of the death watch on the old commodore. Things were quite different then from what they are now. When the old commodore was just taken ill he used to send for us every day and tell us all about himself. He used to read the papers and he noticed that a great deal of space was devoted to him.

"'Well, boys,' he said one morning, 'I hope I live a little longer for your sakes. You seem to be making a lot of space out of me.'

"Finally, though, when he became too ill to see us, we had to camp out, as we are doing now, and it soon became tedious. We used to camp about twenty feet from the front of the house in which the old gentleman lay, and sometimes you could hear what was said in the sickroom.

"Among us was a certain gentleman who is now the respected father of a family. He was rather impatient. It was late at night. He had a voice in him like a bull.

"'Oh, why don't he die?' he suddenly exclaimed, petulantly.

"We thought no more of his remark until a few minutes later, when a trim servant girl came out of the house. She looked us over and watched us for a few moments. Then Doc. said something and she came over to him and handed him a note. He opened it, wondering what it could be. On the paper was a score or so of words written in the old commodore's well-known scrawl. They read:

"'I trust you will pardon me, but as this is the first time I have ever died, I am a little inexperienced and don't exactly know how to go about it. If you will bear with me a little while, however, I will try to do my best.'

"The old gentleman had heard the pious remark and it had been too much for his grim sense of humor."—New York Press.

**Rising Tide.**

Many of the anecdotes told of Father Taylor, the celebrated preacher of the Boston Seamen's Bethel, show that he was ready with a simile whenever occasion for one arose.

One evening a prayer meeting had lasted long beyond the usual hour for closing, and Father Taylor's talk was increasing in fervor and energy, when some restless young men arose and shuffled hastily out of the room.

"That's right, brethren," said Father Taylor, shaking his head as if his anticipations were suddenly realized, "the tide is rising; the driftwood is beginning to float."

**Peculiar Spiders.**

The most peculiar spiders in the world, as well as the largest ones, inhabit the island of Sumatra. Some have square bodies poised on long red legs, and others have crooked green and yellow legs which support heart-shaped bodies. One of the very oddest of the lot has a body that looks like that of a young turtle, the "shell" having round knobs and pear-shaped projections all over it.

At a distance, it is impossible to tell a little girl's tan stocking-covered limbs from a boy's dirty legs.

## COMEDIANS OF ANIMAL REALM.

**Grotesque in Appearance and Clownish in Their Manners.**

Pigs, especially happy pigs, when not too fat, but only "well liking," and free to wander in a big yard and forage for themselves, are among the most comic animals. Almost all the necessary elements are present—fat bodies and fat cheeks, twinkling eyes, tightly curling tails, short, turned-up noses, voices capable of expressing in a grunt intense self-satisfaction, curiosity and all forms of squeaks and squeals for surprise, fear and panic. The writer has watched a family of young pigs, about eighteen inches long, just turned out to spend the morning in a meadow, and returned convinced that there was not a moment at which their appearance and behavior was not too comical for description. Each flower and weed was tasted by the little pigs with the air of a connoisseur trying a new dish, and when they found a horse lying asleep taking its Sunday rest the whole litter stood in a semi-circle round its head as if grouped to sing in a chorus.

Pigs are so funny, and everyone so thoroughly recognizes the fact now that it seems rather odd that the discovery should be so recent. There is plenty of allusion to the pig as a filthy, ugly creature in the East, and many old English anecdotes of their cunning and knowing ways about weather and food, but except the pig-selling scene in the Acharnians, which is sadly wanting in humor, there is hardly any early recognition of the comicality of pigs. The reason is that it is only the modern improved British pig that is comical. His alone are the round stern, the curly tail, the short nose, the dumpling cheeks and the fine high spirits. The wretched grayhound pig of the East or of the unimproved breeds of Europe has not an atom of humor in him. Even a young wild boar is a glum little fellow, only growing lively as he grows hungry. We owe the "comic pig" to the encouragement of the Smithfield show and the Royal Agricultural Society. But there is room for difference as to the humorous side of animal life in creatures which are not domesticated and have never changed.

The owl is a case in point. The Greeks looked upon him as a grave and wise bird and assigned him to Athene. We think his appearance comic, and in common talk the owl represents a bewildered, rather dense person, who can not see the obvious. Though the Greek revered the owl, the Hindoo feeling is exactly the same as ours. To call a stupid servant "ooloo" ("you owl") would convey exactly the same meaning in India as it would here. A physical explanation is just possible. We and the Hindoos think of the night owl, a bird bewildered by light. Athene's owls, which are now sold in large numbers in London as pets, are little wideawake ground owls, able to see by day as well as by night. Most people who have watched penguins hopping on the ground will own that when moving about they are irresistibly funny. Their little wings, like fat hands without arms, round white waistcoats, short necks and short legs with little, flat, black feet, make them a bird edition of Mr. Pickwick. Their only movement is a series of hops, with the head bent nervously forward, as if they were afraid of falling—which they are—and their little wings stuck out on each side to balance them. Of course, the penguin has not the least notion that it is funny or amusing, and is as uncomfortable as a Chinese lady trying to walk across a rice field. Puffins rank high among the comic birds. Their "make-up," which is that of a city waiter, is enhanced by the big red and yellow bill, which is set on like a Guy Fawkes mask. Young puffins, which have not developed this adjunct to "facial expression," are far less ludicrous to look upon and have none of the exaggerated, inspection-like air of their seniors. The Japanese artists, who have a fine sense of the ludicrous in nature, but usually read in some portion of human wit into their studies of animal life, show a proper appreciation of the comicality of the crab. They cast bronze crabs in all attitudes, the most effective being the enraged crab sticking up his pinching claws in a position of defense. If their mechanical skill also allowed of a clockwork movement, by which the crab could be depicted retreating sideways, with his claws raised and snapping, these works of art would be perfect illustrations of the comic side of submarine life.—London Spectator.

**Money Lavished on Trifles.**

Expensive trifles have ceased to be a luxury to the rich. One of the fans which Mrs. Almeric Paget inherited from her mother, Mrs. Whitney, has gold and ivory sticks, a lace mount and is valued at the trifling sum of $1,000, and one of the treasures in Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt's library is a whip which belonged to her husband, a gift from friends. The stock is of ivory, finely carved. The whip is made of solid whalebone. The cost of this little gift is said to have been $2,000.

**Been There Himself.**

Pullman Porter—You can't imagine how trying it is to have people always making fun of you.

Passenger—Just guess I can. I was a member of the LIIId Congress.—Washington Times.

Daughter (in tears)—Oh, papa! why did you throw Reggy down the front steps? Father—Why, you didn't think I was going to throw him up the front steps and into the house again, did you? You're as hard to satisfy as your mother.—Judge.

Miss Prettie—Mr. Ryder is so entertaining! He seems to have come in contact with so many people. Mr. Wheeler (viciously)—You should watch him on his bike.—New York Press.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.....1896


## NOTICE OF ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at said General Election, to be held

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1896,**

The following County and District Officers are to be elected in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, viz.:

One Judge of the Superior Court;
One Supervisor, District Number Two;
One Supervisor, District Number Four;
One Supervisor, District Number Five.

ELECTION BOARDS—POLLING PLACES.

Ordered, That at said election polls be held at the following named Precincts throughout the County at the places named, and the following electors are appointed officers to conduct said election, to wit:

ROUND VALLEY—No. 1.

Inspectors, J. G. Birchim and W. H. Wells; Judges, David Olds and T. E. Jones; Clerks, J. E. Jones, jr., and J. S. McGee; Ballot Clerks, I. F. Smith and James Nevins.
Polls to be held at School House.

LINCOLN—No. 2.

Inspectors, Wm. McLaren and A. S. Kilpatrick; Judges, J. L. Darrah and Ed. Shooer; Clerks, Chas. Wonacott and G. P. Bourland; Ballot Clerks, S. N. J. Cooley and S. J. Newlan.
Polls to be held at School House.

LAWS—No. 3.

Inspectors, Appleton Plumley and Barton McGee; Judges, L. F. LaGrange and Hiram Lent; Clerks, Geo. Huckaby and John A. Dehy; Ballot Clerks, I. O. Clark and Joe McNally.
Polls to be held at School House.

BISHOP—No. 4.

Inspectors, R. H. Yaney and W. C. Brierly; Judges, M. Merton and Jos. Shelly; Clerks, W. W. Watterson and H. C. Hampton; Ballot Clerks, J. H. Stoutenborough, sr., and A. J. Murphy.
Polls to be held at Court House.

POLETA—No. 5.

Inspectors, Geo. Collins and Ottiwell Hampton; Judges, A. O. Collins and Geo. Storey; Clerks, John A. Leidy and C. W. Geiger; Ballot Clerks, J. L. Collins and T. J. Reed.
Polls to be held at the residence of George Collins.

BIG PINE—No. 6.

Inspectors, W. R. Tibbetts and R. W. Thomas; Judges, John H. Graham and H. J. McMurry; Clerks, W. H. Chinevye and R. P. Hesson; Ballot Clerks, C. J. Schalten and E. A. Crocker.
Polls to be held at School House.

FISH SPRINGS—No. 7.

Inspectors, J. N. Rose and George Gilliam; Judges, Chas. Peterson and Jas. Jones; Clerks, Volney Goodale and A. W. Smith; Ballot Clerks, Gerge Rose and John Welch.
Polls to be held at School House.

TABOOSE—No. 8.

Inspectors, J. W. Calloway and David Rogers; Judges, James Jenkins and Sylvester Tapman; Clerks, Charles Walter and Leroy C. Montague; Ballot Clerks, A. L. Conklin and Arthur Bell.
Polls to be held at School House.

INDEPENDENCE—No. 9.

Inspectors, J. S. Gorman and Alex. Clark; Judges, J. D. Blair and G. W. Brady; Clerks, F. E. Densmore and J. E. Parker; Ballot Clerks, J. C. Miller and Neel Bell.
Polls to be held at School House.

CITRUS—No. 10.

Inspectors, David Vaughn and ——— ———; Judges, John Davies and Jacob Pfohl; Clerks, J. F. Beale and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks ——— ——— and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the residence of James Ingram.

GEORGES' CREEK—No. 11.

Inspectors, E. J. Reynolds and J. W. Lacey; Judges, J. V. Skinner and Thomas Hamilton; Clerks, John Kispert, jr. and J. E. Shepherd; Ballot Clerks, W. H. Jenkins and A. G. McGovern.
Polls to be held at School House.

LONE PINE—No. 12.

Inspectors, N. L. Apple and Geo. H. Palmer; Judges, Mark Hand and Cristobal Carrasco; Clerks, Felix P. Mevean and R. C. Spear; Ballot Clerks, Abraham Lina and Paul Houard.
Polls to be held at Town Hall.

KEELER—No. 13.

Inspectors, Oscar Dearborn and Samuel Levy; Judges, N. S. Randall and ——— ———; Clerks, David Holland and J. J. Morton; Ballot Clerks, Mike Anton and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the Anton shop.

CERRO GORDO—No. 14.

Inspectors, Chris Crohn and ——— ———; Judges, ——— ——— and ——— ———; Clerks, W. J. Jenkins and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, ——— ——— and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at Crohn's building.

OLANCHA—No. 15.

Inspectors, H. Bellows and ——— ———; Judges, Aug. Walker and Chas. W. Whittock; Clerks, Ira Brown and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, ——— ——— and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the residence of W. H. Walker.

DARWIN—No. 16.

Inspector, J. A. McKenzie and C. A. Collins; Judges, Henry Jackson and J. G. McLean; Clerks, C. S. Meroney and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, Phil. Mitchell and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the Waterman building.

MONOCK—No. 17.

Inspectors, W. C. Smith and ——— ———; Judges, Geo. McCaffrey and R. H. Penaluna; Clerks, F. C. Kennedy and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, Wm. Cameron and Robt. Barry.
Polls to be held at Fitzgerald's store.

PANAMINT—No. 18.

Inspectors, John Curran and ——— ———; Judges, Jas. J. Wal. and H. G. Chickering; Clerks, Jno. P. Giiser and ——— ———; Ballot Clerks, Timothy H. Henneby and ——— ———.
Polls to be held at the office of the Golden West Mining Co.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D. DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 30th day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 10. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.


H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Election will be held throughout the State of California on

**TUESDAY, the third day of November, A. D. 1896,**

When the following officers will be elected, namely:

Nine Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Also, seven Representatives to the Congress of the United States: being one Representative from each Congressional District.

Also, one State Senator from each of the following senatorial Districts: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth.

Also, one Member of the Assembly from each Assembly District in this State.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Also, four Judges of the Superior Court in and for Los Angeles County.

Also, three Judges of the Superior Court in and for the County of Sacramento.

Also, two Judges of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Alameda, Humboldt, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sonoma.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for each of the following counties: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Marin, Merced, Mendocino, Monterey, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Yuba and Sutter Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Ventura, and Yolo.

Also, one Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Fresno, for the unexpired term of S. A. Holmes, deceased, ending January, 1897; vice Stanton L. Carter appointed.

Also, at said election, Amendments to the Constitution of the State, submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session, numbered and designated as hereinafter specified, will be voted upon by the electors of said state, namely,

### Amendment Number One.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States, or this Constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property" as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matter and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership: provided, that property used for free public libraries and free public museums, growing crops, mortgages, trust deeds, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from credits of debts due bona fide residents of this state.

Sec 2. Section four of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

Sec 3. Section five of article thirteen of this Constitution is hereby repealed.

### Amendment Number Two.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

### Amdndment Number Three

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19.)

ARTICLE XII.

Section 3. The liability of stockholders of corporations or joint-stock associations shall be limited to the face value of the shares of the subscribed capital stock or shares of such corporation or association; and whenever any shares have been fully paid up, the holder of such shares shall not be further liable to such corporation or association, or the creditors thereof, on that account. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint stock association, whose capital stock is not fully paid up, shall be individually and personally liable for such proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder or shareholder, as the amount unpaid upon the stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole amount unpaid upon the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint-stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint stock association, during the term of office of such Director or Trustee.

### Amendment Number Four.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 6. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this Constitution, except in municipal affairs, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws.

### Amendment Number Five.

(Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13.)

ARTICLE XI.

Section 8½. It shall be competent, in all charters framed under the authority given by section eight of article eleven of this Constitution, to provide, in addition to those provisions allowable by this Constitution and by the laws of this State, as follows:

1. For the constitution, regulation, government, and jurisdiction of Police Courts, and for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the Judges of such courts shall be elected or appointed, and for the compensation of said Judges and of their clerks and attaches.

2. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Education shall be elected or appointed, and the number which shall constitute any one of such Boards.

3. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of the Boards of Police Commissioners shall be elected or appointed; and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards and of the municipal police force.

4. For the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the members of all Boards of Election shall be elected or appointed, and for the constitution, regulation, compensation, and government of such Boards, and of their clerks and attaches; and for all expenses incident to the holding of any election.

Where a city and county government has been merged and consolidated into one municipal government, it shall also be competent in any charter framed under said section eight of said article eleven, to provide for the manner in which, the times at which, and the terms for which the several county officers shall be elected or appointed, for their compensation, and for the number of deputies that each shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such deputies.

### Amendment Number Six.

(Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11.)

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the treaty of Queretaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims to vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, and no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privilege of an elector in this State; provided that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Each amendment shall be voted upon separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election to be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, 1896.

The said amendments are respectively designated:

Amendment Number One,
Amendment Number Two,
Amendment Number Three,
Amendment Number Four,
Amendment Number Five,
Amendment Number Six.

Each ballot used at such election must contain printed thereon the words:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amendment Number One, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 33, (exempting mortgages and trust deeds from taxation). For the Amendment? | YES ——— NO. |
| Amendment Number Two, being Senate Amendment No. 8 (authorizing elections by ballot, or such other secret method as may be permitted by law). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— NO. |
| Amendment Number Three, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 19 (limiting the liability of stockholders of corporations). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— NO. |
| Amendment Number Four (being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25 (relating to the operation of general laws in organized or incorporated cities and towns). For the Amendment? | YES ——— NO. |
| Amendment Number Five being Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13 (enlarging the provisions which may be made by Freeholders' Charters, relating to Police Courts, Police Commissioners, Boards of Education and Elections, and providing for the election of county officers in consolidated cities and counties). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— NO. |
| Amendment Number Six, being Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 11 (extending the right to vote to females). For the Amendment? | YES. ——— NO. |

And I do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title V, Part I, of the Penal Code; such reward to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Sacramento, this 25th day of September, 1896.

JAMES H. BUDD, Governor.

[SEAL.] Attest: L. H. BROWN, Secretary of State.

## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 303.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 150 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old police monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length; General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2.75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.80 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1 L S E; whence corner to sec. 10, 15, 24, 23 and 24, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.54 chs 300 ft to original location corner. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 45 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 55 deg W and S 55 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 1071.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 281 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7.50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45, min E 2.00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E 6.00 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.50 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 61 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 16.30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 16.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location as identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5. W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 350 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.54½ chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.45 acres.

The location notic of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 105, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there has been presented to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, petitions signed by legal voters of the said County of Inyo, equal in number to fifty per cent of the votes cast at the last preceding election asking that an ordinance set forth in each of said petitions, be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the said County of Inyo, which said proposed ordinance is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

### ORDINANCE NO. —

An Ordinance for the purpose of police regulation, by prohibiting the maintenance of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the County of Inyo, State of California.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be, and is hereby made, unlawful for any person or persons, either as owners, principals, agents, servants, or employees, to establish, open, keep, maintain, carry on, or assist in carrying on, within the corporate limits of the County of Inyo, State of California, any tippling house, dramshop, cellar, saloon, bar, bar room, sample room, or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt, mixed, or intoxicating liquors are sold or given away; provided that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the sale of liquors for medicinal or chemical purposes by regularly licensed druggists upon the prescription of a physician entitled to practice medicine under the laws of the State of California.

SECTION 2.—Any act in violation of this ordinance shall be construed a separate offense for each day of its continuance.

SECTION 3.—Every person who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any Court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred and sixty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of the County of Inyo not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 4.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5.—This Ordinance shall take effect on the first day of January, 1897.

SECTION 6.—This Ordinance shall be published for two successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation published in said Inyo County.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, and the authority in the said Board of Supervisors vested, the said Board of Supervisors do hereby, by due proclamation, submit the said Ordinance to the vote of the qualified voters of the said County of Inyo, State of California, on Tuesday, the third day of November, A. D. 1896. And notice is hereby given thereof, and that said Ordinance and the adoption thereof shall be voted on, for the Ordinance, Yes or No.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.
(SEAL.) Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. N. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 06 min W 41 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnet variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, scending 2.75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 30 min 150 lks distant S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 176 lks distant, a staff bears S 80 deg E 112 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant. 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L L; mouth of incline shaft bear north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound marked N Lode Lime Monument Independence. I marked same post I L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3.20 chs 211 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked I. No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15, 22 and 23, tp 19 S, R 40 E, M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending, 100 ch cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.50 chs top of spur bears S 80 deg E; 6.80 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.50 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 54 deg 15 min E 1.75 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13.50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked I No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 50 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1.25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.80 chs, cross trail, bears N 20 deg W and S, 20 deg E 6.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No 7; whence the corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 66 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W, 2.40 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### For Supervisor, Fourth District.

WM. K. MILLER, OF LONE PINE, hereby respectfully announces himself an independent candidate at the ensuing election for the office of County Supervisor, from the Fourth District, subject to the will of the voters thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS.


## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


## REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN S. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish teams and rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.


### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., September 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2nd day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HEBEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

## CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 48 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCT. 30 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDBED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Atrams, Frank — Hannigan, W. F.
Knox, R W. — Marshal, Mrs.
Sharp, Franklin — Urrutia, Paulo
Rhodes, H. M.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### DIED.

MUNN—At Bishop, October 27, 1896, James Nicholas Munn, a native of Sonora, California aged 31 years.

Republican speaking to-night.

Editor Chalfant came down from Bishop Monday, returning Tuesday morning.

Will Morton returned from Los Angeles Thursday. He says the horse market is far from encouraging.

Sample ballots for the coming election have been mailed each voter in the county. Call at your post office and get it.

District Attorney Forbes will address the voters of Lone Pine, on the political issues of the day, to-morrow (Saturday) night.

Mr. J. J. Gunn came in from his mine, the Minnietta, yesterday. He reports the mining outlook for Southern Inyo as encouraging.

The Great Register for Inyo County for 1896 has been received. It is a beauty, and does credit to the job department of the *Register* office.

George Thorpe and M. Laprairie have struck a flattering prospect in Mazourka canyon. They will commence developing their find in a few days.

If Archbishop Ireland would pay more attention to the spiritual and less to the political welfare of his people, he would be thought just as much of.

J. W. Wright came in from Coso district last Thursday. He reports the late storm as having stopped all work with dry-washers for the season.

The prevailing idea is that the amendment to the constitution on woman suffrage will carry easily, as very few are osposing it and so many are for it.

Sheriff Given says he takes no Stock in the report that an Inyo county official removed a McKinley button from his coat when he crossed the line into Nevada.

It commenced raining here last Monday evening, continued showering during the night and all day Tuesday. It was a general storm throughout the county.

Attention is called to Amendment No. 3. An effort will be made to repeal the amendment to the constitution which makes the rich stock-holder liable to the amount of his stock in a firm or corporation.

The many friends of Miss Maud Cook tendered her a pleasant surprise last Friday evening. Music, games, and dancing were indulged in, and all expressed themselves as having had a jolly time.

Another petition has been forwarded to Supt. Jaynes of the Western Union Telegraph Company asking for the re-establishment of a telegraph office in this place. It was signed by the County Officers and business men generally. Will we get it?

Julius Schroder and Charles Houle came down from Kearsarge mountain last Tuesday morning. They report over two feet of snow having fallen during the storm. This will necessitate the closing down of Mr. Schroder's mine until next spring.

It is with deepest regret that we learn of the death of James N. Munn, of Bishop. Mr. Munn was an enterprising young business man and was unversally respected and esteemed. He was married and leaves a wife and four children, besides numerous relatives, to mourn his loss. His family have the sympathy of this entire community in their sad bereavement.

Arthur L. Levinsky, a Republican speaker from Stockton, will address the people of Independence on the political issues of the day to-night (Friday). He is said to be a speaker of marked ability, and everybody should go and hear him, as Democrats claim that after this election Republicanism will be a thing of the past, and that the party will meet with such a Waterloo at the polls that it can never be resurrected.

### Silver Rally.

As the time draws near to make a choice for a President for our great republic the patriots of all parties get more interested and excited. Wednesday evening W. S. Scott, a Silver Republican speaker from San Francisco, filled an appointment here. He arrived by Wednesday's train and was met at the depot by A. W. Eibeshutz with a private conveyance and brought to town. Bonfires were lighted and the town was filled with people from the surrounding country who came to hear him. The speaker's desk was profusely decorated with flowers. Long before the speaking comenced the Court Room was filled with men and women eager to hear the issues of the day discussed. At eight o'clock District Attorney Forbes, who was Chairman, opened the meeting with a few appropriate remaks, and then introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. Scott spoke for over two hours, and he kept his audience interested and amused from its commencement to its close. He is far ahead of the average campaign speaker, and made many friends, if not converts, by the pleasant and logical manner in which he presented his facts. This was undoubtedly the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting held here during the campaign, and closed with three rousing cheers, which were given with a will, for Bryan and Sewall, and for Mr. Scott, the speaker.

### From Aberdeen

Mr. A. A. Neil is prospecting at Coso Springs.

Miss Bertha Way has gone to Independence.

Mrs. Goodale has gone back to Fish Springs.

Last Saturday night the Good Templars from Big Pine gave an entertainment at the Fish Springs school house. The program was a very good one and well rendered, although the tableau did fail to appear.

AURORA.

### She Was Hopeful.

There was a colored funeral in the southern suburb of Carson. The widow was inconsolable at the cemetery, but when she returned to the desolated home, and the fatherless pledges of affection ran out to meet her, her grief was like the giving way of a great dam. "Pore, pore little orphans," she sobbed, "ye haven't got fodder no moah. But don't cry, I hopes to get you a step-fodder before you is much older. De Lawd tempers de wind to de early worm."

County Clerk Hession has sent an envelope containing a sample ballot and a small pamphlet of the Proclamation of the election by mail to every voter. On this general ticket appears the names of all candidates of all parties in the second congressional district, the thirty-second senatorial district, the sixtieth assembly district and second, fourth and fifth supervisoral districts. This sample ballot needs study and let our Bryan men of the Democratic party not get their ideas mixed up with the National Democratic ticket. Study your ticket.

One of the arguments advanced against equal suffrage is that women do not as a rule care to vote. On the same line of argument women do not care for the privilege of making beds or sweeping or wasning dishes and yet all these unpleasant tasks are necessary to the welfare of "we men" and so is equal suffrage. We have tried to operate this government for a long time and have not exceeded very well and it is time for us to not only allow the women to help us but to ask them to do so.—*Ex.*

Young Swinnerton will go to Europe soon after the election, to attend art schools to perfect himself in his art. He will be absent three or four years attending different schools. He is now drawing cartoons for the *Examiner*, while his father is speaking for the Republicans. What will become of the country when the old man is gone and the young one returns with improved genius, is not stated.—*Sun.*

The voter's attention is called to the fact that an endeavor will be made to repeal the amendment which places the taxes on the holder of the mortgage, thus adding them on to the already burdened debtor, the man whose land is mortgaged. This is Amendment No. 1, and all voters should be sure to read it carefully before voting.

Archbishop Ireland says the Chicago platform is a declaration of secession Certainly it is. It advises the people of the United States to join in open rebellion against the further domination of this government by British financiers, and Bryan offers to lead the patriotic rebels.

Why all this excitement over the Castles? If they had been poor, ordinary American citizens the stir would hardly have been perceptible. We need a little English justice in this country. We need that the rich be as amenable to our laws as the poor.—*Sun.*

The very idea that Bryan will be elected has boomed wheat, and the stronger and stronger the probability of his election has kept it on the jump. It is this idea which has leavened the whole loaf and now the rise is on to stay.

The English courts have not shown much consideration for the Castles. They are treated according to the evidence, the same as poor people are in those tribunals of justice.

When the government is properly administered there wil be no syndicates fattening out of the government's adversities after they have brought those adversities on the government for their own benefit.—*W. J. Bryan.*

The free silver campaign is before us, but let us not forget to vote correctly on those amendments.

Henry George says Bryan will carry Iowa by a majority of least thirty thousand.

### POLITICS AT THE HAMLET.

BIG PINE, Oct. 28, 1896.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—The warfare being waged by the leaders of the national gold-bug republican forces in the present campaign is being closely copied by the strikers and blowers of the straight-out gold standard candidate for the Assembly in the 60th district. To commence, the prototype referred to, the ancient and honorable editors of the Bridgeport *Union*, mixed a gold cure version of the incidental circumstances attending the endorsement of Comrade T. A Keables, the Independent Silver candidate for Assemblyman, by the Democratic Central Committee of Inyo, intended to convey the impression that the Populists of the county were very much disgruntled at the retirement of Rev. L. Case their candidate for this position. The more astounding copy of the Hannatactics has developed since the second passage of Grove Johnson's man Friday, E. L. Resse, the would-be Assemblyman of the 60th Distriot. Now, look you! when Tom Keables was here, the friends of bimetallism gave him a rousing welcome, under the auspices of a club numbering two-thirds of the entire number of registered voters in this precinct. On this occasion Swamper called on this old veteran to know "where he was to" on the silver and funding issues in this campaign, the Dr. came to the front and declared flat-footed for the gospel of silver, enunciated at the Republican State Convention and the Chicago Council of Democrats, and said, that he was unalterably opposed to the refunding infamy, and bore down heavy on his opposition to the re-election of its only advocate in the last Congress, Grove L. Johnson, of the City of Sacrehuntington. The old "vet" further gladdened the hearts of all faithful bimetallists present by a solemn promise to vote for no aspirant for U. S. Senator, who was not in accord with his sentiment on these issues, and told us "out loud" that he would not under any circumstances vote for the caucus nominee of the Republicans of the next legislature for that position. Your faithful chonicler was unfortunately debarred from the privilege of meeting Mr. Keese, owing to absence in the service of bimetallism and its advocates; but equally observant Republican friends of Bryan and the rights of the masses, informed me that this good man from Bodie, expressed soul-harrowing doubts, in whispers, surcharged with a hidden meaning of the loyalty of Comrade Keables on the silver issue at the same time developing into such an anarchist as to declare himself in favor of foreclosure of the Government's claims against the S. P. R. R. The same observers also tell me, that within twelve hours after the departure of this consistent candidate of the Hannaistic Senator builders, the doughty warrior, who introduced Tom Keables on the occasion referred to, as the next Assemblyman from the 60th district, might have been seen, and was seen painting their excellencies in Dolly Varden hues, of the man who sent his proxy to a R. R. Attorney of Uncle Collis, who voted it for the nomination of his man Friday in the late Republican Congressional Convention, and even unto the present time he croaks: "I tell you, Reese is the man, he is a business man, he is sound on silver, and a dandy on the R. R. issue, he is sound on *ad nauseam.*" This is written for the sole purpose of giving a bunch to any converts made by the late itineracy of Mr. E. L. Reese, candidate of the McKinley Republicans of the 60th Assembly District. That whatever may have changed the hearts of the strikers and blowers, herein referred to, and of any other eleventh hour converts, Swamper's stupid conclusion of the premises is, that the average voter of the precinct will not distrust the loyalty of a man who stood in when the country's existence was threatened, from the whispered insinuations of an opposing candidate, driven to desperation by being handicapped by the dual straddle of Collis P. Huntington and Grove L. Johnson. The apt imitator of the solons of his party, was obliged to take a fresh inventory of his political stock as soon as he hit the Inyo line, and about ten o'clock p. m. last Saturday, he dug from his inner consciousness an assortment of Bryan jewels sufficient to capture one member of the hamlet's Silver Club. As a gaudy bid for this agile acrobrat, he informed him confidently, that Keables couldn't begin to carry the silver vote of Mono. That Mono and Alpine would lend him (Reese) without much assistance from Inyo and that sort of rot. You, of the capital, are hereby assured that this precinct will give rousing majorities for Marion DeVries and T. A. Keables.

SWAMPER.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 919.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on December 7, 1896, viz: Arthur S. Bell, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 12 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, William M. Breeding, Eugene E. Smith and William Smith, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 923, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 923, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

### DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No 3, levied on the 4th day of August, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| Names. | No Cert. | No Shares | Amt |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Clark | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| F E Densmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| B. Rhine | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J C Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C W Craig | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I H Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 00 |
| E Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F McIver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I J Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J S Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 00 |
| P H Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J C Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J N Yandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M C Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 4th day of August, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 24th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p m., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence, Inyo County, California.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. EGIL EDWARDS, Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, Deceased, Defendant. — Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 633. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South-west quarter, the West half of the South east quarter, and the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov. 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

EUNICE M. JOHNSON, Plaintiff, vs. L. A. ANGER, J. T. DUNCAN and J. G. SMITH, Dfds. — Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Eunice M. Johnson, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against L. A. Anger, J. T. Duncan and J. G. Smith, defendants, on the 19th day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 626. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the North-east quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. twenty-seven (27), Township No. twelve (12) South, Range thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing one hundred and twenty acres. Also the following described tract of land: Commencing at the North-east corner of the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26) in Township No. twelve (12) South, Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., running thence West eighty rods; thence South ten rods; thence East eighty rods; thence north 10 rods to the place of beginning and containing five acres, being the residence of the said L. A. Anger. Also the West half of the North-east quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26), Township No. twelve (12) South; Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing eighty acres; also, the east half of the south-west quarter; south-west quarter of south west quarter of Section Twenty-six, and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, in Township Twelve, South of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 10th day of Nov., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

BEN. H. YANDELL, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Sept. 24, 1896.


## CALL AND EXAMINE THE Fall and Winter Stock, AT RHINE'S.


### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### To the People of Inyo County.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896; subject to the will of the people of Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR.

Independence, Sept. 7, 1896.

#### Independent Silver Candidate for the Assembly.

Believing that the present is a time when principles are and should be paramount, and above all else, I hereby offer myself as a candidate to the people of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, irrespective of party, for the office of Assemblyman for the 60th District, at the approaching election in November, pledging myself unequivocally, if elected, to forward and support in every way that I may have the opportunity so to do the cause of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the restriction of corporation and trust power, and the upholding of the rights and just benefits due the wage-earner.

Respectfully,

THOS. A. KEABLES.

Bodie, Aug. 24, 1896.

#### For Supervisor, Fourth District.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the Fourth District, Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3d, 1896, subject to the will of the people of said District.

JOHN ANTON.

Lone Pine, Sept. 30, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. J. Stevens | 9 | 1700 | 510 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 150 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 18 00 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 29th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation made on the 17th day of October, 1896, the above Delinquent Sale was postponed to Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

E. H. EDWARDS, President.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A Anger, husband and heir of Lottie M. Anger, deceased, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 663, for the S E ¼ Sec. 12, Tp 12 S, R 34 E, M. D M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 902.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 16, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 24, 8896, viz.: JOHN G. SMITH, for the S½ SE¼ Sec. 27, NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 34 and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 35, T. 12 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Edward B Smith, Benigno Aguirre, James A. Partridge and William R. Deane, all of Independence, Inyo C., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Notice for Publication.

H. E. NO. 893.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. September 10, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Reciver at Independence, Cal., on November 10, 1896, viz: William M. Breeding for the E ½, N W ¼ and W ½ N E ¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Dean, Arthur S Bell, Edward B. Smith and Marion S. Harbour all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND, Register.


## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

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Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:*——

*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:*——

*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*

*Bought and Sold*——

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

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## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

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jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

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DEALER IN

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Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
DRY-GOODS,
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CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## A WOMAN'S LOVE.

**She Bared Her Arm to the Surgeon's Knife For Her Husband's Benefit.**

The keen stroke of the surgeon's blade along the slender nerves, shooting currents of agony to every fiber and torturing every muscle, causes the physically bravest of us to quail, even when it is vitally necessary to undergo the pain, and something like Spartan courage is needed when one voluntarily goes through with the experience solely for another's sake.

Dr. Jarnigan tells a story, and it is out of his own professional experience, that has for its heroine a woman who did this bravely unselfish thing.

Her husband's arm had been crushed in the machinery. The hard folds of muscle had been flattened, and the bone had been crushed. The arm, bruised and discolored, was bad enough to look upon, but it gave no indication of the excruciating torture of pain the man had to undergo. It was thought at first by the doctors that his arm would have to come off—the good right arm that supported the brave wife who stood by his side and the serious, anxious faced children who stood looking on. He begged them to save his arm, and his wife begged them, and fortunately the condition of the case permitted them to.

But the arm did not heal. The skin sloughed away from the wounded surface and left it raw and sore. The doctors saw that it was necessary to graft portions of skin to the service to bring about a cure. They told the sick man of it, and they bared his side to cut off the strips of skin to put over the raw arm.

The blade flashed into the man's side, the blood spurted out, and with a moan the man fell over in a faint, sickened by the pain. His wife had been watching, her sympathetic heart touched to its depths by the sight of her husband's suffering.

"Doctor, don't do that again," she begged. "Don't cut him any more. He is too weak and has suffered too much. Cut it off me. Won't that do?"

The doctors told her that it would. She coolly bared her arm and told them she was ready. The razor edged blade sank into the flesh and went ripping down, followed by a tiny fountain of blood. She did not wince. Dexterously, expertly, the doctors slit out a piece of skin and grafted it over the man's arm. Another and another piece was cut out until more than a dozen had been removed, and all the while the Spartan woman remained standing watching the swift flash of the knife, the springing of the warm blood and the sickening spectacle without shrinking once.

The husband's arm, grafted over with skin taken from his wife's arm, is now well, and the arm of the brave woman is fast healing up, leaving many long scars, that will ever bear evidence to the heroism of her love.—Atlanta Constitution.

**Not Easy.**

Ethel—Why, we must have gone over the same ground? Tell me about your trip.

Mr. Globe Trotter—Well, I went to Denver by train, and then crossed the country by easy stages to—

Ethel—Easy stages? No. I see we didn't go by the same road, for the stages we took nearly killed all of us.—Washington Times.

From the time of Solomon the chronology of the Jews may be connected with that of Egypt, Assyria and Babylon and comparative views presented.

Over 5,000 species of butterflies are known, and of this number 900 are peculiar to North America.

The German empire has 10,930,000 women over the age of 16.


**YOU ARE NOT "SHAKEN BEFORE TAKEN"**

With malarial disease, but with prodigious violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measure of relief. The surest preventive and remedial form of medication is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the potency of which as an antidote to miasmatic poison has been demonstrated for over forty years past. The liver when disordered and congested, the bowels if constipated, and the kidneys if inactive, are promptly aided by it, and it is invaluable for dyspepsia, nervous debility and rheumatism.


"My son-in-law had not a cent of debts when he married my daughter." "Then he must have married out of pure bravado."


I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

**Great**

Sales naturally result from the great merit which makes the thousands of wonderful cures by

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

**Hood's Pills** cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

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**AYRES' The Leading College.** Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, telegraphy, etc., 325 Montgo'ery St., S. F.

**WANTED**—SOLICITORS, CITY OR COUNTRY, $3 to $5 per day; call or send 12c for sample and terms. Pacific Chemical and Manufacturing Company, 155 Seventh St., San Francisco, Cal.

**Liebold** Harness Co., 110 McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

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**SURE CURE FOR PILES**

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops Inflaming, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.



S. F. N. U. No. 745. New Series No. 40.


# THE FAMILY STORY

## THE ODD NUMBER.

The short November afternoon was darkening, and the snow, falling steadily, melted as it fell, making the slush still deeper.

On one of the street corners of an Eastern city stood a girl playing a violin; the wild, sweet notes pierced the air and died away, and the girl held her chilled hands out to receive the pennies offered her. Then she walked on, only pausing to look through the brilliantly lighted show windows at the rich furs.

For some moments she stood, then, drawing her old shawl closer, hurried on. Over the bridge she passed and up the dark street, entering one of the houses in a long row of tenements.

The great bare room, dimly lighted by a lamp; the rusty stove, and the fumes of oil struck the girl unpleasantly as she threw open the door. By the window sat a man busily mending an old violin, while near him was a bench strewn with tools.

"Here, father," she said, coming over and throwing some pennies on the bench; "I stayed out until I was chilled through, and that is all I could get."

"You hussy! It's because you won't work that you can't get it. You're as lazy and proud as your mother was—she'd rather freeze to death than ask a penny."

The girl stood by the stove, with one foot resting on the fender. It was her apparent indifference that roused the anger of the man. He spread the money in his palm, and counted it.

"Twenty cents, you lazy good-for-nothing. How are we going to pay the rent with that?"

The girl neither answered nor showed that she had heard. When she had partly dried her feet she went to the cupboard and, bringing some brown bread and cheese, sat them on the table. She then wheeled her father's chair to the board, and sat down to the cheerless supper. She broke off bits of bread and ate as though unconscious of what she was doing.

"You'd be glad enough to see your father turned out, wouldn't you? Rent coming due and nothing to pay it with." He waited for a reply, but the girl had nothing to say.

"Three days more, then nothing to do but freeze and starve to death," he continued, watching closely to see the effect. The face opposite remained unchanged.

"Say, Sal," here the surly tone changed into a coaxing whine. "Bill Bradden was around to-day again, and he says he'd be willing and glad to marry you.

"YOU'LL MARRY BILL BRADDEN, OR YOU'LL LEAVE HOME.

Now, Bradden's got money enough to take us both in, and a good home for your poor old——"

The dark eyes slowly raised to his—great, glowing eyes, burning with rage and scorn.

"I'd starve before I'd marry that Bill Bradden. I'd rather starve, anyway, than live out this—this—what is called life."

"We'll see, my girl," was the reply, spoken so quietly as to sound ominous. "You'll marry Bill Bradden, or you'll leave home."

"Home!" and the girl laughed a miserable little laugh.

Nothing in the determined expression of the girl betrayed the agitation in her mind as she quietly rose and cleared away the dishes, piling the crusts and bits of cheese in the bowl for their breakfast. Suddenly a figure passed the window. In an instant the girl had sprung to the door and bolted it.

A loud rap sounded. She went on putting away the supper things. The vigorous pounding continued.

"Sal! Let me in."

She did not answer but slowly lighted the candle and, passing the window at which the man stood peering in, went upstairs. She listened at the pipe hole and heard her father open the door to admit the visitor.

"That girl of yours is a rare one. The minute she sees me coming she runs and bolts the door in my face. It doesn't look very encouraging, eh, Garrick?"

"Just you have patience, Bradden. The girl's got to have some of the stubborness knocked out of her, that's all. But say, old fellow, about the cash. It's agreed and written down in black and white that you are to hand it over the night you marry her?"

"That's the bargain. The girl's a prize and I'm willing to pay well for her. Clip her wings Garrick, that it will be straight sailing.

"Let me see—this is the 12th. Three days more and then— Say, Bradden, what do you say to doing the thing up to-morrow night? She'd be just as willing then as she would a year from now. Shall we go ahead?"

Then they laughed together and shook hands. Sal strained her ears, but could hear nothing more but the click of glasses.

"Oh, how cold it is," she half moaned. "Inside—inside I am freezing—my heart is turning to stone and my blood is like cold water; but my brain is not yet numb—I can think."

She heard the door open and Bill Bradden go out. Creeping noiselessly down the stairs, she laid the bundle down and put on her bonnet and shawl, then walked over and looked long at the unconscious face of her father as he sat in a heavy stupor in his chair with head fallen on his breast.

"I have done the best I could by you, father. I have tried and failed. I won't stay and be made to marry that man. No! not even to save the roof over your head."

The girl opened the window a trifle, picked up her bundle and violin, and, blowing out the light, left the house.

* * * * * * *

Paul Oldfield sat reading before the fire in his little back parlor. The blaze lighted and shadowed the walls lined with books—old, musty books which had lain for years waiting to be claimed; the little room was oddly furnished in quaint pieces, also waiting to be

"I HAVE DONE THE BEST I COULD BY YOU, FATHER.

claimed, for Paul Oldfield was a pawnbroker, as his father had been before him.

The door opened, jingling the bell on its wire. The pawner drew aside the chintz curtain and entered the shop. Before the counter stood Sal Garrick.

"You can sell my things," she said. "I can't redeem them, and you needn't save them any longer." As she spoke she looked at a bracelet and a bunch of brown curls in the case.

"I can keep them a while longer, Miss Garrick. Just to-day a woman wanted the curls, but I told her the time was not up. If—if you could pay the interest."

He watched the girl's face as she gazed steadily at her treasures. She slowly raised her eyes; they were glistening with tears.

"It's no use, Mr. Oldfield. I can't do it. Mother will know I tried to keep them, but couldn't.

"Anything I can do for you, Miss Garrick?"

"Well—yes. I don't suppose you ever loan money on people do you?"

The broker was surprised and puzzled.

"It is this," she went on. "I must have money to keep father from being turned into the street. I can't make enough by playing to pay up the back rent, and—I thought I could pawn myself!"

"Why, yes, I could loan money on you, though I have never done it before. How much do you need?"

"Twelve dollars. Oh, Mr. Oldfield, I will play on the streets night and day to pay the interest and redeem myself."

"Take your time about it, Miss Garrick. I am not in any hurry," he said, making out the ticket and handing it to her.

It was midnight when he locked the shop and put out the lights, after first taking a bracelet and a bunch of curls from the case, and laying them carefully in a box.

Sal Garrick grasped the money in one hand and her violin and bundle in the other, as she almost ran along the streets. Going home, she slipped the packet through the partly opened window and heard it fall on the floor, then went on.

She had walked a long distance when she entered a lodging house and paid the price of a bed. The adjoining room was well filled with cots, and Sal Garrick looked cautiously about at the sleepers before taking a paper from her pocket. It was a pawn ticket. By the light of the candle she read:

"MINE—BY CONSENT AND RIGHT OF LAW."

"International Loan Office,
"No. 205. Nov. 12, '93.

"Received the following goods, the person of Sal Garrick, who will be subject to conditions herein contained as security for twelve dollars ($12).

"To be paid in one month from this date with 10 per cent per month addition for interest, and in default of payment thereof, the undersigned is authorized to sell the same at any public auction.

"PAUL OLDFIELD, 6 Penn Street."

"No. 205," she murmured. "Always the odd number. All my life I have been the odd one. The world didn't want me and has no place for me."

* * * * * * *

It was Christmas night. Paul Oldfield sat by his fire, idly watching the bright coals and thinking, thinking, always thinking. He was thinking of the wistful, earnest face of Sal Garrick, of the poverty and unhappiness crowded into that young life. He was thinking of his own life; solitary, lonely, almost melancholy in the monotony of its days.

Just then the bell tinkled. He went into the shop and found Sal Garrick gazing intently into the case.

"You have sold them, then?" Her voice trembled in spite of her effort to hide her disappointment.

"Miss Garrick, I couldn't——"

"Mr. Oldfield," she interrupted, "the loan is due—overdue. I have sent the little I could pick up to father, and there is none left for interest. Take this—take it!" she demanded, shoving the violin on the counter. "I won't need it any more."

The broker started as he saw the expression in her eyes—wild, desperate, determined. He took the girl's hand and drew her toward him.

"The loan is up," he said slowly. "In default of payment thereof, the broker is authorized to take into his possession that which is deposited, to protect and love as he has never loved in all his empty, lonely life. Sal, will you marry me?"

She thrust the pawn ticket in his hand.

"It's the odd number that's not redeemed—take it," she said, wearily, and Paul Oldfield kissed the beautiful upturned face and held her in his arms, saying, "Mine—my own—by consent and right of law."

## INDISCREET LETTERS.

**Never Safe to Pen Matters Which You Want to Keep Secret.**

Harriet Martineau, who was very deaf, always shifted her ear trumpet when any one asked her a question she did not wish to answer. The late Cyrus W. Field apparently did not hear a question that it would be indiscreet to answer. He had another good habit. Letters that if seen would cause others pain or might be misunderstood he destroyed as soon as he had read them. The following true story proves the wisdom of Mr. Field's practice:

A distinguished educator had, with considerable difficulty, persuaded a millionaire to found a college. The educator was to have been its president, but unfortunately he neglected Aaron Burr's advice: "Talk as much as you please, but don't write a word."

The founder, an uneducated man, was full of crotchets which, if expressed in the deed establishing the college, would have greatly interfered with its educational work. The educator, irritated by the labor it required to eliminate these whims from the founder's mind, one day wrote a complaining letter to a clerical friend, in which he narrated his trials, and ended by saying of the rich man, "—— is an ass."

The clergyman, a careless, absent-minded man, put the letter into his hat, and called at the office of a law firm to transact business with one of the partners.

While in the private office he left his hat outside, and one of the lawyers, seeing the letter, and knowing the handwriting of the address, read it. Of course he was not a gentleman, and was without moral principle; and his subsequent conduct showed him a mischief maker.

He retailed the contents of the letter to a nephew of the founder, who was bitterly opposed to his uncle's proposed disposition of his property. He reported it to the uncle.

The college was founded; but the educator was never its president. He died a broken-hearted man, through the carelessness of his clerical friend and the meanness of a legal Paul Pry.

## SONG OF THE LIONESS.

**The Lullaby She Has to Calm Her Noisy Little Cubs.**

Fanny Locke Mackenzie has a Russian story, "The Little Duchess and the Lion Tamer," in St. Nicholas. Here is the tamer's account of one of his pets:

"The lioness is Puska," he said, "Leo's wife; and she is a great scold. She growls and worries at Leo all the time. Sometimes she even slaps him with her paw, and snarls at him; but to the baby lions Puska is very gentle and kind. She sings to them softly, and licks their smooth little heads with her warm tongue, and they snuggle up to her and listen, until they fall fast asleep. She always sings the same lullaby song."

He closed his eyes and dropped his head lower over his hand.

PUSKA'S SONG.

When Kiva, the big snake, swallows the sun,
Then, O my cubkin, the long day is done.
Yellow and burning, so the day dies,
Drowsy lids, drowsy lids, close over eyes.
Sleep, sleep, while mother purrs,
Sleep, sleep, cubkin of hers.
Lie low, cuddle and rest,
Sleep, now, mother knows best.

"That is Puska's song," he said.

"Sing it again," begged little Duchess, her eyelids dropping down over her brown eyes, and Ivan sang:

Hear my heart beat for you, small whelp of mine,
All the love in it surely is thine;
Hear Nana, the night-hawk, call as he flies,
Drowsy lids, drowsy lids, close over eyes.
Sleep, sleep, etc.

"Once more, please," she said dreamily; her head rested against the white bearskin, and her dark lashes touched her cheek. Half under his breath, softly, sleepily he murmured it:

When the night falls, come the stars one by one;
Fire-flies flit, and the little mice run.
As Bursa, the beetle, passes, he cries,
Drowsy lids, drowsy lids, close over eyes.
Sleep, sleep, etc.

**Dreadful Duel Between Animals.**

There was a terrible battle to the death between a stallion and a bull on the stock farm of Richard Jordan, eight miles north of Kokomo, Saturday. It lasted forty-five minutes. The bull charged again and again on the stallion, repeatedly thrusting his horns through the ribs of the horse the full length. The stallion kicked, struck and bit with all the force at his command, tearing the tough hide from the bull's neck and back and breaking nearly every bone in his body. The bull, thoroughly exhausted, lay down and died. Fifteen minutes later the stallion died. The two animals were valued at $1,500.—Indianapolis News.

"This car," said the surly passenger, "reminds me of an organ. It has so many stops." "Reminds me just now of a street organ," retorted the tired conductor, "it goes with a crank."—Philadelphia Record.

## AS TO HATS.

**Slouched Hats Caused a Riot In Spain Which Cost Many Lives.**

Has not some one calculated that a sixth part of the memoirs of St. Simon in the original is occupied with the controversy whether or not the president of parliament should wear his hat or put it on the desk when performing various functions? At length the matter was compromised. The Tiers-etat should wear a chapeau rabattu, which had the slouched brim pinned up. This childish quarrel was remembered, no doubt, when the states general met and the king harangued them. His speech over, he put on his hat, and the noblesse did likewise, according to their privilege. The commons had no such claim, but they also clapped on their chapeaux rabattus, amid fierce protests from the nobles. The revolution might have begun that day with a scrimmage in the king's presence had he not removed his own hat, when all, of course, did the same.

But slouched hats had already caused a riot in Spain, which lasted so long and cost so many lives that it might almost be termed a civil war. This was 20 years earlier. Charles III thought them untidy. He thought the streets of his capital untidy also and denounced both eyesores in an edict. Every Spaniard henceforth must pin up his flopping brim, and every householder of Madrid must clean the street opposite his premises. Forthwith the people rose. They were little interested, comparatively, in the street cleaning, but they would die for their hats. And a good many of them did, but not unavenged. More than a week the fray lasted, but it was thought remarkable by foreign observers that at 2 p. m. regularly the soldiers plied arms, the furious citizens withdrew and silence reigned for one hour. Both parties were enjoying the siesta, except, perhaps, the wounded. After that interval they recommenced. The king fled, and for the rest of his life he never returned to Madrid willingly. In fact, it was understood he designed to make Seville the capital henceforth, and only gave up the project when his ministers showed him what a vast sum he had already spent on the new palace. So, mighty may be the influence of the hat in state affairs! Finally the king compromised. He withdrew his edict so far as the realm at large was concerned. Within the walls of Madrid every man must wear his brim pinned up, but outside he was at liberty to let it slouch. But the police courts did not cease to be busy until the fashion changed.


**$100 REWARD, $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treament. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.


**TO OUR READERS.**

We have received word that the Hercules Gas Engine Works of San Francisco, have perfected a thoroughly reliable and economical Gas and Gasoline Engine, called the *Hercules*, and are offering a 2½ actual horse-power Gas and Gasoline Engine, guaranteed, for $185.00.

Those of our readers who use or need power for mining, hoisting, pumping or for any purposes, will be glad to know this, as cheap, reliable power has been difficult to obtain heretofore. We can vouch for the responsibility of the Company offering this Engine; in fact, they guarantee satisfaction or to refund purchase price.

It will pay those needing power to write to the Hercules Gas Engine Works, San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.

**Gladness Comes**

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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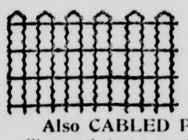

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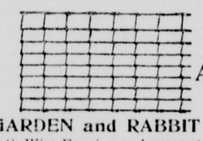

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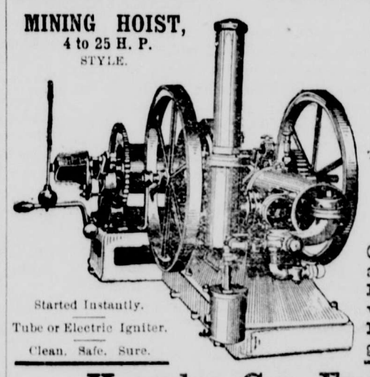

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### BUTTERFLIES.

Out in the churchyard the grass grew deep,
Where the peaceful dead were lying;
Over their quiet and holy sleep
The butterflies white were flying.
And one little child was playing there
In the churchyard, sunny and still;
He'd wandered away, in his innocent play,
From the litle white house on the hill.
"Butterflies, butterflies!" cried the child,
As he played on the grassy sod,
"You're the souls of the little dead children here
Fluttering up to God."

Out in the churchyard a place new-made,
Waits for the innocent dead;
Still, for the dear little sleeper, there
Waited his quiet bed.
And a long farewell they say over him,
With kisses on lip and brow;
And, with flowers sweet at head and feet,
He goes from his mother now.
Butterflies flutter above her head,
As she kneels on the grassy sod,
And the little white soul of her precious one
Flutters away to God.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

## UNDER FALSE COLORS

Under the ice of Cape Gris Nez two vessels were hove to within fifty yards of each other. Boats were coming and going between them, and on the quarter deck of the larger vessel seven dejected-looking English sailors were drawn up under a guard of marines.

From the maintops of both flaunted the tricolor of France, with this ominous difference: that on the smaller vessel it surmounted the union jack of England.

The brigantine Firefly was in the hands of the French. The lumbering old coaster, bound from London to Chichester harbor, with a genral cargo, had been blown off her course by contrary winds to the wrong side of the channel; the forty-two gun frigate Alceste had pounced upon her, and now her skipper, Jacob Dempster, was ruefully giving an account of himself on the frigate's quarter deck.

"Ha! say you that?" exclaimed the French captain, who spoke English well. "Your ship is of Bosham, in the harbor of Chichester? Know you the manor house at Bosham, owned, but not inhabited, by one Squire Bullard?"

"I do—seeing as I live within 100 yards of it," replied the rugged old mariner, sullenly.

"Certain French officers are residing there? Prisoners of war on parole?"

"They were, when I left for London, three weeks back."

Captain Fournier of the Alceste turned and addressed himself with much gesticulation and excitement to a group of his officers, who stood a few paces in the rear. The captured skipper fell back and spoke with his companions in misfortune.

"There's something in the wind, lads; the Mounseer captain has been making kind inquiries about the prisoners at the manor house," he growled.

Captain Fournier, having finished his consultation, again came forward.

"M. Dempster," he said, "my brother, the Lieutenant Camille Fournier, is one of the prisoners living at the manor house of Bosham. He cannot attempt to escape himself because of his parole, but that makes no reason why I should not release him by force. I propose to put a hundred of my men in the Firefly, which as a ship of Bosham will not be suspected till too late for prevention, and run in and effect my purpose."

Jacob Dempster laughed sourly. "I'd like to see you try it," he replied. "Don't you know that Bosham lies six miles from the sea? You'd be stuck on a mud bank before you'd done a mile of the creek."

"It is you who will pilot us, my friend—in return for your liberty," he said. "My men will remain below for concealment, while you and your crew work the vessel, as though in due course returning home."

"What—me steer a pack of Frenchmen up Bosham creek to the doors of my native village! I'll see you in Davy Jones' locker first!"

A murmur of approval came from the prisoners behind him, but Fournier, a cynical, cruel-looking man, merely smiled. "I have so far omitted to state the alternative," he said. "If neither you nor any member of your crew will steer the brigantine up the creek I will hang you all at the yard arm within five minutes."

There was a moment's dead silence, and the old skipper turned and faced his crew.

"What say you, my lads?" he asked quietly. "I'm for hanging."

A lip or two among the married men twitched as they thought of wives and little ones, but the answer was unmistakable, "We're with you, Jacob."

Not quite, however, as it proved. One voice among the Firefly's company was silent, and all eyes turned on the tall, blue-eyed young fellow in the center of the line in amazement. Was Greg Applegarth, of all men, going to turn traitor?

The French captain, whose quick eye had already singled him out as a dissentient, put the question point blank:

"You, there, are not so foolish as these others—you will steer the brigantine to Bosham?"

Avoiding the withering glance shot at him by old Jacob, the young man raised his head for a second and answered:

"Yes, I'll pilot her up the creek—if so be as you'll spare my mates' lives as well as mine."

"Yes, certainly—unless they attempt to thwart me," said Fournier, contemptuously. "Mind this, though," he thundered, changing to sudden fury. "If by the act of any one of you my plan fails I will not only hang you all, but I will burn every house in the village. It is a secluded spot, far from garrisons, I see by the map, and many things would happen before help could arrive."

Having selected 100 of his best men, under a proper complement of officers, Captain Fournier sent them aboard the Firefly, and followed with Greg, for he meant to lead the enterprise in person, leaving the Alceste in charge of his first lieutenant.

As soon as the transfer was complete and a rendezvous appointed with the frigate the French flag was hauled down on the Firefly and she stood across for the English coast. Greg Applegarth was permitted to remain on deck, but Jacob Dempster and the rest of his crew were thrust into the hold, where they passed their time in cursing their comrade's treachery.

That the traitor should be Greg Applegarth was the most astonishing fact of all—especially to old Jacob, who was aware of certain tender passages between the smart young sailor and his own wayward daughter Peggy.

The prisoners of war were permitted by the Government to rent the manor house and live there as they pleased, provided they kept to the stipulations of their parole, which demanded that they should make no attempt to escape or go farther than two miles from their dwelling.

Camille Fournier, the brother of the captain of the Alceste, had early contrived to scrape an acquaintance with Peggy Dempster, and the vivacious village beauty had been flattered into allowing a warmer flirtation than she had perhaps intended.

Peggy was leaning over her father's garden gate one evening, saying good-night to the French officer, who was too much engrossed to notice that Greg Applegarth was coming up the road.

"Would that my captivity could endure forever," Camille said. "How shall I ever tear myself from your sweet presence, Mistress Peggy, when I return to France?"

"There is a way out of that difficulty; you might ask me to come, too," replied the thoughtless girl.

"I will bear that in mind," said Camille, not suspecting, in his vanity, that the words were meant for other ears than his.

Greg Applegarth had referred to this incident only the day before the capture of the Firefly, and had expressed a bitter hatred of all Frenchmen in general and of Lieutenant Camille Fournier in particular.

And now here he was, to Jacob's amazment, assisting not only the nation, but the individual, to defy his own country and to land an armed force on her shores.

Questioned by Captain Fournier as to his reasons for not following their example, he replied with a grin that he was not so fond of his country as to want to die for her when there was a plain way out.

The Firefly was captured on a Saturday, and it was not till dawn was breaking on Sunday that Greg was called on to act as pilot, when the brigantine was rounding Selsea Bill. As the vessel was now in the fair way for Portsmouth and British cruisers swarmed like wasps about the entrance of their nest, the French seamen lay concealed below, except half a dozen dressed in garments taken from the English sailors' stock. Captain Fournier, pistol in hand, stood close to Greg, alert for the first sign of treachery.

Before running for Hayling Island to make the entrance of the creek he found it necessary to execute several maneuvers which took a good deal of time, explaining the necessity of them by the numerous shallows he had to avoid.

When at length he put the helm up and stood boldly into the creek on the half flood the wind swerved from behind, but presently a sharp bend in the narrow passage made the sails useless and the boats were ordered out to tow.

The brigantine emerged from the narrow gut of the winding creek into the broader waters at the village just as the bells of Bosham church ceased ringing for morning service.

The French captain was burning with suppressed excitement.

"Where is the manor house where my brother lives?" he asked, as Greg gave the wheel a turn and brought the Firefly round.

"There, yonder—back of the church," was the reply. "I've fetched you up right opposite to it—as near as I dare go. You'd best anchor here."

The French captain gave the necessary orders, and at once set about making his dispositions for landing his entire force, except a sufficient guard for the prisoners.

Though the landing entailed several journeys in the Firefly's boats, it was rapidly effected, and with Fournier at its head the party started for the manor house under Greg's guidance.

Only a hundred yards of marshy pasture land lay between the creek and the moat, but the young sailor lad led the Frenchmen a long slant up the meadows and back again before finally approaching their goal. The captain looked at him once or twice suspiciously.

"You don't want your men stuck in the mud," said Greg, and he pointed convincingly to a quagmire they were passing.

After half an hour's wandering to and fro in the meadows he led the party up to the bridge over the moat, and they entered the grounds of the manor house from the rear. As they filed round to the front, a group of men who were sitting under a tree on the lawn started on seeing the familiar uniform. A minute later Captain Fournier had embraced his brother and explained the situation.

The prisoners of war were in an ecstasy of delight at the prospect of, as one of them facetiously put it, being "brutally dragged from their parole," but on the captain proposing an immediate return to the boats, Camille waved his hand gayly in deprecation.

"Wait a brief time, my brother," he laughed. "The little god Cupid demands it, and we are quite safe from opposition here. There are not twenty able-bodied Britons in the place. Most of them are in church, and they are all unarmed."

"Ah, ah! you have been amusing yourself," said the captain. "Well, hasten and say your adieus to the fair one, for I am anxious to be gone."

"It is not a matter of farewell, nothing so dismal," replied the younger brother, complacently twirling his mustache. "The fair one is ready to accompany me whenever I take my departure, but unfortunately she is in church, and likely to remain there for another hour. I have heard that the priest of Bosham is a cleric of long wind."

"Write the lady a note, asking her on some excuse to leave the church," he said. "I have with me an English sailor who shall deliver it."

Camille scribbled a few lines on a leaf in his pocket book, folded it and handed it to his brother, who called Greg to him.

"You know this lady by sight?" he asked, pointing to the superscription.

The young sailor's face was as steady as a rock as he answered in the affirmative.

"Take it to her in the church, then, and return yourself immediately. If you do not return I will march my men to the church and fire upon the people," said Fournier.

Greg disappeared in the shrubbery which adjoined the churchyard.

Pushing open the door, he removed his cap and tiptoed reverently up the aisle toward the chancel, where Peggy Dempster was seated with the choir.

But without approaching the choir Greg ran quickly up the pulpit steps. Mr. Gillyflower turned upon him angrily, but on hearing the words which were rapidly whispered in his ear the vicar looked first startled, then shrewdly intelligent. His communication finished, Greg left the church as quickly as he had entered, with Camille Fournier's note still in his pocket, and without once looking at Peggy.

On the manor house lawn, where the French seamen made a picturesque group under the trees, Greg's return was hailed with acclamation by the officers—by the two Fourniers especially.

"What did she do when you gave her the note?" asked Camille eagerly.

"She just did nothing," was the unconcerned reply.

"You see, my dear Camille, she has changd her mind," said the captain. "Come, let us be off out of this."

"What matter so long as I gain my purpose?" retorted the lieutenant brutally. "No, take the others and sail away if you please. As for me, nothing will move me unless I can take the fair Mlle. Dempster."

Captain Fournier bit his lip, but gave in. At most it only meant waiting until the close of the service, which could not now be long deferred, and in the seclusion of the manor house grounds the presence of the landing party would,, in the meanwhile, remain undetected.

But when the minutes grew into an hour and a half, yet no signal was given by the man posted in the shrubbery to watch the church door, the captain began to fume and stamp with rage.

He finally threatened to turn the pretense of a forced abduction into a reality and carry Camille on board the Firefly whether or no.

"If you do that," said the lieutenant, "my first act on reaching France will be to demand of you satisfaction."

At last the elder Fournier's patience was exhausted.

"Fall in, men," he said to his crew. "We will put the cloture on this loquacious priest, and take the girl from under his nose. Perhaps that will satisfy you, ingrate?" turning to Camille.

"Excellently well," replied the lieutenant, and with the jaunty quickstep of France the column tramped into the shady churchyard, where the sonorous tones of Mr. Gillyflower were plainly audible.

"Peste upon the fellow," muttered the captain, telling off twenty men to accompany him and his brother into the church.

Greg, who had followed closely at his elbow, plucking him by the sleeve, said, quietly:

"It will be a long time before you see France again, captain. See there!" And, leading him to the churchyard wall, he pointed mockingly at the Firefly. The brigantine lay high and dry on the mud at her anchorage, and would not float again for ten hours at least.

For a moment the brave lad's life trembled in the balance. Then, with a bitter oath, the captain put up his pistol he had drawn.

"If you do the folk no harm you'll be made comfortable, I expect," said Greg, with a grin, for he had foreseen that, with retreat cut off, Fournier would dare no excesses. "You see, I remember how the tide would serve to-day and I timed so as to run you in at church time. I knew Peggy would be there with the choir, and that that spark would never move without trying to take her along. I allowed that by when the people came out the vessel would be hard and fast, but it was you who gave me the chance to tip the parson and hint to let 'em have an extra dose and send word to the volunteers from Chichester. Till you gave me that note I was getting anxious lest the brigantine find enough water after all. Parson must be about winded by now, but there are the drums of the volunteers. There's 400 of them, so you won't be disgraced by receiving 'em civilly."

So, after all, that was the kind of traitor Greg was. His chief reward lay in the removal of all the French prisoners—new as well as old—to safer quarters, as he had hoped from the first.

And Peggy said: "It would have been nicer of you to have given me that note, silly. You were never that foolish as to think I would have gone with him."
—Tid-Bits.

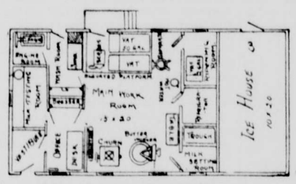
## ALL ABOUT THE FARM

### SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO RURAL READERS.

**Dairy Department Equipment in an Experiment Station—A Homemade Windmill that Answers All Requirements.**

#### Dairy Department.

In the accompanying engraving the first shows the floor plan of the new creamery, and the second presents a perspective view of the new dairy barn, which have recently been added to the equipment of the Maryland Experiment Station. This addition has been




GROUND PLAN OF CREAMERY.

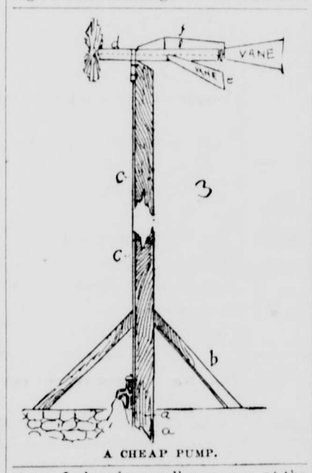
made in order to keep pace with changing conditions of the agriculture of the State. Many sections that were but a few years ago grain-producing are now becoming dairy centers. In 1888 there were less than six creameries in the State, but now there are eighty in operation. The work at present of the station will be to illustrate the best methods of work with the average conditions as they exist in the State. Illustrations how to go about selecting and rearing a profitable butter herd will be a prominent feature—a herd that will produce 300 pounds or over per cow, instead of the present low State average of 100 pounds per cow. It will also be the aim of the station in its every day work, and by means of accounts, to show how it is possible to carry a cow per acre instead of using four or five acres as is usually done. The more technical work will be with feeds and improved methods of handling and care of products. The dairy barn is fitted up with a number of kinds of stanchions, Newton cow ties, Bidwell stalls

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF DAIRY BARN.

and the old-fashioned mangers, and many conveniences for preparing and handling feeds.—American Agriculturist.

#### A Homemade Windmill.

A windmill such as is portrayed below can be made by any ingenious farmer at a trifling expense. For an upright to place the windmill on, I use 6 by 6 inch elm scantling. Cut a 2-inch strip four feet long from the center and run it down on the cribbing of the well. Two bolts, a, a, were riveted through upright to cribbing. Two braces, b, of 2 by 4 inch scantling make the upright secure. To upper end of upright is bolted a piece of old pump piping about two feet long for the sucker rod c c to work through, as well as for the windmill to turn and face the wind. The crosspiece upon which the windmill works, d, contains a hole just large enough to allow it to turn easily on this pipe. The shaft from the windmill to pitman passes close at one side of this pipe. The tail or vane is put on the opposite side of the crosspiece to the fan and balances it. To prevent the main vane from holding the fan too straight to the wind in a




A CHEAP PUMP.

storm, I placed a smaller vane, e, at the side. Strong winds press against the smaller vane, turning the fan out enough to prevent breaking. The crosspiece is 6 by 6 inches. At about one-third of the distance from the pipe to pitman is placed a standard, g, for a lever, f, to work on. These parts were made by a blacksmith. My windmill has been in operation over a year, and since placing the smaller vane, e, on the side, I have had no trouble with it; before then, a storm would break the leaves.—R. M. B., in Farm and Home.

#### Good Advice.

The habit of calling attention to defects about homes, by apologizing for them, is a bad one, and one that no self-respecting woman should follow. The following advice given to a young married woman who was visited by another older and more experienced one may be helpful to some of our readers. When the visitor rose to go the hostess came with her to the door, and out upon the piazza, which, however, looked a little dusty in the corners. "Oh, dear!" said the young wife, "how provoking the servants are! I told Mary to sweep the piazza thoroughly, and now look how dusty it is." "Grace," said the older woman, looking into the disturbed young face with kindly, humorous eyes, "I am an old housekeeper. Let me give you a bit of advice: Never direct people's attention to defects. Unless you do so they will rarely see them. Now, if I had been in your place and noticed the dirt, I should have said, 'How blue the sky is!' or 'How beautiful the clouds are!' or 'How bracing the air is!' Then I should have looked up at that as I spoke, and should have gotten you down the steps, and out of sight without your seeing the dust!" There is a good lesson here for many of us.

#### Benefits of Early Fall Plowing.

In all our experience we have never seen any but the best results from early fall plowing, while on the other hand we have often seen the ill effects of late plowing on the next crop. At one time we began the plowing of a field containing eighty acres while still engaged in stacking, the wet weather having interfered with the latter work, says a writer in the "Homestead." Plowing was continued at odd times till late in the fall, and the following year the entire field was planted in corn. During the summer the growing corn told unerringly of the difference in time of plowing, the crop being the best on the early plowed ground and the poorest on the late plowed. With our experience in plowing stubble ground for a crop of corn we would much prefer spring plowing to that of the late fall, the only thing to be said in favor of the latter being that work is not usually so pressing in the fall as in the spring, but early fall plowing is far better than either, whether for corn or small grain, and if the surface of the soil does become packed all the better for the crop. It will show its appreciation as soon as it secures a foothold.

#### Poultry Pointers.

When hens lay thin-shelled eggs they are in need of lime.

The roosts should be low, especially for large, heavy fowls.

Build the house ten by ten feet for ten fowls, and the yard ten times larger.

Ducklings are marketed at five pounds weight, which they attain in ten weeks.

Placing an old cock bird in a run of cockerels will prevent the latter from fighting.

Ten dozen eggs a year is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

Thirteen eggs are considered a setting, though many breeders are now giving fifteen.

Better for the wife to earn her pin money with poultry than to take in washing or sewing.

In shipping live poultry it is poor economy to ship the best with the poorest. Grade them.

Don't forget to clean out the nests and put in new litter, for the lice are still with us. Better strew a handful of insect powder in the nest to help drive the enemy out.

Attention to poultry pays on the farm, and during these times, when country produce is selling at such low prices, there is no product on the farm that brings cash so readily as poultry and eggs.

#### Aim for the Top.

As long as the highest prices are paid for the best, the most enterprising farmers will spare neither pains nor expense to produce the best, and if their neighbors do not exert themselves to keep up, they soon will find themselves in the background. Our farmers must keep abreast of the times. They must think; they must read; they must study; they must experiment; they must exert their minds to the fullest extent to drag out from mother earth her secrets of fertility. Let them do it and she will reward them with fertile fields and good crops in abundance, and they will enjoy the richest blessings of the most satisfying and noblest occupation on earth. The wide-awake farmer who has studied up agriculture can always live as good as any other professional man, very often much better. For pure and fresh fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs and meat there is no one to compete with the farmer.—Practical Farmer.

#### Teach Boys How to Farm.

To make farm life a success and desirable, the farmer must teach his boys and girls that there is no other profession within the bounds of civilization as independent, honorable and ennobling as life on the farm. This growing practice of sending our boys to school to be educated for some other profession is making all our farm boys anxious to leave the old homestead and crowd into the cities; where every profession is overdone, and trickery the only door left open to the educated boy. It is not enough to teach boys how to farm; the foundation of success is in teaching them contentment on the farm.

#### Horticultural Hints.

Cut out the raspberry canes that have borne fruit this year.

So long as the pear pulls hard in taking off, it is not thoroughly ripe.

Cuttings of currant or gooseberry plants may be made this month.

Judge Emery, of Kansas, says "irrigation will double the life and product of any orchard."

Market gardening is a profitable business if the market is near. But it is a laborious business.

Celery should not be banked up, until within five or six weeks of the time when it is wanted for use.

## THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

### EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

**There Should Be More General Consideration for Others—The Simplest of Lives Give Opportunity for Noble Christianity.**

#### Other People's Convenience.

WE ought to think of other people's convenience more than we generally do. The home is the place where this thoughtfulness should begin to be cultivated. One who comes late to breakfast admits that he is guilty of an amicable self-indulgence, but forgets that he has marred the harmonious flow of the household life and caused confusion and extra work. How often an important committee is kept waiting ten minutes for one tardy member, who comes sauntering in at last, without even an apology for causing perhaps fifteen men a loss of time that to them was very valuable, besides having put a sore strain on their patience and good nature. Every-day life is full of just such thoughtlessness, which causes untold personal inconvenience, and oftimes hurts the hearts of friends.

#### High and Worthy Ends.

These high and precious and holy gifts of God should be used for an end correspondingly high and worthy and holy. Such a high and worthy end is not difficult to find or to realize. It is not necessary to go out of our way in quest of something remarkable, unfamiliar or extravagant. This high and worthy end is secured in the lives of thousands of men and women who are engaged in the plainest and most ordinary routine of duties, duties of the home, duties of the farm, duties of the workshops or duties of the school room. The only indispensable condition for attaining to such an end is that of having a spirit of genuine love to God and love to man, a spirit of consecration, obedience and unselfish service, in one word, the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Such a spirit when properly possessed and applied will certainly elevate our lives to that which is truly high and direct them to that which is noble and worthy. And the end, the result of such a life will be the manifestation and enjoyment of the glory of God, the establishment of His kingdom, the triumph of the true and right and good, and the salvation and spiritual welfare of souls.

#### A Song of Gratitude.

A yellow breasted bird sits
Upon a swaying stalk,
And feeds upon rough burrs and seeds
Which daintier hunger mock.

He sings a ditty while he eats—
Song beautiful and low—
It makes the blood in this dull heart
Course faster in its flow.

It seems like a thanksgiving psalm
Chanted o'er scanty fare
By this wee, wondrous bird of God
Reverent as a prayer.

While all the time the summer rain
Beats on his dauntless breast,
But naught cares he, the rover free,
Who counts all for the best.

Then hush, my soul, thy dark complaint
O'er life's repeated ills;
Give thanks for mercies few and faint,
All is as heaven wills.
—Ram's Horn.

#### Gentleness.

Gentleness is love in society. It is love holding intercourse with those around it. It is that cordiality of aspect and that soul of speech which assures that kind and earnest hearts may still be met with here below. It is that quiet influence which, like the scented flame of an alabaster lamp, fills many a home with light and warmth and fragrance altogether. It is the carpet, soft and deep, which, while it diffuses a look of ample comfort, deadens many a creaking sound. It is the curtain which, from many a beloved form, wards off at once the summer's glow and the winter's wind. It is the pillow on which sickness lays its head and forgets half its misery, and to which death comes in a balmier dream. It is considerateness. It is tenderness of feeling. It is warmth of affection. It is promptitude of sympathy. It is love in all its depths and all its delicacy. It is everything included in that matchless grace, the gentleness of Christ.

#### Through Sheer Worldliness.

Some there are who are led astray by plunging too deeply into the sciences of the day without a proper philosophic training, but there are others who have suffered shipwreck of faith through sheer woldliness, mere dilettanteism, a vain desire to appear learned, although their only reason for infidelity is what George Eliot calls the "private right of laziness." To guard against this danger, let our young men, with or without mental culture, observe the practical duties of religion, choose well their friends and their books, trifle not with specious theories and glittering generalities; let not the loud, fatal cry for independence of thought and action tear them from the arms of their god.—Father McGinnis.

#### No Fear.

Years ago a train was rushing along on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at great speed. The passengers were anxious, because it was in the time of the war, and they were afraid that the enemy might tear up the tracks, or some other accident happen.

A bright little girl came towards a passenger and said, "Good morning," in a clear, sweet voice.

The gentleman asked her if she was not afraid to ride on the cars.

She said: "Sometimes, but I am not afraid this time."

"Why are you not afraid this time? Everybody else seems to be afraid. Besides we are running very rapidly."

"Oh, there is no danger at all, papa is running the engine."

Her father was the engineer, and she had such confidence in his ability to protect her that she felt perfectly secure and happy. When we have God to guide us, we have nothing to fear, for He is much better able to protect us than the engineer on the train was to take care of his little daughter.

#### A Traveling Philosopher.

There is a happy itinerant Methodist preacher in Georgia who takes the world as he finds it, and never complains of anything. Meeting a friend the other day the latter accosted him as follows:

"Well, Brother Brown, how's the world using you?"

"First class, sir, first class!"

"Nothing to complain of, eh?"

"Nothing at all, sir—nothing at all! The festival for the benefit of the new organ came out only $30 in debt; the fair for the new lightning rod was $20 behind and the watermelon party for the new bell was $10 short, but the parsonage didn't burn down until six weeks after the pound party—praise the Lord!"

#### The Master's Touch.

In the still air the music lies unheard;
In the rough marble beauty hides unseen;
To make the music and the beauty needs
The Master's touch, the sculptor's chisel keen.
Great Master, touch us with thy skillful hand;
Let not the music that is in us die!
Great Sculptor, hew and polish us; nor let,
Hidden and lost, thy form within us lie!
Spare not the stroke! Do with us as thou wilt!
Let there be naught unfinished, broken, marred;
Complete thy purpose, that we may become
Thy perfect image, thou our God and Lord!
—Bonar.

#### Living at Our Best.

Do not try to do a great thing; you may waste all your life looking for the opportunity which may never come. But since little things are always claiming your attention, do them as they come, from a great motive, for the glory of God, to win His smile of approval, and to do good for men. It is harder to plod on in obscurity, acting thus, than to stand on the high places of the field, within the view of all, and to do deeds of valor at which rival armies stand still to gaze. But no such act goes without the swift recognition and the ultimate recompense of Christ.

#### The Severest Test.

The severest test of manhood is never found in good times, but only in hard times. It is not the man who has success when others are doing well, but it is the man who keeps up his courage and struggles on when everybody else is wavering or going down who is the hero in the sight of God and men. It is an easy matter to make good time when both wind and tide are in one's favor, or when one is moving with the current; but it requires a character and skill and daring to make head in spite of opposing forces or to work successfully against the current.

#### Sin.

The Arabs have a fable that a camel once came to the door of a tent and thrust in its nose. Not being resisted, he thrust in his feet, and there being no hindrance he came half way in. After a while he came all the way in.

The Arab said to the camel: "This tent is too small for two."

"Then," said the camel, "you had better leave."

So sin comes into the heart of man farther and farther if it is not resisted, until it takes full possession.

#### Church and Clergy.

Archbishop Machray of Rupert's Land, Canada, and Primate of the Anglican Church, in Canada, is said to be the tallest bishop in the world.

The Missionary Baptist Church Association of Southern and Western Kentucky at Danville passed resolutions condemnatory of Dr. Whitsett of Louisville, declaring that he "was guilty of heresy in stating and believing that for some years immersion was a lost art in England."

Dr. Hayes C. French, a San Francisco physician, who has recently become an evangelist, has adopted a unique costume for the pulpit. "All my preaching," he says, "is done in knickerbockers and sweater. This is the uniform of the Young Men's Christian Association Cycling Club. The triangle on the breast and cap mean spirit, body and mind, the emblem of infinitude."

Preparations for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storr's service as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, go on. One of the pleasantest incidents in connection with this celebration, which will take place on Nov. 19, will be the presentation to him of a loving cup of solid silver, a gift from his ministerial brethren in the Manhattan Congregational Association.

The Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, Prior Provincial of the Order of Hermit Fathers of St. Augustine, who is now said to have been chosen as the successor of Cardinal Satolli, visited St. Augustinian Monastery at Villa Nova, Pa., in 1894. He is about five feet five inches in height, has dark eyes and dark hair, and intellectual countenance. He has a high reputation for learning, speaks English fluently, has been in close touch, with the Irish Augustinians in Rome, and is said to be fond of Americans. He lives in the Augustinian Convent of St. Monica, which is not far from St. Peter's in Rome.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6 ..... 1896


## HUMORS OF WHIST.

**Remarks That Have Been Made Around the Table.**

A good story is told of a lawyer in Chicago who considered himself a great authority on whist. He wrote a book on the subject, and sent it to a famous Milwaukee player for his opinion of it. In about a week the book was returned to him, with the following letter:

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the — inst., accompanied by your book, was duly received. I have read it very carefully. It seems to be a very good game, but I don't think it is as good a game as whist. Sincerely yours,

It is no unusual thing to hear a player at whist remark, after being berated by his partner for very bad playing, "Well, I play whist for pleasure." He does not stop to think that he gives his partner anything but "pleasure." Such players cause their partners many "un mauvais quart d'heure." It might be a great "pleasure" for a novice to play a duet on the piano with Paderewski. One can readily imagine how much "pleasure" Paderewski would find in the performance. If a man wants to play whist, he should study the books and familiarize himself with them before inflicting his play on a partner who knows anything of the game, or else devote his great mind to dominos.

It is related of one of there gentry that, after a hand at whist, his partner asked him, "Why in thunder didn't you trump that queen of clubs?" He naively replied, "Why, I only had one little trump." Sometimes, as in this case, the humor—unknown to the perpetrator—carries off the bad feeling engendered by his horrid mistakes and ignorance. It is so easy, if one would devote a little time and ordinary intelligence to the study of the game, to learn to play a fairly good game of whist.

Four players started a game of whist not long since, a noted wit being one of them. He was dealing and made a misdeal. He dropped his cards and burst into laughter. "That reminds me," said he, "of my dear old friend, Judge Peckham, father of the present judge. He was a great whist player of the 'old school' and had scant patience with a poor player. I was passing the cardroom one day and met one of the poorest players in the club coming out. 'Have you been playing whist?' I asked. 'Yes,' said he. 'Who was your partner?' 'Judge Peckham,' he replied. 'Did he pitch into you pretty strong?' 'No, indeed. He only made one remark. I was dealing and made a misdeal. The judge said, "Why, you fool, you don't even know how to deal!" This is the only remark he made during the entire game.' "—Washington Star.

## A SAVAGE MARSUPIAL.

**An Australian Mammal That Is a Whole Menagerie In Itself.**

The so called zebra wolf of Australia is also called the native tiger; but, strange to say, it is not even a cousin to zebra, wolf or tiger, belonging to the same family as the kangaroo, the slow and gentle wombat and the sly old opossum—all those animals that carry their babies in their pockets.

The eyes, which are large, are furnished with a membrane, like the eyes of owls, and this is called the nictitating membrane. This is almost continually moving in the daytime, as the eyes are exposed to more or less of sunshine. Without this membrane the amount of light admitted through the large pupil would puzzle the zebra wolf.

The general color of the somewhat short woolly fur is grayish brown, a little inclined to yellowish. Across this ground color the black bands show up sharp and clear. These stripes are usually 14 in number, beginning just back of the shoulders, where they are narrowest, and growing broader and longer back of the haunches. The skins are in demand for lap robes and rugs, which gives an added reason for hunting the wearers.

Two zebra wolves were taken to the zoological gardens in London, where they flourished and raised a family. When they came, it was thought Great Britain would be too cold for them, but there seems to be no reason why they should not thrive even in Canada, as they have been known to live on the mountains of Tasmania, 3,500 feet above the sea level, where the ground is sometimes covered with snow for many weeks and frosts are severe.

Do you wonder that his name is slightly mixed? The marvel is that he is not named menagerie and done with it, for with his doglike face and short wolf ears, eyes like an owl, zebra stripes and a pouch like a kangaroo, his mixed pickle beastship could answer to almost any name you might wish to call him. When he becomes extinct, we can truly say we ne'er shall see his like again.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Nature's Noblemen.**

Two self supporting gentlewomen were recently comparing their experiences of the past few years, and both declared that on the rare occasions when they had been treated uncivilly by persons of the other sex it had been by those who were known in the social world as gentlemen. George Meredith has made Diana of the Crossways to say:

"The English gentleman trades on his reputation. In a third class carriage no woman is unprotected."—London Sun.

**At the Navy Yard.**

"So this is the minie rifle?"

"Yes, mum."

"And that's the maxim gun?"

"Yes, mum. The minie-mum and the maxim-mum!"—New York Recorder.

The rosy fingered morn did there disclose her beauty, ruddy as a blushing bride, gilding the marigold, painting the rose, with Indian chrysolites her cheeks were dy'd.—Baron.

The poison dagger, an infamous weapon still in use among the aborgines of Brazil, is fashioned after the fang of a serpent.

Paper hangings, for use on walls, were introduced into Europe from the east in 1675.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

## DIFFERENT FORMS OF SWORDS.

**The Rapier, Cutlass, Saber, Yataghan, Scimiter and Claymore.**

The rapier was in general use on the continent some years before it made its appearance in England, where, it must be said, it was received with scorn and ridicule, as being much too effeminate a weapon for any self respecting son of Mars to trifle with. The cavaliers of France, Spain and Italy, however, were adepts in the intricate science of sword play, and used it with a fatal subtlety. The cutlass, which we read about in Captain Marryatt's stirring tales, and in the thrilling stories of the exploits of pirates on the Spanish Main, was short and rather broad and flat in the blade, which had an exceedingly sharp double edge. The yataghan and scimiter bear the evidence of their oriental origin in their curved blades, and suggest the ancestry of the saber. The saber is the most important cutting implement of modern armies. It is distinguished from the sword proper by the single edged blade, which attains its greatest thickness at the back, and is grimly suggestive of the dire effects of a swinging cavalry charge. The schiavone—a notable sword of the Italian soldiery—carried a conspicuous guard, extending from the quillons to the pommel, formed of a lattice work of metal bands that resembled the plaiting of osiers in a basket. This basket hilted sword, as it was called, was so closely allied to the claymore of the Scotch Highlanders that they have frequently been mistaken one for the other.

The glorious epoch of the sword, however, was reached in the sixteenth century. Great manual skill and a thorough training in the arts were united in a marked degree in the artisans of this period, and gave to the products of the industrial arts a permanent value and beauty. In the shops of the metal workers this proficiency reached a rare excellence. War was the main occupation of kings, and civil and military pageants were the favorite pastime of royalty. The armorers, consequently, were in constant demand, and were untiring in their efforts to produce costly, brilliant arms and coats of mail.

Great artists devoted all the resources of their genius to the enrichment of the sword. No metal was too precious, no jewel too rare, no fancy too ingenious for its decoration. Hilts were incrusted with gems, set with medallions, carved, embossed, inlaid; scabbards of Spanish leather or Genoese velvet were wrought with gold and silver embroidery; blades of the finest steel were polished to a dazzling luster and engraved with inscriptions and arabesques. Every artifice that a fertile imagination could devise and cunning skill carry out was lavished upon the decoration of the beloved weapon.—Mary Stuart McKinney in St. Nicholas.

**An All Night Scare.**

Young Englishmen visiting the United States have as many absurd and amusing experiences as Americans have when in foreign countries. The Washington Star tells of an English traveler who had been assured that west of the Missouri river the entire country was infested with bears, some of which were so bold that they came into the towns.

He stopped in a Kansas village, and in the evening started out for a walk. The stores were closed, but the moon was shining brightly. He rambled about the place for a couple of hours, and started down the business street for the hotel. Suddenly he saw before him on the sidewalk a big bear, sitting on its haunches, with open mouth and paws extended, awaiting his coming.

In a moment he was on top of a porch, crying for help, but no one heard him, and the bear sat and watched him. All night long he staid there, trembling for fear bruin would climb the post, but comforting himself with the idea that it was too small to be used by a bear.

At daybreak some men came along, and one of them wheeled the bear back to the doorway with the remark, "I wonder who put that sign in the middle of the walk."

The tourist descended from the porch without detection, and had he not subsequently enjoyed the story so much that he told it himself it would never have been known.

**Fog Horns.**

In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences an explanation is given of some of the hitherto unaccountable phenomena pertaining to gor horns. It has been found in regard to acoustic signals, or sirens, that they are surrounded by a neutral zone in which the sound is not heard at the sea level—a zone more or less distant, according to the height of the siren on the coast—and it has a mean width of about 8,400 feet. On the nearer side of this zone the sound is of course heard perfectly, but when it is traversed the sound weakens gradually until it becomes scarcely perceptible, when it increases again, and, on the zone being left behind, the sound resumes its full intensity. Experiments have been made on this line with a steam vessel, by causing it to approach or recede from a lightship in different directions and in a straight line. In each course, according to the account published, the sound was deadened almost completely in a zone whose central line was about 15,000 feet from the siren.

**Sound and Electricity.**

A curious circumstance illustrating the difference in speed between sound, which travels through the air, and electricity, through wire as its guide and conductor, occurred in California. A certain powder works blew up in a town while a railway telegraph operator was telegraphing to another in a neighboring town. At the instant of the occurrence he telegraphed the news to the operator, who, 60 seconds afterward, heard the report of the explosion. He knew it had occurred by wire just one minute before he heard the report. Sound travels at about the rate of 1,140 feet per second, while electricity accomplished 186,000 miles in the same short period of time.

**Thought of It Herself.**

A friend of the Saunterer has a decidedly original little daughter. One day the teacher discovered her in hand to hand combat with a child of her own age.

"Don't you know you are doing very wrong?" said the teacher rebukingly, "and that such evil actions are caused by the promptings of the devil?"

"Well," was her answer, "maybe the devil did tell me to pull her hair, but I thought of spitting in her face all myself."—Boston Budget.

## Application for Patent.

M A No. 303.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA. October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 150 linear feet of the Driver vein lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2.75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.89 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1, L N E; whence corner to sec. 10, 11, 14, 23 and 24, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.51 chs 300 ft to original location corner. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 51 deg W and S 55 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 107.25 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernin Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 284 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E 7.50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45 min E 2.00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E. 6.00 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.50 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross roads bears N 64 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears N 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 16.30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 16.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location as identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5, W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.00 chs, top of spur bears S 25 deg E 4.54 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.45 acres.

The location notice of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 105, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.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July 28, 1896 tf.


## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA. October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monement at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post 1 No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 00 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, ascending 2.75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 39 min 150 lks distant S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 1.06 lks distant, a shaft bears S 80 deg E 112 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant. 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post 1 L L; mouth of incline shaft bear north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long standing in rock mound marked 1 N Lode Line 30 monument Independence. I marked same post 1 L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3.20 chs 211 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked 1. No 2; whence corner to section 11, 15, 22 and 23, tp 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 65 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 ch cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.50 chs top of spur bears S 80 deg E; 6.90 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound mark d 1 No 3; whence old location corner 11 rock mound bears N 74 deg W 90 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.50 chs, top of spur bears N 6 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.7 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked 1 No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked 1 No 5, whence 1d 1 location corner in rock mound bears S 84 deg 15 min E 1.75 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E, 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13.50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked 1 No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 1.50 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1.25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.40 chs, cross trail, bears N 20 deg W and S, 20 deg E 6.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked 1 No 7; whence he corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 7½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 61 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W, 240 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 2.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The tables always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOM WITH FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


**For Supervisor, Fourth District.**

WM. K. MILLER, OF LONE PINE, hereby respectfully announces himself an independent candidate at the ensuing election for the office of County Supervisor, from the Fourth District, subject to the will of the voters thereof.


MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK

BREWER

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a charming grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ On the C. A. C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 25th |
| " | February 22d |
| " | March 28th |
| " | April 25th |
| " | May 23d |
| " | June 20th |
| " | July 18th |
| " | August 22d |
| " | September 19th |
| " | October 17th |
| " | November 14th |
| " | December 19th |

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.

W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

Bishop, Inyo County, Calif.

JOHN B. CLARKE, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams at Reasonable Rates, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.


**NOTICE.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1886, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

——AND——

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Dunlap | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:50 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | Lv 10:30 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 195 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:57 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 3:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | 4:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:35 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:42 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:29 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:20 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

aug2-tf


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOV. 6 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

**GROVER CLEVELAND,**

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**GEN. STEVENSON,**

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

The smoke of battle has cleared away and McKinley is elected President of the United States. Mr. Bryan made a gallant fight for free silver against the combined wealth of the world, and though defeated, has endeared himself to his supporters for his noble efforts. All patriotic Americans will join in the hope that the election of Mr. McKinley will accomplish all for the benefit of the entire nation that was claimed for him in the campaign. Of course the silver mining industry is dead, and that fact will work a great hardship upon this county. All the Inyo county farmer has to look to for sale of his products is the local market, and the greatest, indeed almost the only, consumer of local products is the silver miner. We are now compelled to seek other avenues for sale of farm products, otherwise the farmer cannot exist. Even when the sheep business was at its best the Inyo county farmer could not live on the market afforded him by sheep men alone. We must have something else, and what will it be? We have this condition actually before us and must rely upon the supporters of Mr. McKinley to provide some means of disposing of our produce—some market to take the place of that lost through the downfall of silver. Will they do it? We earnestly hope so.

### The Randsburg District

Dave Holland and Arthur Smith returned to Keeler last Monday from a two week's visit to the Randsburg district. There are over one thousand people in the district and the town of Randsburg boasts six saloons, five stores and three restaurants. Lots in the business part of town were sold for ten dollars a front foot. Teams are coming in every day loaded with lumber and new buildings are being rapidly erected. The Rand mine is the most valuable in the district. The ledge is eighty feet wide and averages about $70 per ton from wall to wall. A shaft has been sunk 100 feet and the ledge maintains the same character. The St. Elmo mine is about six miles from the Rand. The ledge in this mine is not so large but the ore is richer. Ten tons sent to Selby worked $125 per ton, and seven sacks of selected ore went over $100 per sack. There are a number of other mines in the district that are paying well. Thirty stamps are constantly dropping but the milling facilities are totally inadequate to the ore supply. Reddy, Campbell & Metson have sunk a well 200 feet deep and have an almost inexhaustible water supply. They will erect a large mill and will most undoubtedly have one of the most valuable properties in the State. The fact that Randsburg will be a permanent camp is now beyond question. The business of the town is in the hands of Eastern people and prices on all kinds of supplies are at bedrock. There is absolutely no chance, however, for laboring men to get work, as only a very limited amount of ore can be milled. All the territory has been located for fourteen miles square so that there is little chance for a prospector.

J. I. LaGrange was down from Laws yesterday.

Dave Holland came up from Keeler yesterday morning.

Full official returns of the election will appear next week.

Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday as a Board of Canvassers.

Frank Andrews, of Bishop, has been in Independence for a couple of days.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz will return from her visit to San Francisco this evening.

It was reported yesterday that the price of silver bullion had fallen to 44 cents.

H. A. Cook will leave for Randsburg to-day, going on the Keeler and Mojave stage.

Miss Eugenie Meysan left for Los Angeles last Monday, going via Miller's Stage line.

The personnel of Board of Supervisors remains unchanged. All of the old members were re-elected.

J. J. Gunn will return to Mojave about the end of the week to resume mining operations at the Minnietta.

Mrs. C. De La Matyr and John Schober came down from Bishop yesterday on business in the Land Office.

Independence paid fifty dollars for the election bulletins while Bishop got the same service for twenty dollars.

# ELECTION RETURNS.

| PRECINCTS. | McKINLEY | BRYAN | JOHNSON | DeVRIES | REESE | KEABLES | LOC. OPTION, Yes | LOC. OPTION, No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 18 | 21 | 13 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 8 | 26 |
| Lincoln | 12 | 50 | 11 | 41 | 24 | 35 | 44 | 15 |
| Laws | 15 | 20 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 15 |
| Bishop | 52 | 120 | 56 | 122 | 89 | 94 | 95 | 60 |
| Poleta | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 2 |
| Big Pine | 37 | 63 | 35 | 52 | 39 | 52 | 41 | 49 |
| Fish Springs | 10 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 17 |
| Taboose | 10 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Independence | 35 | 91 | 35 | 78 | 38 | 78 | 38 | 67 |
| Citrus | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Georges Creek | 11 | 34 | 8 | 32 | 12 | 31 | 15 | 19 |
| Lone Pine | 47 | 28 | 46 | 21 | 44 | 25 | 28 | — |
| Keeler | 10 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Olancha | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| Darwin | 1 | 23 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 14 |
| Modock | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Panamint | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cerro Gordo | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| | 281 | 516 | 260 | 468 | 347 | 414 | 328 | 323 |

### ELECTION BULLETINS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1896.

United Ass. Press and Washington dispatches quote Chairman Babcock, who says he has complete reports from 193 Congressional districts that have elected Republicans; 135 districts have elected Democrats or Populists and 28 districts in which returns are incomplete. These may all be classed as doubtful, with prospect that at least half of them may go Republican, which would make the total Republican membership in 55th Congress 207. It is safe to say that under no circumstances will membership fall below 200.

Incomplete returns from all but four counties in the State of Washington give McKinley 24,400, Bryan, 35,852.

Complete returns from all but six small counties in the State of Oregon give McKinley 38,911, Bryan 35,852.

Complete returns from 2,115 out of 2,577 precincts in California give McKinley 141,117, Bryan 134,194.

In Second Congressional district 387 out of 464 precincts give Johnson, Republican, 17,346, De Vries, Democrat, 22,385.

In Fifth Congressional district 201 out of 221 precincts give Loud, Republican, 19,220, Keliey, Democrat, 16,574 and Kinnie, Populist, 8,899. In Sixth Congressional district 303 out of 319 precincts give McLachlan, Republican, 22,912, Barlow, Democrat, 22,844.

In Seventh Congressional district 420 out of 485 precincts give Bowers, Republican, 18,142, Castle, Democrat, 18,064.

Summers, Chairman of Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, says Bryan has carried Kentucky by 2,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1896, 5:25 p. m.

A Chicago dispatch says 106 precincts out of 297, in Kentucky, give McKinley 3,147 and Bryan 6,052; McKinley's plurality 95.

BOISE, Idaho.—Bryan electors probably have 12,000 majority. Democratic legislative ticket including Gunn for Congress. Dubois defeated for U. S. Senator, succeeded by Clagger, Democrat.

Returns indicate that McKinley has carried the following States: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, N. Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin—two hundred and sixty electoral votes and that Bryan has carried the following states. Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington—157 electoral votes—leaving in doubt Wyoming, Kentucky and North Dakota, twenty votes.

Complete returns from 25 counties in Kansas give McKinley 42,875, Bryan 42,766.

Chairman Mark Hanna just issued a statement in which he says McKinley has 265 electoral votes sure, and that he feels confident of 13 more in Kentucky, 3 in Wyoming and 11 in North Carolina which are in doubt.

California complete returns from 2,115 out of 2,577 precincts give McKinley 141,117, Bryan 134,134.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Evening Times* says, with 9 precincts missing in State, McKinley has a plurality of 763.

A dispatch from Chicago says that Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee has issued a bulletin this evening giving up fight and conceding McKinley's election.

A private dispatch from Chairman Afford of the Democratic State Committee to Chairman Robinson of the Inyo County Democratic Central Committee says: "We have undoubtedly carried California, but it is close. Guard returns every moment until official count. Have Democratic and Populist votes been totalized in your county?"

T. C. Boland visited the Randsburg district recently and expects to return soon. He thinks well of the camp and will invest in mining property there.

A. C. Van Fleet, John A. Leidy and Claude Inman came down from Laws yesterday and transacted some business in the Land Office to-day.

### BORN.

MORTON—In Independence, Nov. 5, 1896, to Mr and Mrs J. J. Morton—a son.

### DIED.

BELL—At Stockton, November 21, 1896, James Bell, a native of Virginia, aged 77 years.

WRIGHT—Near Independence, Oct. 4, 1896, Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wright.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 13, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 13, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 2, all in Township No. 14 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 440 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 3 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, al constituting what is known as the Reidy Place Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the saidInyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D. DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 20th day of Sept. 1896 in the above-entitled action where Luke Regan, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896 which said decree was on the 14th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 29. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 7th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said county, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 919.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on December 7, 1896, viz: Arthur S. Bell, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 12 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, William M. Breeding, Eugene E. Smith and William Smith, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 223, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 223, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF., September 13, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1891, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

### DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of Track, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No 3, levied on the 4th day of August, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:—

| Names. | No Cert. | No Shares | Amt |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Clark | 1 | 1 | $20 00 |
| F E Densmore | 2 | 1 | 20 00 |
| R. Rhine | 3 | 2 | 40 00 |
| J C Irwin | 4 | 1 | 20 00 |
| C W Craig | 5 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J H Mulholland | 6 | 1 | 20 0 |
| E Robinson | 7 | 1 | 20 00 |
| F McIver | 8 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. J. Woodin | 9 | 1 | 20 00 |
| I. S. Gorman | 10 | 1 | 20 0 |
| P. H. Mack | 11 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J C Miller | 12 | 1 | 20 00 |
| D Holland | 13 | 1 | 20 00 |
| John Keegan | 14 | 1 | 20 00 |
| J N Yandell | 15 | 1 | 20 00 |
| M C Muldoon | 16 | 1 | 20 00 |
| L. Wood | 17 | 1 | 20 00 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 4th day of August, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on Saturday, the 24th day of October 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

Office—On Edwards Street, Independence Inyo County, California.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 631. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The East half of the North-east quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. twenty-seven (27), Township No. twelve (12) South, Range thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing one hundred and twenty acres. Also the following described tract of land: Commencing at the North-east corner of the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26) in Township No. twelve (12) South, Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., running thence West eighty rods; thence South ten rods; thence East eighty rods; thence north 10 rods to the place of beginning and containing five acres, being the residence of the said L. A. Anger. Also the West half of the North-east quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26), Township No. twelve (12) South; Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing eighty acres; also, the east half of the south-west quarter; south-west quarter of south west quarter of section Twenty-six, and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, in Township Twelve, south of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 10th day of Nov., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Sept. 24, 1896.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

EUNICE M. JOHNSON, Plaintiff, vs. L. A. ANGER, J. T. DUNCAN and J. G. SMITH, Defs. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Eunice M. Johnson, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against L. A. Anger, J. T. Duncan and J. G. Smith, defendants, on the 9th day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 24th day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 626. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The East half of the North-east quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. twenty-seven (27), Township No. twelve (12) South, Range thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing one hundred and twenty acres. Also the following described tract of land: Commencing at the North-east corner of the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26) in Township No. twelve (12) South, Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., running thence West eighty rods; thence South ten rods; thence East eighty rods; thence north 10 rods to the place of beginning and containing five acres, being the residence of the said L. A. Anger. Also the West half of the North-east quarter of Section No. twenty-six (26), Township No. twelve (12) South; Range No. thirty-four (34) East, M. D. M., containing eighty acres; also, the east half of the south-west quarter; south-west quarter of south west quarter of section Twenty-six, and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, in Township Twelve, south of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 10th day of Nov., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Sept. 24, 1896.


**CALL AND EXAMINE**

THE

**Fall and Winter Stock,**

AT

RHINE'S.


### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To the People of Inyo County.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896; subject to the will of the people of Inyo county.

WALTER A. LAMAR.

Independence, Sept. 7, 1896.

Independent Silver Candidate for the Assembly.

Believing that the present is a time when principles are and should be paramount, and above all else, I hereby offer myself as a candidate to the people of Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties, irrespective of party, for the office of Assemblyman for the 60th District, at the approaching election in November, pledging myself unequivocally, if elected to forward and support in every way that I may have the opportunity to do the cause of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the restriction of corporation and trust power, and the upholding of the rights and just benefits due the wage earner.

Respectfully,
THOS. A. KEABLES.

Bodie, Aug. 24, 1896.

For Supervisor, Fourth District.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT I WILL BE a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the Fourth District, Inyo County, California, at the election to be held November 3rd, 1896, subject to the will of the people of said District.

JOHN ANTON.

Lone Pine, Sept. 29, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANCELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the estate of MANCELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate of the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANCELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. J. Stevens | 39 | 120 | $10 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 40 | 50 | 150 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 59 | 41 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 18 00 |
| Mark Hand | 50 | 25 | 37 50 |
| Mark Hand | 52 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, being the District Attorney's office, on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation made on the 17th day of October, 1896, the above delinquent sale was postponed to Tuesday, the 10th day of November 1896, at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

E. H. EDWARDS, President.
P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A. Anger, husband and heir of Lorin M. Anger, deceased, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 663, for the S E ¼ Sec. 2, Tp 14 S, R 34 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 902.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 10, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 24, 1896, viz: JOHN G. SMITH, for the S½, SE¼ Sec. 27, NE¼ NE¼ sec. 34 and NW¼ NW¼ sec. 35, T. 12 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, James A. Partridge and William R. Deans, all of Independence, Inyo C., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### Notice for Publication.

H. E. NO. 893.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., September 19, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 10, 1896, viz: William M. Breeding for the E ½, N W ¼ and W ½ N E ¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Dean, Arthur S Bell, Edward B. Smith and Marion S. Harbour all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULLHOLLAND, Register.


A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS, FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

**A SINGULAR FORM OF MONOMANIA**

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

Wiggles—Are you for silver or for gold? Waggles—I'm out for greenbacks just at present. Lend me $10, will you?

**HOW'S THIS!**

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ills.

# Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and beneficial as spring medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs and prevalence of fevers and other diseases. Danger may be avoided by taking

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

# Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Smithville, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable.

"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

## A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S. S. S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

# SSS

## Is this what ails you?

Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Water-brash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhœa?

Then you have

## DYSPEPSIA

in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

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# The Sheriff of Siskyou.

By BRET HARTE.

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## CHAPTER I.

On the 15th of August, 1854, what seemed to be the entire population of Wynyard's Bar was collected upon a little bluff which overlooked the rude wagon road that was the only approach to the settlement. In general appearance the men differed but little from ordinary miners, although the foreign element—shown in certain Spanish peculiarities of dress and color—predominated, and some of the men were further distinguished by the delicacy of education and sedentary pursuits. Yet Wynyard's Bar was a city of refuge and comprised among its inhabitants a number who were "wanted" by the state authorities, and its actual attitude at that moment was one of open rebellion against the legal power and of particular resistance to the apprehension by warrant of one of its prominent members. This gentleman, Major Overstone, then astride of a gray mustang and directing the movements of the crowd, had a few days before killed the sheriff of Siskyou county, who had attempted to arrest him for the double offense of misappropriating certain corporate funds of the state and the shooting of the editor who had imprudently exposed him. The lesser crime of homicide might have been overlooked by the authorities, but its repetition upon the body of their own overzealous and misguided official could not pass unchallenged if they expected to arrest Overstone for the more serious offense against property. So it was known that a new sheriff had been appointed and was coming to Wynyard's Bar with an armed posse. But it was also understood that this invasion would be resisted by the Bar to its last man.

All eyes were turned upon a fringe of laurel and butternut that encroached upon the road half a mile away, where it seemed that such of the inhabitants as were missing from the bluff were hidden to give warning or retard the approach of the posse. A gray haze slowly rising between the fringe and the distant hillside was recognized as the dust of a cavalcade passing along the invisible highway. In the hush of expectancy that followed the irregular clatter of hoofs, the sharp crack of a rifle and a sudden halt were faintly audible. The men, scattered in groups on the bluff, exchanged a smile of grim satisfaction.

Not so their leader. A quick start and an oath attracted attention to him. To their surprise, he was looking in another direction, but as they looked, too, they saw and understood the cause. A file of horsemen, hitherto undetected, were slowly passing along the little ridge on their right. Their compact accouterments and the yellow braid on their blue jackets, distinctly seen at that distance, showed them to be an escort of United States cavalry.

Before the assemblage could realize this new invasion a nearer clatter of hoofs was heard along the highroad, and one of the ambuscading party dashed up from the fringe of woods below. His face was flushed, but triumphant.

"A reg'lar skunk, by the living hokey!" he panted, pointing to the faint haze that was again slowly rising above the invisible road. "They backed down as soon as they saw our hand and got a hole through their new sheriff's hat. But what are you lookin at? What's up?"

The leader impatiently pointed with a darkening face to the file.

"Reg'lars, by gum!" ejaculated the other. "But Uncle Sam ain't in this game! Wot right have they"—

"Dry up!" said the leader.

The escort was now moving at right angles with the camp, but suddenly halted, almost doubling upon itself in some evident commotion. A dismounted figure was seen momentarily flying down the hillside, dodging from bush to bush until lost in the underbrush. A dozen shots were fired over its head, and then the whole escort wheeled and came clattering down the trail in the direction of the camp. A single riderless horse, evidently that of the fugitive, followed.

"Spread yourselves along the ridge, every man of you, and cover them as they enter the gulch!" shouted the leader. "But not a shot until I give the word. Scatter!"

The assemblage dispersed like a startled village of prairie dogs, squatting behind every available bush and rock

*"One moment more," said Overstone, coming forward.*

along the line of bluff. The leader alone trotted quietly to the head of the gulch. The nine cavalrymen came smartly up in twos, a young officer leading. The single figure of Major Overstone opposed them with a command to halt. Looking up, the young officer drew rein, said a word to his file leader, and the four files closed in a compact square, motionless, on the road. The young officer's unsworded hand hung quietly at his thigh. The men's unslung carbines rested easily on their saddles. Yet at that moment every man of them knew that they were covered by a hundred rifles and shotguns leveled from every bush, and that they were caught helplessly in a trap.

"Since when," said Major Overstone, with an affectation of tone and manner different from that in which he had addressed his previous companions, "have the Ninth United States cavalry helped to serve a state court's pettifogging process?"

"We are hunting a deserter—a half breed agent—who has just escaped us," returned the officer. His voice was boyish. So, too, was his figure in its slim, cadetlike smartness of belted tunic, but very quiet and level, although his face was still flushed with the shock and shame of his surprise.

The relaxation of relief went through the wrought and waiting camp. The soldiers were not seeking them. Ready as these desperate men had been to do their leader's bidding, they were well aware that a momentary victory over the troopers would not pass unpunished and meant the ultimate dispersion of the camp, and quiet as these innocent invaders seemed to be they would no doubt sell their lives dearly. The embattled desperadoes glanced anxiously at their leader. The soldiers, on the contrary, looked straight before them.

"Process or no process," said Major Overstone, with a sneer, "you've come to the last place to recover your deserters. We don't give up men in Wynyard's Bar. And they didn't teach you at the academy, sir, to stop to take prisoners when you were outflanked and outnumbered."

"Bedad, they didn't teach you, Captain Overstone, to engage a battery at Cerro Gordo with a half company, but you did it. More shame to you now, sir, commandin the thaves and ruffians you do."

"Silence!" said the young officer.

The sleeve of the sergeant who had spoken—with the chevrons of long service upon it—went up to a salute and dropped again over his carbine as he stared stolidly before him. But his shot had told. A flush of mingled pride and shame passed over Overstone's face.

"Oh, it's you, Murphy!" he said, with an affected laugh, "and you haven't improved in discipline with your stripes."

The young officer turned his head slightly.

"Attention!"

"One moment more," said Overstone, coming forward. "I have told you that we don't give up any man who seeks our protection. But," he added, with a half careless, half contemptuous wave of his hand and a significant glance at his followers, "we don't prevent you from seeking him. The road is clear. The camp is before you."

The young officer continued without looking at him: "Forward—in two files—open order. Ma-arch!"

The little troop moved forward, passed Major Overstone at the head of the gully and spread out on the hillside. The assembled camp, still armed, lounging out of ambush here and there, ironically made way for them to pass. A few moments of this farcical quest and a glance at the impenetrably wooded heights around apparently satisfied the young officer, and he turned his files again into the gully. Major Overstone was still lingering there.

"I hope you are satisfied," he said grimly. He then paused and in a changed and more hesitating voice added, "I am an older soldier than you, sir, but I am always glad to make the acquaintance of West Point." He paused and held out his hand.

West Point, still red and rigid, glanced at him with bright, clear eyes under light lashes and the peak of a smartly cocked cap, looked coolly at the proffered hand, raised his own to a stiff salute, said, "Good afternoon, sir," and rode away.

Major Overstone wheeled angrily, but in doing so came sharply upon his coadjutor, the leader of the ambushed party.

"Well, Dawson," he said impatiently, "who was it?"

"Only one of them d——d half breed Injin agents. He's just over there in the brush with Simpson, lying low till the soldiers cl'ar out."

"Did you talk to him?"

"Not much!" returned Dawson scornfully. "He ain't my style."

"Fetch him up to my cabin. He may be of some use to us."

Dawson looked skeptical. "I reckon he ain't no more gain here than he was over there," he said and turned away.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## DELICACIES OF GREENLAND.

**Whaleskin Is Considered a Great Gastronomic Luxury.**

Greenlanders have no regular mealtimes, but eat when they are hungry. They seem able to go without food for a remarkably long period and also to eat at a sitting the most astonishing quantity. Among their principal dainties is the skin of different kinds of whales. They call it matak, and look upon it as the acme of deliciousness. It is taken off with the layer of blubber next to it and is eaten raw without ceremony. An arctic explorer, in his recent work, declares that he must offer the Eskimo his sincerst congratulations on the invention of the dish.

"I can assure you—the reader—that now, as I write of it my mouth waters at the very thought of matak, with its indescribably delicate taste of nuts and oysters mingled. And then it has this advantage over oysters, that the skin is as tough as india rubber to masticate, so that the enjoyment can be protracted to any extent.

"Of vegetable food the primitive Greenlander used several sorts. I may mention angelica, dandelions, sorrel, crowberries, bilberries and different kinds of seaweed.

"One the greatest delicacies is the contents of a reindeer's stomach. If a Greenlander kills a reindeer and is unable to convey much of it home with him, he will, I believe, secure the stomach first of all, and the last thing an Eskimo lady enjoins upon her lover when he sets off reindeer hunting is that he must reserve for her the stomach of his prey.

"It is no doubt because they stand in need of vegetable food that they prize this so highly and also because it is in reality a very choice collection of the finest moss and grasses which that gormand, the reindeer, has picked out for himself. It has undergone a sort of stewing in the process of semidigestion, while the gastric juice provides a somewhat sharp and aromatic sauce.

"Many will no doubt make a wry face at the thought of this dish, but they really need not do so. I have tasted it and found it not uneatable, though somewhat sour, like fermented milk. As a dish for special occasions it is served up with pieces of blubber and crowberries."

**Dead as a Doornail.**

"As dead as a doornail" at first seems utterly senseless, but becomes lively and picturesque when we remember that knockers were once universally used. Beneath the knocker, in order to prevent disfiguring the door, a large nail or bolt was driven. An impatient caller, waiting for the door to be opened, would frequently use the knocker with great force, and the irresponsiveness of the nail gave rise to this expression.

## PILLOWS FOR THE PILLARS.

**How Leading Church Attendants Were Rebuked for Drowsiness.**

The Tyringham Gazette, one of the most interesting papers published in New England, tells about a practical joke which was played lately in the town of Richmond, Vt. Upon a certain Sunday morning the congregation of the Second Methodist Church were amused or horrified—according to the age and temperament of the different members—to observe three large white-covered pillows, such as are commonly used upon beds, in three pews. In each case the pillow was comfortably disposed at the head of the pew, as if to invite sleep, and in each case the customary occupant of the pew was notorious for sleeping in church. The three persons thus distinguished were very angry. One of them openly accused the pastor of contriving to insult him; the pastor in turn, or one of his adherents, threw out dark insinuations against the leader of the choir, who had lately been deposed—and in short the whole congregation were set by the ears.

If, indeed, it was the minister who did the thing he can hardly be blamed. It must be very exasperating, after one has sat up late on Saturday night to finish a sermon—I understand that ministers always postpone this work until Saturday—to have people sleep through the delivery of it. A particularly sad case of this sort occurred in a village with which I used to be familiar. The church was a small one, and upon the Sunday that I have in mind a distinguished person, a member of the United States Senate, was present. His visit to the town had been expected, and the minister, a young man who was considered to have an unusual gift of preaching, had made a special effort to prepare a discourse worthy of the occasion. He delivered the text and had proceeded some distance into his subject with much success. The great man listened attentively and once or twice he was thought to nod—we were all looking at him—as if in approval of the ideas advanced. But alas! as time went on, as the bees hummed more and more drowsily outside, as a little breeze sprang up and rustled the leaves of the maple trees amid which the church stood, the Senator's attention relaxed; at last his eyes closed, his jaws fell and he slumbered perceptibly. As luck would have it, the minister was at that moment approaching the climax of his subject. He stopped, took a few swallows of water, blew his nose, did everything that could be done to give the stranger time to wake, but all to no purpose. He was forced to resume his sermon in a crestfallen manner, nor did the great man arouse himself until the discourse was finished and the closing hymn had been given out.—Boston Transcript.

## AFRICAN ETIQUETTE.

**The Wisest Plan to Follow in Visiting the Big Native Chiefs.**

In African travel it is always wise to visit the biggest chief in any part of the country. One can always learn from other chiefs at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them, always send word of your coming, and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief toward whites. Upon nearing the village, send on ahead to announce your arrival, and wait until your messenger returns with some of the villagers to escort you to their chief. Greet the chief civilly, and ask him to send one of his people, to show you a good place for your tent, if you decide to camp in the village, which I have done invariably in this country, though it is not always advisable in every part of Central Africa. When you have rested the chief will come to see you. Then state to him your business, talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you want guides or to buy food.

I seldom stayed in a place more than one day, and generally the first night I called the chief privately into my tent, had a long talk with him, and gave him a present, consisting generally of a good cloth, four yards of Americani, four of wide blue, four of narrow calico, and about an egg-cup full of beads, and sometimes an empty bottle or two. Invariably I received next day the co-operation of the chief in every way, and also a big goat or sheep or bullock, and fifty or sixty pounds of flour. Sometimes I gave a small additional present before leaving. If the chief took a fancy to any particular thing, and I could spare it, I did so. Sometimes one wanted a sheath knife, and another a hat. Old Kambuldi was determined to have a shirt. He wanted a candle, matches and needles, which I gave him; and as I had previously given him cloth I suggested, as a feeble sort of joke, that, as he now had cloth and sewing materials and light, he might sit up at night and make a shirt. Immediately the old fellow replied: "It is the candle that is interfering with my success. Here, take back the candle and give me the shirt." I finally yielded, and gave him a much-patched garment, which satisfied him.—Century.

**Clothes Hooks.**

A practical innovation has been introduced in a Berlin restaurant, where the clothes-hooks are arranged in such a way that, after hanging a coat on them, they can be locked by means of a snap lock in the upper hook or hat-rack. Regular guests receive a key, while transient guests have to ask the waiter to return them their overcoats. Since the introduction of this patent hook, not an overcoat has been stolen in the place, while previous to that time considerable trouble arose both to the proprietor and guests because of sneak thieves. The new hook is very simple; the lower part of it is on a hinge, and the lock is attached to the upper arm, being out of harm's way.

**More to the Purpose.**

Salvation Army Apostle—If you swear at those horses, my good man, you'll never go to heaven.

Teamster (humbly)—I knows it, mum; but if I don't I'll never get to Tonawanda.—Buffalo Times.

**Just a Trifle Too Far.**

Mrs. Weary (reading)—The body of a book agent was found on Blank street this morning. He had evidently been murdered.

Mr. Weary (meditatively)—Um—er—really, now, I think that was going most too far.—New York Weekly.

# A Disappointed Life.

## WHY RICHARD CAYFORD LEFT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

**A Story in Which There Seems a Tinge of Fate—Mrs. Cayford Stricken With Paralysis, and Yet She Has Been Cured—The Residents of the Mission District Look Upon It as a Miracle.**

*From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.*

Residents of the Mission District of San Francisco have for months been marveling over the peculiar case of Mrs. Anna Cayford the wife of Richard Cayford, who resides at 313 Seventeenth Street. Several years ago Mr. and Mrs. Cayford took up their residence in the Hawaiian Islands, where Mr. Cayford, who is by trade a blacksmith, applied himself diligently at his occupation, until at lenght he had, by reason of his hard work and frugality, placed himself and family upon a fair way to prosperity. He had begun to look forward to the enjoyment of a quiet, happy life upon the beautiful islands of the Pacific, and in his fancy had built for himself and his family a comfortable little home, nestled snugly among the deep and fragrant foliage of that distant land. His wife shared with him in the contemplation of the happiness that the future apparently had in store for them. She had arrived at the age at which rest and contentment count for so much in a woman's life, when she was suddenly stricken with nervous prostration. Her condition became very serious, and her physician advised her that she must leave the Islands if she wished to regain her health. Acting upon this advice, Mr. Cayford disposed of his business and removed to San Francisco. Mrs. Cayford improved slightly with the change of climate until July, 1893, when she was stricken by paralysis of the left arm and leg, and was entirely deprived of the use of those limbs, having to be carried about the house by her husband for a period of two months. She was treated for some time by a physician, but he was able only partly to relieve her. She was able to drag herself about the house, but there was no strength in either of the affected limbs.

It was while she was in this condition that she noticed in a paper the advertisement of Williams' Pink Pills. She determined to get a box of them and try them, thinking, as she said, that at least she could not be injured by them. Mrs. Cayford tells of the relief she experienced from the time she began taking the pills, and her story is told in such a plain, straightforward manner that it is given in her own words:

"When I first began taking Williams' Pink Pills," said Mrs. Cayford, "I had absolutely no strength in either limb of the left side of my body. The treatment of my physician had partly relieved the paralysis, but after he had applied all his remedies I was still in practically a helpless condition. Before I had taken one full box of the pills I began to feel a return of strength in the limbs that had been so long useless. Feeling reassured by the first effect of the pills upon me, I purchased a second box, and continued to take them until I had used six boxes, when the last trace of paralysis had left my body and I had regained the full use of my limbs. You cannot imagine how delighted I was when I felt that my old-time activity was returning. It reminded me of the days when I was so strong and healthy at my island home. I do not know what stronger testimony I could give as to the merit of Williams' Pink Pills than to say that they have restored me to such a degree of strength that I now do all my own work without the least inconvenience, which is as much as I ever did before I was stricken with paralysis. But that is not all. I almost forgot to say how the pills have relieved me of a certain hesitancy in speech, which has troubled me for years. My tongue used to become 'thick,' and I would lisp most dreadfully and could not help myself. I noticed that after I began taking the pills I could talk more easily, and finally I was entirely relieved of the lisping that affected my speech. I have taken the trouble to recommed the pills to an old lady who is afflicted with paralysis. I have not seen her since she began taking them, but her husband told me, just the other day, that she had been greatly benefited by them."

Mrs. Cayford's friends are amazed at her sudden recovery from such a severe paralytic stroke, and stand in wonderment while she repeats the story of her suffering and her cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.


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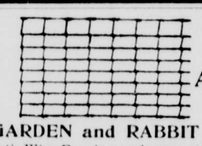

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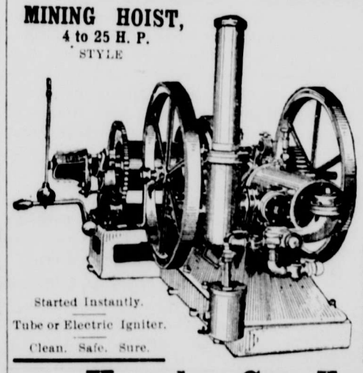

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### A PARENT'S WAIL.

Oh, me! Oh, my! Likewise Great Scott!
Into what woe is this I've got?
I've lately sent my boy to school,
That he might not grow up a fool;
And all the things I've told to him,
Some based on fact, and some on whim,
These days are coming back to me:
Alas, alas, that it should be!

I told him once that Washington,
Ere he his manhood had begun,
Once with a mutton-chop did hack
A cherry tree out at the back,
And that in falling down it hit
His father where he kept his wit;
He told it as 'twas told by me:
Alas, alas, that it should be!

And when his teacher said 'twas not
The way I'd said, the little tot
Got up and told her that he guessed
He'd take my word before the rest;
And while it might quite suit her whim,
She'd best not go at stuffing him;
His daddy knew about that tree:
Alas, alas, that it should be!

And one by one the tales I've told,
By which he's been so badly sold,
But which I told him all in fun,
Are proving false unto my son,
Who watches me with mournful eye,
Half hoping that I do not lie,
But losing faith, alas, in me:
Alas, alas, that it should be!

## CAP'N TOM WOOLLEY.

Well, yes, sir, the young lady was a beautiful swimmer. Never seen a young lady as could swim out like she could. "Cap'n Tom 'Oolley," she'd used to say to me, "I just love the water." She come here every year. She said she never could take to anywhere like the coast of Cornwall. But after the last year she never come again. Seems as if Bill-o'-my-soul must have give her a distaste of the Cornish fo.k like.

Well, that's true what you say, sir—there ain't no sea anywhere like the sea here, in Cornwall. It breaks, as you may see it, all so green as emerald, round the stacks and skerries off Land's End and the Lizard. See it breaking yonder sometimes in fine white foam 'most as high as a lighthouse, round they granite peaks, and you wouldn't find nothing more beautiful, not if it was painted in oils by they artist gents at Newlyn. The Channel?—well, what's the Channel, come to think o' it, but a muddy river, in the manner of speaking, with the Seine and the Avon flooding it all with dirt and refuse? The North Sea?—no, nor the North Sea ain't much better, neither, through being filled with yellow clay by the mouths o' Thames and Rhine and Humber. I know 'em all, your 'eart, as I have sailed in coasting craft, man an' boy, this fifty year an' more, an' being bred myself at Lyme Regis in Dorset—an' a muddier sea yould wouldn't want nowheres than that, though it's me that says it as oughta't to say it, belying my own home, if I may make bold to put it so, which is as tidy a little town as any in the country. But the open Atlantic, where it rolls right in, all blue and green, and clear as crystal, on them Cornish rocks—why, there ain't no water like it, for pleasure of swimming, in the British Isles, not till a man comes round again to Caithness and Sutherland.

Our Joe—him as they calls the fisherman poet—he says it reminds him of a good woman's heart, it does. You look right down into the depths, as far as you see, and it's all transparent and it's all pure an' innocent. That's the sea, in Cornwall.

The young lady's name I was speakin' of was Noe. She was a Miss Pryce o' London; but through knowing o' her so intimate like, we always called her by her given name, Miss Noe. She was at home with the children, you see; and my missus was fonder of her than of any other folks as ever took our lodgings, same as she might be of your good lady, sir, begging your pardon. She was a fine built young woman, too, was Miss Noe. See her clamber up the rocks, you'd say she was a goat; see her swim agin the waves, you'd say she was a seal; see her tell the little ones stories by the rocks at nights, you'd say she was one o' these book writers, as it might be yourself, sir. Fine upstanding young lady, too, with a color in her cheek and a spring in her step, walking free across Mully moors the same as if they belonged to her.

Well, it wasn't long before we perceived Miss Noe was pretty good friends with a gentleman up to Brown's—Mr. Moore from Exeter. He was a nice young doctor come to Kynance for his holiday; and when them two went out walking together, with her father and mother hanging about like for company, as is the way with parents, a finer young couple you'd never set eyes on. At the end of a fortnight my wife says to me, "Tom," says she, "it ain't 'Mr. Moore' no more with our young lady; it's plain Alex. this morning. His name being Alexander, it was Alex. for short, as is the new fashion now, though when I was young it was all Alic or else Sandy.

"An' a good thing, too," says I. "For a young lady like Miss Noe had ought to marry one as is her natural equal," says I; not meaning in birth alone, as is a thing I don't hold with; nor yet in money, as there ain't no counting upon; but a fine upstanding young lady, to my mind, deserves to be married to a fine young fellow. Or where'd the country get its soldiers and sailors from?"

"And handsome couple they'll make," says my missus, being fond of Miss Noe.

Well, one of the days, Mr. Moore—that's Alex.—he went out swimming off the rocks by the cove; and Miss Noe, she was ashore sitting high on the cliff, reading a book or something. But every now and again my wife sees her raise her head and look out to sea anxious like, after the heads bobbing about like buoys in the water. At last up she jumps and runs down to the cottage, all breathless. I could see in a minute her heart was in her mouth. "O, Cap'n Tom," she says, "Cap'n Tom, do look out at Alex. He's swimming over there, an' it seems to me he's in some sort of trouble"—love having eyes as can see better'n a binocular.

Well, I gets down my telescope, an' I fixes it upon him. He was a mile out to sea—a black speck on the water. I gets him well fixed. Sure enough there he was throwing his arms up wild, and trying to make signs to the shore for help.

"Is it cramp?" says the young lady.

"Don't you believe it," says I; "there's a deal more nonsense talked about cramp in swimming than there need be. A man can't swim forever," says I. "Tired out; that's what I calls it," says I. And tired out Mr. Alex. was, sure enough, by the look of him.

"O, Cap'n Tom," says the young lady, "will you save him?" wringing her hands in a way that might melt a stone—let alone a Christian.

I was half way down to my boat by that time.

"Save him?" says I; "is it saving of him? Bless your heart, if he warn't no friend of yourn at all—as man to man—I'd save him. Bill-o'-my-soul," says I, seeing Bill on the shore, "come an' help me," says I. "There's a gentleman drowning."

"Drowning?" says Bill, running down and putting out. "Come on!" says Bill; "I'm with you!" His name being Bill-o'-my-soul, along of his having been such a favorite when he was young with all the young women.

Well, we put off and rowed, Bill taking one of the sweeps—as is our name for them long oars—and me the other. After a while it struck me we wasn't heading outward. I looked up and saw, and we was most turned toward shore again. I'd pulled the boat around on Bill—which I didn't understand, he being then a stronger man nor me to pull—not but what, when I was in my best days, I'd have pulled a boat against any man in England.

"Bill," says I, sharp, "you're not a-pulling."

He looks up at me rather odd. "Mate," he quiet like, "I'm no fool. Now, what are you a-rowing for?—the young fellow or the money?"

"Pull, pull, man!" I shouts out. "Pull, pull, I tell you! The gentleman's drownding—Miss Noe's young gentleman!"

He pulls a stroke or two, quite feeble. His heart wasn't in it. Then I loses my temper.

"Bill-o'-my-soul," says I, "am I cap'n of this here craft, or are you? For unless you pull harder—I don't want no strong language here; but as sure as my name is Cap'n Tom 'Oolley, I'll wring your ugly neck for you!"

He holds up his sweep, and says he, "O, is that your game?" says he. "An' do you propose to compensate me?"

It flashed right across me what he meant. "Bill, you blackguard," says I, "do you mean to tell me—and a man there a-drownding? Have you no common humanity," says I, bristling up, "that you'd think of five pound afore a fellow creature?"

"Five pound is a good bit better nor thirty bob," says Bill, looking up at me, sullen-like.

"Well, sir, I'll say it to your face, though your own father is a County Councilor, I always thought that one as bad a law as the county could make. But law it is, all the same; and there ain't no helping it. It's £5 reward for bringing in a dead corpse, an' it's only thirty bob for bring a man alive as you save from drownding.

"Bill-o-my-soul," says I, raising my sweep, being that angry with the man that I'd have knocked him over the head as soon as I would a rat, "will you row, or shall I brain you?"

Just at that minute my eyes went towards the shore; and if there wasn't Miss Noe, not wringing her hands now, but plunging into the sea, clothes and all—though a lady with skirts—an' swimming for dear life out to the boat to help me.

I up with my voice an' shouts: "Come along, Miss Noe! You puts the men to shame! Blessings on you for a brave girl!" She was swimming that splendid!

Well, I rows towards her, and helps her aboard into the boat; and in she jumps, all dripping, but taking no more notice of it, bless you, than if water was a feather bed to her. And she seizes the oar Bill-o'-my-soul wouldn't work; and she cries out to me, agonized like: "Row on, Cap'n 'Oolley, for heaven's sake, row on; Alex. is a-drownding!"

Well, I wasn't going to carry a supercargo, as you may say, to weight the boat, not yet a passenger for nothing. So, to lighten the burden, I just ups with Bill-o'-my-soul and I clasps un round the waist, being a older man nor him, but, heaven be praised, a strong one. He was took by surprise too much to struggle. An' I heaves un over afore he knowed where he was, and makes a Jonah of him. He come up spluttering, being the worst swimmer for a seafaring men as ever I met with. "There," says I, hitting out at him with the blade o' my sweep; "see how you like it yourself," says I. "There's £5 a-goin' beggin' for whoever pulls out your ugly corpse, for nobody ain't going to trouble about you living." And off we two rows, Miss Noe in her dripping clothes, and leaves Bill there, to sink or swim, accordin' as he was minded.

A quarter o' a mile out we comes up to a sailing boat. Wind was nor-east, or might a been a p'int nearer east, mayhap; and a sail before the wind could bear straight down upon where Mr. Alex was drownding. Miss Noe, she stood up and calls out to the men: "Over yonder!" she cries, showing the way with her hand. "Quick, quick; he's drownding!"

In a second they sees, and without one word off they goes, luffing that sudden I wouldn't 'a believed it if I hadn't seen it; and they flies before me half a gale over in the direction of the gentleman. Well, he was done up for swimming through not having another kick left in him, as you may say, but he was able to float on his back and might have floated an hour more, mayhap, if so be as the chill of the water didn't numb him and send him to the bottom. They come up to him and pulled un in. I could see them a-pulling of him, but whether it was thirty bob or five pounds' worth I couldn't rightly make out for certain.

"Is it alive or dead?" says the young lady.

"Well," says I, "he do look rather limp," says I, "as is natural when you've been lying so long in the water. But I think it's alive. Anyhow, we'd better row back and get your things dried, miss."

"O, no," says she, crying. "I can't go back till I know. Cap'n 'Ooolley," says she, "we must row on and meet them."

Well, I didn't quite like it, owing to the gentleman perhaps having nothin' on, which Miss Noe hadn't thought of. Still, this being a matter o' life and death, where such things can't be allowed to count, I rows on to meet them.

About a hundred yards off I stands up and shouts so as she shouldn't understand, "Is it a five-pound job, mate, or a thirty-bobber?"

And the young gentleman himself lifts himself up in reply, with one of the fishermen's jerseys on an' a sail wrapped round un, and he shouts at the top of his voice, waving his hand, "Alive, alive, Noe!"

I wanted to turn then, but, bless you, there wasn't no keeping back that young lady. Afore I knowed where I was at the sound of his voice, she's stood up in the boat and jumped off the seat and was swimming for dear life again to the sailing boat, where her young gentleman was a-sitting.

He was most dead when she got there. He'd just had strength o' mind to hold up till he could shout to her, and then he falls back numb-like and white as death, till they gets him ashore again. There Bill-o'-my-soul was standing, spluttering and shivering, looking blue with cold, and saying as how I'd done him out o' five pounds, or anyways thirty shillings, through throwing of him overboard. They took the young gentleman up to his lodgings and gave him the regular thing—hot blankets an' such an' brandy—an' by the end o' the day he was pretty well right again. But the young lady, she didn't so much as ketch a cold with it, an' afore they left this place him and her was married. An' when Bill-o'-my-soul come to hear that her father and mother wanted to give ten pounds apiece to the men in the boat an' me he was just that mad you could 'a heard his language five houses off, and not choice language, either.—Cassell's Magazine.

### Had the Last Word.

The train-boy had a bad eye and a most unmelodious voice. His yell sent a shudder through the entire car. It was, as a matter of course, the fate of the irritable man to select this particular train for his journey. Every time the train-boy howled he jumped and looked at him with an expression of reproach which gradually became malignant and then ferocious.

"P-e-e-a-c-h-e-s! A-a-a-a-p-l-e-s! Chee-y-u-u-u-ing gum!" he vociferated, as he pushed the front door shut with a slam after holding it open long enough to fill the car with smoke and cinders. He was just about to repeat his cry when he came to the nervous man's seat.

"Want any p-e-e-e-a-c-h-e-s, a-a-p——"

"Shut up, will you!" exclaimed the nervous man. "What do you mean by keeping up that infernal racket?"

"Does that bother you, mister?"

"Of course it bothers me. Every time you come along you whoop into this car till it feels as if it were going to split."

"You mean this left ear that's next to the aisle?"

"Yes, I mean my left ear."

"Don't you worry, mister. I'm sorry you didn't mention that before. We're the most accommodatin' people in the world on this road. All you have to do is to say you don't like something and we make other arrangements right away. I'll have the whole thing fixed up for you in no time at all."

"How are you going to fix it?"

"I'll go out and get the brakeman to come an' turn yer seat around so ye kin ride the other way. That'll bring yer right ear ter the aisle an' give yer left one a vacation."

And for the remainder of the trip the only one of the two who spoke was the boy who yelled with even more animation than before:

"P-e-e-a-c-h-e-s! A-a-a-p-l-e-s! Chee-y-u-u-ing gum!"

### Two Kinds.

"It's remarkable to see how much condensed milk is being used nowadays," remarked the summer boarder.

"Yes," replied the guileless dairyman as he reached for the pump handle, "and how much expanded milk, too."—Washington Star.

### Extinguished.

Mr. Fussy—I don't see why you wear those ridiculous big sleeves when you have nothing to fill them.

Mrs. Fussy—Do you fill your silk hat?—Up-to-Date.

### Met Frequently.

They were very much thrown together,
But not as folks usually are:
They merely clung to adjoining straps
In the 6 o'clock trolley car.
—Detroit Tribune.

People who can't make coffee never stop trying.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Great Britain's trade in tea is being rapidly transferred from China to India and Ceylon.

Smokers of Kansas City have taken up the stogie habit, and cigar dealers are complaining of a reduction of their profits.

Cartridges tested by the Roentgen rays to show that they have been carefully loaded are offered for sale by a London gunsmith.

"To Be Let or Sold" is the melancholy legend that disfigures the approaches to Somersby Old Hall, Lincolnshire, where Tennyson was born.

Viennese society women have taken to swimming in public in the Danube to the great delight of the populace, which watches them from the quays.

Algiers is becoming an important coaling station, many English, German and Belgian steamers preferring it to Gibraltar and Malta, as more central.

Mombasa island, on the African east coast, has just been connected with the mainland by a railroad bridge 1,700 feet long, built in three months and a half.

It is proposed to substitute bamboo for ashwood for the lances of English cavalry regiments, as the ash is said to be brittle and not to be trusted in actual warfare.

Only two minutes are required for the blood to course through the heart, thence to the lungs, back to the heart and then through the entire body and return to the heart.

Having a motherly disposition, a fifteen months old Jersey heifer, owned by Frank Casterline of Bazetta, O., adopted a pig, and continues to bestow best attentions upon it.

Opium persistently makes its way into the city prison of Oakland, Cal., and all the efforts of the authorities have failed to prevent the "fiends" among the inmates from getting it.

Date vinegar, which has been made and used by Arabs for years, has recently been put on the English market. Englishmen who have used it say that it is far superior to any other vinegar.

All the street railways of Monterey, Mexico, have been bought up by a local capitalist, who will equip them with electricity and give the city what, it is said, will be the first electric roads in Mexico.

Boy housemaids have been lately proposed in England as substitutes for the incompetent British servant girls. It is argued that what Chinamen and Hindoos can do Englishmen can do equally well.

In front of the First National bank of Seattle a man got into a row with his wife's divorced husband. The latter was proving himself an able fighter when the twice-wedded woman took a hand and came off best.

A French antitobacco society has petitioned the chamber of deputies to enact a law forbidding schoolboys and postoffice clerks to smoke cigarettes and punishing tobacconists who sell smoking materials to children.

Italian soldiers continue to desert into France in order to avoid service in Africa. Since the beginning of July sixty deserters have arrived at Nice. Among them was a doctor of laws, who was also a corporal in a regiment of bersaglieri.

In the public schools of Japan the English language is required by law to be taught. The brightest and most ambitious of the young men in the open ports are all eager to learn English as a passport to wealth, position and employment.

An old man, one of nine persons in Peter Peterson's house near Grafton, N. D., when a cyclone came down on it, tried to hold the door from blowing in, and the next minute found himself, still clinging to the door, forty feet away in the field.

This year's performances of "The Nibelungen Trilogy" at Bayreuth has resulted in a considerable deficit, which it is hoped will be made up by the "Parsifal" performances next year. The membership of the Richard Wagner society has fallen from 8,000 to 3,000.

Ivy is to be planted at the root of Bob Toombs' oak on the campus of the University of Georgia. The tree is associated with an escapade of General Toombs in his college days. A granite coping is to be built around the base of the trunk to preserve the tree as long as possible.

In the last three months there have been over 500 burglaries in New York City. This is an increase of nearly 200 over the same period last year. The police seem to have been more active this year than last, making 221 arrests in the three months, as compared with 151 last year.

A ring owned by a lady in Wellfleet, Mass., and lost by her twenty years ago, when she was a little girl, was found in the sand a few days ago by a little nephew visiting at her house, who was playing out of doors. The ring was in perfect condition and as bright as though recently worn.

A box containing £10 worth of coppers fell off a dray in Northumberland avenue in London the other day when the street was crowded, scattering the coins in every direction. There was a rush for the coins, but when a policeman asked for the money to be delivered up there was a general compliance, and, on counting it, the whole £10 was found, without a copper missing.

At the foot of a tree uprooted by a storm near Hamilton, Ala., a hunter found the skeleton and clothes of a man, and upon examining the skirt saw that he had uncovered a murder. The garment was pierced by several bullet holes. It was in the moonshine neighborhood, and the conclusion was formed that the huntsman's find revealed the fate of a too diligent revenue officer.

Another method of preserving timber has recently been tried. It consists in dissolving in naphtha the heavy oils and waxes left after the distillation of petroleum, and forcing the solution into the seasoned timber in the same manner as in creosoting. The timber is then heated, when the naphtha evaporates and is recovered in a cooling chamber, while the waxes, etc., remain behind in the wood, waterproofing it.

The biggest rope ever used for haulage purposes has just been made for a district subway in Glasgow, Scotland. It is seven miles long, four and one-half inches in circumference and weighs nearly sixty tons. It has been made in one unjointed and unspliced length of patent crucible steel. When in place it will form a complete circle around Glasgow, crossing the Clyde in its course, and will run at a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

That now almost obsolete musical instrument, the lute, is about to be revived in Italy, a society being in process of formation in Florence for the purpose of encouraging an appreciation of it. This will be known as the Societa del Luito, and its inauguration will be celebrated by a grand concert, in which several leading Italian musicians will take part, including Signor Mascagni, who is, moreover, composing a new piece for the occasion, entitled "The Apotheosis of the Lute."

According to Chambers' Journal, Egypt is at present the most active and aggressive competitor in the onion trade. The trade with Egypt for onions is now so important that four lines of steamers are engaged in the traffic, bringing consignments from Alexandria to Liverpool, Hull and London. The Egyptian onion is a handsome and useful vegetable, and by selecting the best strains of seed the quality tends, year by year, to improve. So excellent in quality are these onions that efforts are, it is said, being made in other countries to raise onions from Egyptian seed.

The bishop of North Dakota's idea of a cathedral car is being adopted in unexpected quarters. Four such cars for purposes of evangelization are now used by the Baptist denomination in this country. What is more amazing is that a church generally considered so unprogessive as the Greek church has one running in Russia. The trans-Siberian railway, also, which crosses the most dreary regions of the Caucasus for 1,500 miles, has five such cars on its line. Each car carries two priests, who celebrate the holy sacrament daily in the villages through which the road passes.

Persons who think that the humorists do violence to the facts when they poke fun at the western affection for whiskers should write for particulars to Cynthiana, Ky., where the fashion of going clean shaven has recently made progress. Parting with the mustache is something the community has been unable to forgive, and complaints abound there about the plain lip, the furrowed lip, the long lip, the short lip, the broad lip, the narrow lip, the oleaginous lip and even the "harelip, cowslip, tulip and the rosette"—whatever that may be—which obtrude themselves on an unprotected people.

An epigrammatic correspondent hits off some of the chief watering places in the following fashion: "When you go to Newport you take letters of introduction, when you go to Long Branch you take clothes and when you come to Saratoga you bring your appetite. For this is first and last a place to eat. We disguise the fact by a thousand ingenious circumstances; we pretend to drive in the afternoon, we pretend to play cards in the evening, but what we really do is to drink digestive waters and appetizing cocktails and when we are not eating we think of what we have eaten and what we are going to eat."

### The Joke Executioner.

One of New York's comic weeklies has for many years had an old man on its staff, whose duty it is to see that no old jokes are accepted. He has a remarkable memory, and nearly every week he "kills" something which has passed muster with the younger editors. He knows the files of his paper thoroughly, and not infrequently when a stolen sketch or an old joke is submitted he can name the month and year when it was first printed. Long years of mirth killing have left their mark in the deep furrows that line his face. It has made him suspicious of everyone, and particularly of writers of jokes and comic artists. This man has passed his whole life in New York, employed at the unending task of exposing fakers. He said to a friend not long ago that old jokes haunted his sleep and made life a burden, but it is his boast that none of them has ever worked its way into his paper.

### Is an Emergency.

William Ann (to blind beggar)—Poor man, how do you tell when it is time for you to grope your way home?

Blind Man—By the heat of the sun, kind sir.

William Ann—But suppose the sun is under a cloud?

Blind Man—I sneak behind that bush and have a peep at me ticker.—Larks.

### Misses Them.

"Say, grandpa, don't you wish you was a boy again?"

"Well, mebby I'd like to be one ef I could git back the two fingers I hed blown off by one o' them blamed little cannons."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Tan Kids.

"Where did you get that lovely shade in tan kids, dear?"

"Riding a bicycle without any gloves."—Buffalo Times.

## REAL RURAL READING

### WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

**How to Care for the Bean Crop-Barn Cisterns Better than Wells—Wonderful Work of Bees—Removing Unfruitful Trees—Farm Notes.**

### Bean Harvesting.

Beans are planted any time in June after the ground has become thoroughly warmed and corn planting is out of the way. The soil should be rich, well drained, well plowed, thoroughly pulverized, and kept free from weeds until the crop has matured. Caring for the crop after it is done growing requires much skill and painstaking attention. Formerly, and even to-day where beans are raised on a small

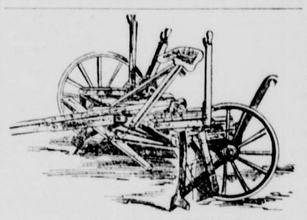


FIG. 1. A BEAN PULLER.

scale, the bunches were pulled by hand and placed in piles until thoroughly dried out. To-day large growers use machines for cutting off the plants. A puller is shown in Fig. 1. Two rows are pulled at the same time. The horizontal knives run just beneath the surface of the ground and cut off the stems. The tops are brought close together by the rods above the knives. They can then be easily gathered up with a fork and placed in the shock. Allow the shocks to remain in the field until thoroughly dried. The shocks after thorough drying can be placed in a stack or a hay mow. Care must always be exercised to prevent much packing while being stored, otherwise molding will ensue. Avoid tramping by placing a board for the operator to stand upon. When ready thresh, using a bean thresher. Small lots are beaten out with a flail, and cleaned by means of a hand fanning mill.

After threshing it pays to pick out the broken beans, also the discolored ones. Especially is this true where the crop is raised for seed. This may be accomplished by spreading out upon a white-covered table and removing the trash and defective beans. A number of machines have been invented for expediting this work, one of which is shown in Fig. 2. The beans to be picked are placed in the hopper. A force feed passes them regularly through the hopper into the perforated cylinder, where they are freed from dust and trash. They then fall upon a white canvas belt which is moving slowly toward the operator. While on this canvas, the discolored and broken specimens are easily seen and removed. The perfect beans remain until they fall into the spout provided to convey them to a sack or other receptacle. For

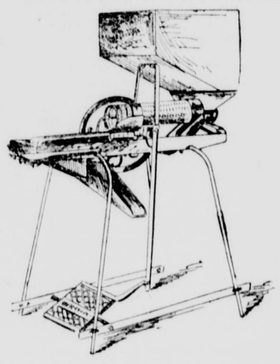


FIG. 2. MACHINE FOR SORTING BEANS.

large quantities there are machines upon the market run by steam or horse power.

### Winter and Summer Prices of Eggs.

Always in the fall the price of eggs goes up, partly because the supply decreases then, and also because with cool weather those who prepare eggs for keeping in winter have more confidence and begin to buy extensively. We have often wished that no method had ever been discovered for preserving eggs. Then the winter price would be always what it costs to produce eggs in winter. Both the egg producer and the consumer would then be better satisfied. It really discourages the use of eggs to buy some and have them plainly a trifle stale, not changed enough as the dealer will tell you to hurt them. The truth is that an egg not perfectly fresh is an abomination. If only such were sold in market there would be better prices all the year round. But in such weather as we had in August an egg will spoil from the natural heat of the atmosphere in two days, so that it will not be fit to use. The refrigerator must be used more in keeping eggs, not to chill them, but to cool the temperature around them.

### Removing Unfruitful Trees.

In every orchard there will be found some trees which are an injury to the farmer every year they remain in their present position, producing nothing themselves and lessening the product of neighboring trees. All old orchards need more fertility and also more room for each tree to ripen and perfect its fruit. Removing trees that have for years cumbered the ground, taking room that might be worth something if it were out, is often the best way to restore orchards to productiveness.

### Wonderful Work of Bees.

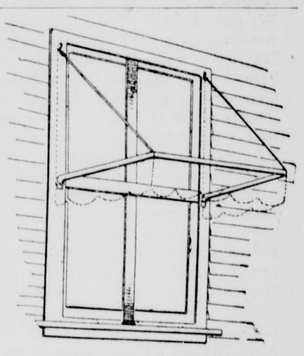
Bees must, in order to collect a pound of clover honey, deprive 62,000 clover blossoms of their nectar. To do this the 62,000 flowers must be visited by an aggregate of 3,750,000 bees. Or, in other words, to collect its pound of honey one bee must make 3,750,000 trips from and to the hive. The enormous amount of work here involved precludes the idea of any one bee ever living long enough to gather more than a fraction of a pound of nectarine sweets. As bees are known to fly for miles in quest of suitable fields of operation, it is clear that a single ounce of honey represents millions of miles of travel. It is no wonder that these industrious little insects have earned the reputation of being "busy" bees.

### Curing Corn Fodder in Cock.

When corn fodder is cut while the weather is still dry it will cure in better shape and with less loss if put up in small cocks rather than in stooks. The reason is that as days shorten and nights rapidly lengthen there is not sunlight and warmth enough in the daytime to cure the stalks as rapidly as they should be. In the cock the stalks will heat, bringing the temperature up to 100 or more, night as well as day. If a little dry straw is thrown on the cock so as to absorb the moisture at night, when the outside cold air condenses it, the stalks below it will come out green looking, yet slightly softened from the heat to which they have been subjected. Stalks thus cured will be eaten much more readily than stalks that have dried up by being exposed in stooks to drying winds. All farmers have noticed that in winter it is the corn stalks that have been heated and even molded in the mow that will be preferred by cows to stalks that have been dried in the wind and without the heat needed to soften the outer shell of the stalk. The moist stalks are also more nutritious, as in drying out the carbon in them turns into woody fibre, nearly indigestible. In putting up the cocks they should be small, so as not to heat too much and blacken the stalks. For the same reason they should not be left long before being drawn to the barn or mow.

### Awnings for Country Homes.

Awnings let in the light but keep out the sun's heat, affording just the conditions needed in summer. Blinds keep



FRAME FOR AN AWNING.

out heat, but make a room dark and gloomy. Awnings may easily be made at home, this plan being easily carried out. A three-eighths inch iron rod is bent by a blacksmith into the form shown, and this is supported by screw eyes in the window case and wires extending from the outer corners to the top of the window case, hooks being placed there. These hooks also support the top of the awnings, eyelet holes being made in the cloth.

### Barn Cisterns.

It is bad for stock to depend on water drawn from wells near barnyards, as it is sure after a term of years to become contaminated. In all such cases a barn cistern with a filter at the outlet through which the water is drawn offers better security of pure water than can be had from water taken from a well. Some care must be taken to prevent dust and dirt being washed into the cistern from roofs. After threshing especially, and in the fall when leaves are flying, the eave trough should be frequently cleaned so that as little dirt as possible be washed into a well. An average barn roof will in a year catch water enough to winter the stock that will usually be fed in the barn.

### Coming of Autumn.

Autumn wandered through the woodland
Touching with his wand each tree;
Summer stood reluctant, crying,
"Bring my beauties back to me."
But the maple leaves grew crimson,
Ripened fruit hung everywhere;
And the harvester spoke, smiling,
"Autumn's charms are full as fair."

Summer, weeping, wrung her fingers,
Then gleamed forth the golden rod—
Asters by the laughing brooklet
Give new beauty to the sod;
Mother Nature viewed the picture,
Smiled as fell the first white frost—
Sweetly said, "The summer's beauty
Will return, for naught is lost."

### The Pig Pen.

Crowd the young porkers that you wish to turn off in December.

Keep hog cholera out. It is not safe to depend upon knocking it out.

It is possible, by cleaning out the pen once or twice a week, and disinfecting it with lime to keep the place in a sweet, presentable condition.

Away with the idea that winter made pork does not pay. Men that are prepared for such work often claim the greatest profit from winter feeding.

Never allow the permiums won by the sire and dam to dazzle your eyes when looking at the pig. Size up the pig first, then his pedigree, and the reputation of the ancestry last.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, finds that cabbages have a good deal of value—more than potatoes and turnips—as a swine feed; especially in the first part of the fattening period.

The Stock Yards Company at Chicago is building the largest swine quarters in the world. It covers fifty acres and will accommodate 200,000 swine guests at one time, in all the luxury their tastes require.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13 ..... 1896


### BRYAN TO THE BIMETALLISTS.

LINCOLN, Nebr., Nov. 6.—William J. Bryan this afternoon gave out the following statement to the bimetallists of the United States:

Conscious that millions of loyal hearts are saddened by temporary defeat, I beg to offer a word of hope and encouragement. No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest and devoted than those who have espoused the cause of bimetallism. They have fought from conviction and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Time will prove whether they are right or whether they are wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it they have nothing to regret.

The Republican candidate has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If his policies bring real prosperity to the American people those who opposed him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove an injury to the people generally those of his supporters who do not belong to the office-holding class or to the privileged classes will suffer in common with those who opposed.

The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race, and until convinced of their error they will continue the warfare against it.

The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. For the first time during this generation public attention has been centered upon the money question as the paramount issue, and this has been done in spite of all attempts upon the part of our opponents to prevent it. The Republican convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetallism, while Republicans labored secretly for gold monometallism. Gold-standard Democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket while they labored secretly for the election of the Republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness while they themselves have been defying the law. And American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of National honor, while they were secretly bartering away the Nation's financial independence.

But in spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters, in spite of the threats of money-loaners at home and abroad, in spite of coercion practiced on corporation employes, in spite of trusts and syndicates, in spite of an enormous Republican campaign fund and in spite of the influence of a hostile press, bimetallism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few States, and that, too, by very small pluralities, has defeated bimetallism, but bimetallism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago.

I desire to commend the work of the National Committee who had the management of this campaign. Co-operation between the members of different political organizations is always difficult, but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has reduced friction to a minimum. I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members, as well as the executive officers of the National Committee of the Democrats, Populist and Silver parties for their efficient, untiring and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation for future success, and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured.

No personal nor political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than to enjoy the honors of office, and therefore defeat brings to me no feeling of personal loss.

Speaking of the wife who has shared my labors as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done. In the love of millions of our fellow citizens so kindly expressed; in the knowledge gained by personal contact with the people, and in broadened sympathies we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by the devotion of friends, and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection of the plain people, an affection which we prize as the highest reward which this campaign has brought.

In the face of the enemy rejoicing in its victory let the roll be called for the next engagement, and urge all friends of bimetallism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of his error let each advocate of bimetallism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organizations, hold their meetings and freely circulate silver literature.

Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about "sound money" and "an honest dollar" they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs.

Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this Nation, even more than it has been studied in the past. The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives international bimetallism will cease to deceive. Before that year arrives those who have called themselves Gold-Standard Democrats will become bimetallists and be with us or they will have become Republicans and become open enemies. Before that year trusts will have convinced more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and public safety. Before that year arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people will then be ready to demand an American financial policy, for the American people will join with us in the immediate restoration of free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

W. J. BRYAN.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South west quarter and the South half of the South west quarter of Section No. 10, and the Northeast quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the Southeast quarter of section No. 9, all in township No. 16 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South west quarter of North east quarter of section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Disprizada lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the clerk of said superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D. DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 30th day of Sept., 1896 in the above entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 19. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. NO. 919.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on December 7, 1896, viz: Arthur S. Bell, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 12 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, William M. Breeding, Eugene E. Smith and William Smith, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF., September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 800, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Application for Patent.

M A No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 150 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2.75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.89 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1. L S E; whence corner to section 13, 14, 23 and 24, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.54 chs 300 ft to original location corner. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 55 deg W and S 50 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 1071.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 284 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7.50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45, min E 2.00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E 6.00 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.00 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 65 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 16.30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 18.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location as identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5 W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.00 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.54 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.43 acres.

The location notice of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 106, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50

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SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

S. ZAUN LONE PINE——

TAILOR

—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je26-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 25, 1890 tf.


## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 96 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, ascending 2.75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 39 min 150 lks distant. S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 1.6 lks distant, a shaft bears S 89 deg E 142 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant. 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L L; mouth of incline shaft bear north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound, marked N Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post I L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 30 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3.20 chs 211 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked I. No 2; whence corner to section 11, 15, 22 and 23, T 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 chs cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.50 chs top of spur bears S 50 deg E; 6.80 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound mark d I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.40 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 4 at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 54 deg 15 min E 1.75 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 11.50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No. 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 150 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1.25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.80 chs, cross trail, bears N 20 deg W and S, 20 deg E 6.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No 7; whence the corner at north end of defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 66 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W 2.40 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


☞ THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
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Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

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These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.


MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from ½ pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rate

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.


### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTOLNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. may2

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Sphinx | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:30 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hazemill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 296 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 295 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 8:55 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 3:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:35 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 8:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:18 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:29 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:30 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a. m., arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a. m., where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned as Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug21-tf


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOV. 13 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

**GROVER CLEVELAND,**

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**GEN. STEVENSON,**

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. RUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cox, Wm. | De La Matvre, Milyeo |
| Hanby, Miss Lillie | Rendy, John |
| Hodge, Jacob | Shober, Jacob |
| Lowe, Frank | Thompson, Guss |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

Bryan will be elected in 1900.

Hon. A. R. Conklin, Superior Judge of Kern County, was defeated by J. Mahon for re-election to that position.

The young people indulged in a few hours dancing in Mairs' dining room last Saturnay night by way of celebrating McKinley's election.

J. J. Morton came up from Keeler last Saturday morning to see his new boy. To say that he was about the best pleased man in town is putting it mildly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J Gunn and their little daughhter left Independence last Monday for the Minnietta mine, near Modock. They expect to remain there several months.

Mr. G. H. Burton, the Upholsterer, is stopping for the present at the Independence Hotel, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in a No. 1 manner. Mr. Burton is a resident of Bishop and is making a visit to Independence to introduce his work. He is a skilled workman, having worked for the California Furniture Co. for five years and the Los Angeles Furniture Co. for three years. He will call on our citizens and show them samples of coverings. Old furniture upholstered and made better than new.

### Randsburg Booming.

A stage line has been put on from Kramer on the Atlantic and Pacific to Randsburg, a distance of 26 miles, and the company is now selling tickets from Los Angeles direct to the mines by way of Barstow.

George Barton has bonded his mine to a Los Angeles firm, who will work it for all it is worth.

Now that the largest part of the people have moved to the flats and have turned the tide of building to that part of camp, they have become tired of climbing the hill to get their mail or to buy a stamp, and are doing all they can to have the postoffice moved.

Lots in the best part of camp have been reserved for a town hall, jail, etc. Why not lay out a park while you are at it?

Many rumors are afloat to the effect that the Butte mine has run out and that it will no longer pay. But such is not the case. Twelve men are kept at work both night and day, and the mills cannot keep the ore off the dump. The company are negotiating for a 20-stamp mill which will be put in motion as soon as possible.

W. P. Watson & Co., owners of the Walkover group of mines near Garlock, will put a force of men to work upon the 15th. They have some valuable property, which they intend to improve. They have also purchased a 40-stamp mill which they expect to have in running order by Christmas.

Los Angeles parties are placing a 20-stamp mill in Cow Wells and will have it ready to run by the 15th.

The four-stamp mill in Garlock has been sold to a gentleman from Cripple Creek, who will enlarge and improve it at once.

The Butte Mining Company have laid out a town site, which will be known as Butte City and will place the lots on the market in a few days.

Randsburg, the coming mining camp of America, is still on the boom, and hundreds of people are headed that way. Dozens of teams can be seen daily taking out hay, lumber and other supplies, while the stages are loaded every trip. A great many lots have been taken up and store rooms are being built. Lumber sells for $50 a thousand as fast as it can be taken in. The camp now contains about 700 people, 4 general merchandise stores, 7 saloons, a drug store, blacksmith shop, restaurants and feed yards by the dozen.

All the large mines are being worked and a great many of the small ones. B. J. Anderson made a strike that will go $150 to the ton. Ramey, Stephenson & Co. are working the King Solomon, an extension of the Butte, which is clearing them $130 to the ton. Ashford Bros. have struck the same lead which they claim will go at least $100.—*Californian.*

# VOTE OF INYO COUNTY FOR 1896.

(OFFICIAL.)

| NAMES OF CANDIDATES. | Round Valley | Lincoln | Laws | Bishop | Poleta | Big Pine | Fish Springs | Taboose | Independence | Citrus | Georges Creek | Lone Pine | Cerro Gordo | Olancha | Keeler | Darwin | Modock | Panamint | Totals | Pluralities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Democrat Electors—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. W. Martin | 21 | 50 | 20 | 130 | 7 | 63 | 15 | 8 | 89 | 5 | 34 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 532 | |
| Jo Hamilton | 20 | 50 | 20 | 127 | 7 | 63 | 16 | 7 | 91 | 5 | 34 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 528 | |
| S. I. Allard | 21 | 49 | 20 | 127 | 7 | 60 | 15 | 7 | 89 | 5 | 34 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 523 | |
| C. W. Thresher | 21 | 49 | 20 | 125 | 7 | 62 | 15 | 7 | 90 | 5 | 34 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 523 | |
| William Craig | 21 | 50 | 20 | 128 | 7 | 63 | 15 | 8 | 91 | 5 | 34 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 531 | |
| D. T. Fowler | 21 | 49 | 20 | 127 | 7 | 62 | 15 | 7 | 90 | 5 | 34 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 526 | |
| M. R. Merritt | 21 | 49 | 20 | 127 | 7 | 62 | 15 | 6 | 90 | 5 | 34 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 525 | |
| J. V. Webster | 21 | 50 | 21 | 127 | 7 | 62 | 14 | 8 | 90 | 5 | 34 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 528 | |
| Daniel McKay | 21 | 50 | 20 | 129 | 7 | 62 | 15 | 8 | 89 | 4 | 34 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 528 | 246 |
| *Republican Electors—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irving M. Scott | 18 | 13 | 15 | 55 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 10 | 35 | 6 | 11 | 46 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 286 | |
| Duncan E. McKinlay | 18 | 11 | 15 | 57 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 10 | 35 | 6 | 11 | 46 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 286 | |
| George M. Francis | 17 | 11 | 15 | 55 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 10 | 33 | 6 | 11 | 46 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 281 | |
| Julius M. Walling | 17 | 12 | 15 | 55 | 9 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 34 | 6 | 11 | 47 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 283 | |
| Howell A. Powell | 18 | 12 | 15 | 54 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 10 | 33 | 5 | 11 | 46 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 281 | |
| Joseph S. Spear, Jr | 18 | 12 | 15 | 55 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 10 | 34 | 6 | 11 | 48 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 286 | |
| Claus Spreckles | 18 | 12 | 15 | 54 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 10 | 35 | 6 | 11 | 46 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 284 | |
| Flwood Cooper | 18 | 12 | 15 | 54 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 10 | 32 | 4 | 11 | 47 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 280 | |
| Thomas Flint | 18 | 11 | 15 | 54 | 9 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 33 | 6 | 11 | 47 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 281 | |
| *Prohibition Electors—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. R. Goodwin | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| Stephen Bowers | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| B. F. Taylor | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 10 | |
| Elam Biggs | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| Dr. P. McCargar | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| H. H. Luse | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| Robt. Thompson | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| M. J. Hall | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| R. H. Young | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| *National Party Electors—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Bidwell | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| Henry French | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| F. W. Hooper | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| R. F. Burns | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| W. H. Bone | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| F. Hilton | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| William Kelly | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| Jesse Yarnell | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| J. M. Glass | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 6 | |
| *Socialist Party Electors—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emil Liess | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Lemuel D. Biddle | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | |
| *National Democratic Electors—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clay W. Taylor | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 6 | |
| Thomas B. Bond | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | |
| James K. O'Brien | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 6 | |
| John Rosenfeld | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | |
| Jeremiah Lynch | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | |
| Charles Anderson | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | |
| John Roth | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | |
| Robert Y. Hayne | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | |
| L. B. Hakes | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | |
| *Representative in Congress—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. E. Coulter, P. | 4 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 35 | |
| Marion DeVries, D. I. P | 20 | 41 | 18 | 122 | 7 | 52 | 20 | 7 | 78 | 4 | 32 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 484 | 223 |
| Grove L. Johnson, R | 13 | 11 | 12 | 56 | 8 | 35 | 5 | 9 | 35 | 6 | 8 | 46 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | | 1 | 261 | |
| *Member of Assembly—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas A. Keables | 14 | 35 | 20 | 94 | 4 | 52 | 14 | 6 | 78 | 4 | 31 | 26 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 433 | 86 |
| Evan L. Reese | 27 | 24 | 17 | 89 | 11 | 39 | 10 | 9 | 38 | 3 | 12 | 44 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 3 | | 2 | 347 | |
| Scattering | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| *Judge of Superior Court—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walter A. Lamar | 30 | 56 | 25 | 137 | 12 | 78 | 26 | 14 | 106 | 9 | 38 | 61 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 661 | 657 |
| Scattering | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| *Supervisor, District No. 2—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. C. Freeman | | | | 67 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 76 | 17 |
| Philip P. Keough | | | | 58 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 59 | |
| W. H. Mitchell | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| J. H. Shannon | | | | 20 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | |
| W. W. Yandell | | | | 46 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | |
| *Supervisor, District No. 4—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John C. Anton | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4 | | | 5 | | | | 16 | |
| William K. Miller | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 20 | 6 | | 9 | | | | 63 | |
| J. J. Stewart | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 51 | 2 | | 8 | | | | 71 | 8 |
| *Supervisor, District No. 5—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frank Fitzgerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | 19 | 9 | 11 | 48 | 48 |
| *Prohibition Ordinance—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For the Ordinance | 26 | 44 | 19 | 98 | 10 | 41 | 5 | 7 | 38 | 3 | 15 | 20 | | 1 | 7 | 6 | | 3 | 325 | |
| Against the Ordinance | 8 | 15 | 15 | 63 | 2 | 49 | 18 | 9 | 67 | 6 | 19 | 44 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 381 | 56 |
| *Constitutional Amendments—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Amendment No. 1 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 35 | 8 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 2 | | 3 | 9 | | 3 | 167 | |
| Against Amendment No. 1 | 30 | 42 | 15 | 127 | 4 | 63 | 14 | 13 | 67 | 4 | 28 | 34 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 495 | 328 |
| For Amendment No. 2 | 19 | 29 | 9 | 75 | 8 | 43 | 7 | 9 | 43 | 4 | 25 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 313 | 125 |
| Against Amendment No. 2 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 49 | | 19 | 8 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | | 1 | 188 | |
| For Amendment No. 3 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 57 | 4 | 24 | 11 | 7 | 34 | 2 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 10 | | 2 | 237 | |
| Against Amendment No. 3 | 14 | 20 | 6 | 64 | 3 | 33 | 5 | 7 | 45 | 3 | 14 | 27 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 291 | 54 |
| For Amendment No. 4 | 12 | 22 | 13 | 53 | 3 | 21 | 6 | 10 | 35 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 220 | 76 |
| Against Amendment No. 4 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 33 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | | | 144 | |
| For Amendment No. 5 | 15 | 21 | 12 | 58 | 3 | 24 | 6 | 11 | 35 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 230 | 91 |
| Against Amendment No. 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 31 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 139 | |
| For Amendment No. 6 | 18 | 44 | 19 | 119 | 12 | 34 | 10 | 7 | 41 | 3 | 19 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 379 | 25 |
| Against Amendment No. 6 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 55 | 1 | 58 | 13 | 10 | 62 | 5 | 19 | 38 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 354 | |

### SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1896.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met above stated time as Board of Election Canvassers pursuant to law.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald, presiding.

It being ascertained that all precincts election returns were on file, the Board proceeded to canvass the same.

Board adjourned till 1 p. m.

Board met at above stated time as a Board of Canvassers, all members present as before.

Board proceeded with convass of Election returns until 4:20 p. m., and adjourned until Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1896, 8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald in the chair.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Having completed the canvass of Election returns the Board directed the Clerk to enter upon the minutes returns of said General Election held throughout the County on Nov. 3, 1896, as follows, to-wit:

Whereupon the Board declared the following persons to have been duly elected to the several offices, as follows:

Superior Judge—Walter A. Lamar.
Supervisor 2nd Dist.—A. C. Freeman.
Supervisor 4th Dist.—J. J. Stewart.
Supervisor 5th Dist.—Frank Fitzgerald.

The following is the number of votes polled in each precinct:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Round Valley | 42 | Citrus | 11 |
| Lincoln | 68 | Georges Creek | 46 |
| Laws | 38 | Lone Pine | 76 |
| Bishop | 203 | Cerro Gordo | 8 |
| Poleta | 17 | Keeler | 22 |
| Big Pine | 105 | Olancha | 11 |
| Fish Springs | 27 | Darwin | 24 |
| Taboose | 19 | Modock | 9 |
| Independence | 123 | Panamint | 11 |
| | | Total number of votes cast | 865 |

Board adjourned at 2 p. m.

Independence again has telegraphic communication with the outside world.

### SPECIAL MEETING

INDEPENDENCE, Inyo County, Cal.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, is hereby ordered to be held at Independence in said County, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 1896, for the purpose of allowing claims of the Election Boards.

FRANK SHAW,
A. C. FREEMAN,
J. W. ELDRED,
J. J. STEWART,
FRANK FITZGERALD.

Dated, Nov. 10th, 1896.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1896.

Board met pursuant to the above call at 3 p. m.

Present—Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

The following claims on file against the County for services of Election officers were examined, allowed and warrants ordered drawn on the General Expense Fund, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Round Valley Election Board | | $48 |
| Lincoln | " " | 48 |
| Laws | " " | 48 |
| Bishop | " " | 48 |
| Poleta | " " | 48 |
| Big Pine | " " | 48 |
| Fish Springs | " " | 48 |
| Taboose | " " | 48 |
| Independence | " " | 48 |
| Citrus | " " | 48 |
| Georges Creek | " " | 48 |
| Lone Pine | " " | 48 |
| Cerro Gordo | " " | 36 |
| Keeler | " " | 48 |
| Olancha | " " | 48 |
| Darwin | " " | 48 |
| Modock | " " | 48 |
| Panamint | " " | 48 |

The following claims for mileage and for claim of the members of the Board of Supervisors were presented, approved by the District Attorney, and warrants therefore ordered drawn on the Salary Fund, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Shaw | $26 40 |
| A. C. Freeman | 24 00 |
| J. R. Eldred | 21 30 |
| J. J. Stewart | 16 80 |
| Frank Fitzgerald | 32 40 |

Board adjourned.

In 1894 Inyo County cast 907 votes, this year she cast only 865, a falling off of 42 votes. It was confidently expected that, while the Great Register did not contain as many names as two years ago, the vote would be larger.

Richard Hesson, Sr., of Big Pine, was in town this week.

### School Report.

Report of Independence School for the month ending Nov. 6.

Number boys enrolled 20.
Number girls enrolled 23.
Total 43.
Average number belonging 41.
Average attendance 40.
Per cent attendance 93.

Perfect in attendance—Rita Church, Elsie Gill, Viva Gill, Mamie Hession, Lulu Moffett, Bessie Parker, Estella Robinson Lonella Robinson, Effie Roeper, Susie Rougney, John Hession, James Hession, Jesse Hession, Ben Lawrence, Frank Lawrence, Arthur Mairs, Dave Willis.

M. E. T. STEVENS, Teacher.

### From Aberdeen

Mr. Will Blake has been visiting the family of Mr. Hines for the last few days.

Mr. A. A. Neil, Mr. F. Rowel and Mr. Johnson have returned from Coso.

Mr. Ed. Rose is preparing for a house warming, we presume. Mr. W. Hines has been delivering wood at Mr. Rose's modest cottage just above Aberdeen.

Mr. Montague is at the Fort harvesting his corn crop, with the assistance of Mr. S. Tapman. AURORA.

Dr. T. A. Keables, who has been elected Assemblyman to represent the 60th district is thoroughly qualified to fill the duties of said office. Mr. Keables made a square fight, single-handed and alone. He canvassed the whole district and made many friends during his campaign, he will upon entering his duties next winter be first and foremost for this district. Mr. Keables will prove a credit to the people and those who sent him there will never be given an opportunity to regret their kind and appreciated act.—*Bodie Miner.*

J. W. Kaerth, C. E. arrived from San Francisco on Wednesday evening. Mr. Kaerth went to Big Pine to-day to join Mr. Hanson, who is making a public survey of lands situated between Big Pine and Independence. When the work is completed here the force will be divided and one of the crews will go to the Randsburg country.

B. H. Yandell, Esq., came down from Bishop last Monday and spent the week in town.


**CALL AND EXAMINE**

THE

**Fall and Winter Stock,**

AT

RHINE'S.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 633. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South-west quarter, the West half of the South east quarter, and the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28). Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov. 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. J. Stevens | 9 | 1700 | 510 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 150 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 18 00 |
| Mark Hand | 20 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation made on the 17th day of October, 1896, the above Delinquent Sale was postponed to Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

E. H. EDWARDS, President.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A. Anger, husband and heir of Lottie M. Anger, deceased, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 663, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 22, Tp 12 S. R 34 E. M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 902.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 10, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 24, 1896, viz: JOHN G. SMITH, for the SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 27, NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 34 and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 35, T. 12 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, James A. Partridge and William R. Deans, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.


A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*

*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo

**Stage Company.**

**REGULAR LINE**

—FROM—

**Mojave To Keeler.**

**FINE COACH**
**FAST STOCK**

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

**Redrock Canyon**

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

**W. K. MILLER,**
**Propr.**

INDEPENDENCE

**MEAT MARKET,**

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

**Beef,**
**Mutton,**
**Pork,**
**Sausage.**

j19-tf

**BELL'S**

**Flouring Mills**

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements, our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

**Equal to the Best**

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

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Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

### That Sinking Feeling.

A good story is being told on one of Louisville's most prominent homeopathic physicians. Several days ago a young woman called at his office, and after discoursing on all the topics of interest of the day settled down to tell him her ailments. Among other things she said that she was greatly annoyed with a sinking feeling. The physician prepared a little bottle of pills and gave them to her, with minute directions as to how they should be taken. The woman again began to talk, and after many vain efforts to get her out she started for the door. She had just opened it when she turned and said, "Oh, doctor, what shall I do if these pills do not cure me?" "Take the cork," he retorted. "They tell me that's good for a sinking feeling." And he called the next patient into his private office.—Louisville Post.

### An Alphabetical Advertisement.

The following remarkable alphabetical ad. appeared in an issue of the London Times away back in 1842: "To Widowers and Single Gentlemen—Wanted, by a lady, a situation to superintend the household and preside at table. She is agreeable, becoming, careful, desirable, English, facetious, generous, honest, industrious, judicious, keen, lively, merry, natty, obedient, philosophic, quiet, rosy faced, sociable, tasteful, useful, vivacious, womanish, Xantippish, youthful, zealous, etc."—St. Louis Republic.

### Working Days.

The average number of working days in a year in various countries is as follows: In Russia, 267; in Britain, 278; in Spain, 290; in Austria, 295; in Italy, 298; in Bavaria and Belgium, 300; in Saxony and France, 302; in Denmark, Norway and Switzerland, 303; in Prussia, 305; in Holland and North America, 308, and in Hungary, 312.


**TRIPS UNDERTAKEN FOR HEALTH'S SAKE**

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use the protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.


She—I fear Miss Newly's education has been sadly neglected. Her Friend—Ah, indeed! Has she one.


**HOW'S THIS!**

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

For Lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used. Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

**Gladness Comes**

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

**2½ Horse Power, $185.00** Discount for Cash. HERCULES Gas and Gasoline Engine, MANUFACTURED BY Hercules Gas Engine Works, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

**SHAMPOO and CLEANSER** Cures MANGE, ITCH, DANDRUFF, SCURF and all Skin Affections. Finest Wash and Cleanser for Horses, Dogs and Cattle. MARTIN MANUF'G CO., 628 Post St, San Francisco.

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**Liebold** Harness Co., 110 McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

**EVERYTHING** you want, almost! at Smith's Cash Store, 1418 Front St, San Francisco. "Home Circle" free.

**Pacific Academy** Academy Sciences Bld'g, San Francisco. Commercial & English training. VIRGINIA PATCHETT and HELEN M. CURTIS.

**HARNESS AND SADDLERY** BEST AND CHEAPEST. C. L. Haskell, 541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAILEY, PORTER & CO., Miners and Assayers, Dealers in Mining Properties. Refer. Selby Smelting & L'd Co. 415½ Montgomery St., S. F., Cal.

**Oakland Business College** OAKLAND, CAL. Send for the College Journal.

**HAY PRESSES** MAKE MONEY. Pressing Hay, Write I. J. Truman & Co., San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.

**Attend Stiehl's** The best and most economical BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

**Aydelotte's Business College, Oakland, Cal.** Send for Circular and Specimens.


# The Sheriff of Siskyou.

By BRET HARTE.

## CHAPTER II.

The cabin of Major Overstone differed outwardly but little from those of his companions. It was the usual structure of logs, laid lengthwise and rudely plastered at each point of contact with adobe, the material from which the chimney, which entirely occupied one gable, was built. It was pierced with two windows and a door, roofed with smaller logs and thatched with long half cylinders and spruce bark. But the interior gave certain indications of the distinction as well as the peculiar experiences of its occupant. In place of the usual bunk or berth built against the wall stood a small folding camp bedstead, and upon a rude deal table that held a tin washbasin and pail lay two ivory handled brushes, combs and other elegant toilet articles, evidently the contents of the major's dressing bag. A handsome leather trunk occupied one corner, with a richly caparisoned silver mounted Mexican saddle, a mahogany case of dueling pistols, a leather hatbox locked and strapped, and a gorgeous gold and quartz handled ebony "presentation" walking stick. There was a certain dramatic suggestion in this revelation of the sudden and hurried transition from a life of ostentatious luxury to one of hidden toil and privation and a further significance in the slow and gradual destitution and degradation of these elegant souvenirs. A pair of silver boot hooks had been used for raking the hearth and lifting the coffee kettle. The ivory of the brushes was stained with coffee. The cut glass bottles had lost their stoppers and had been utilized for vinegar and salt. A silver framed hand mirror hung against the blackened wall. For the major's occupancy was the sequel of a hurried flight from his luxurious hotel at Sacramento—a transfer that he believed was only temporary until the affair blew over and he could return in safety to browbeat his accusers, as was his wont. But this had not been so easy as he had imagined. His prosecutors were bitter, and his enforced seclusion had been prolonged week by week until the fracas which ended in the shooting of the sheriff had apparently closed the door upon his return to civilization forever. Only here was his life and person secure. For Wynyard's Bar had quickly succumbed to the domination of his reckless courage, and the eminence of his double crime had made him respected among spendthrifts, gamblers and gentlemen whose performances had never risen above a stagecoach robbery or a single assassination. Even criticism of his faded luxuries had been delicately withheld.

*A figure darkened the doorway.*

He was leaning over his open trunk—which the camp popularly supposed to contain state bonds and securities of fabulous amount—and had taken some letters from it when a figure darkened the doorway. He looked up, laying his papers carelessly aside. Within Wynyard's Bar property was sacred.

It was the late fugitive. Although some hours had already elapsed since his arrival in camp and he had presumably refreshed himself inwardly, his outward appearance was still disheveled and dusty. Brier and milkweed clung to his frayed blouse and trousers. What could be seen of the skin of his face and hands under its stains and begriming was of a dull yellow. His light eyes had all the brightness without the restlessness of the mongrel race. They leisurely took in the whole cabin, the still open trunk before the major, and then rested deliberately on the major himself.

"Well," said Major Overstone abruptly, "what brought you here?"

"Same as brought you, I reckon," responded the man almost as abruptly.

The major knew something of the half breed temper, and neither the retort nor its tone affected him.

"You didn't come here just because you deserted," said the major coolly. "You've been up to something else."

"I have," said the man, with equal coolness.

"I thought so. Now, you understand, you can't try anything of the kind here. If you do, up you go on the first tree. That's rule 1."

"I see. You ain't pertickler about waiting for the sheriff here, you fellers."

The major glanced at him quickly. He seemed to be quite unconscious of any irony in his remark and continued grimly, "And what's rule 2?"

"I reckon you needn't trouble yourself beyond No. 1," returned the major, with dry significance. Nevertheless he opened a rude cupboard in the corner and brought out a rich, silver mounted cut glass drinking flask, which he handed to the stranger.

"I say!" said the half breed admiringly. "Yours?"

"Certainly."

"Certainly now—but before, eh?"

Rule No. 2 may have indicated that references to the past held no dishonor. The major, although accustomed to these pleasantries, laughed a little harshly.

"Mine always," he said. "But you don't drink?"

The half breed's face darkened under its grime. "Wot yo're givin us? I've been filled chock up by Simpson over thar. I reckon I know when I've got a load on."

"Were you ever in Sacramento?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"Last week."

"Did you hear anything about me?"

The half breed glanced through his tangled hair at the major in some wonder, not only at the question, but at the almost childish eagerness with which it was asked.

"I didn't hear much of anything else," he answered grimly.

"And—what did they say?"

"Said you'd got to be took anyhow. They allowed the new sheriff would do it too."

The major laughed. "Well, you heard how the new sheriff did it—skunked away with his whole posse before one-eighth of my men. You saw how the rest of this camp held up your nine troopers and that sapheaded cub of a lieutenant, didn't you? You wouldn't have been standing here if you hadn't. No. There isn't the civil process nor the civil power in all California that can take me out of this camp."

But neither his previous curiosity nor present bravado seemed to impress the ragged stranger with much favor. He glanced sulkily around the cabin and began to shuffle toward the door.

"Stop! Where are you going to? Sit down. I want to talk to you."

The fugitive hesitated for a moment and then dropped ungraciously on the edge of a campstool near the door. The major looked at him.

"I may have to remind you that I run this camp, and the boys hereabouts do pretty much as I say. What's your name?"

"Tom."

"Tom? Well, look here, Tom! D—n it all! Can't you see that when a man is stuck here alone, as I am, he wants to know what's going on outside and hear a little fresh talk?"

The singular weakness of this blended command and appeal apparently struck the fugitive curiously. He fixed his lowering eyes on the major as if in gloomy doubt if he were really the reckless desperado he had been represented. That this man—twice an assassin and the ruler of outlaws as reckless as himself—should approach him in this half confidential way evidently puzzled him.

"Wot you wanter know?" he asked gruffly.

"Well, what's my party saying or doing about me?" said the major impatiently. "What's The Express saying about me?"

"I reckon they're throwing off on you all round. They allow you never represented the party, but worked for yourself," said the man shortly.

Here the major lashed out. A set of traitors and hirelings! He had bought and paid for them all. He had sunk $2,000 in The Express and saved the editor from being horsewhipped and jailed for libel. Half the cursed bonds that they were making such a blanked fuss about were handled by these hypocrites, blank them! They were a low lived crew of thieves and deserters. It is presumed that the major had forgotten himself in this infelicitous selection of epithets, but the stranger's face only relaxed into a grim smile. More than that, the major had apparently forgotten his desire to hear his guest talk, for he himself at once launched into an elaborate exposition of his own affairs and a specious and equally elaborate defense and justification of himself and denunciation of his accusers. For nearly half an hour he reviewed step by step and detail by detail the charges against him, with plausible explanation and sophistical argument—always with a singular prolixity and reiteration that spoke of incessant consciousness and self abstraction. Of that dashing self sufficiency which had dazzled his friends and awed his enemies there was no trace. At last even the set smile of the degraded recipient of these confidences darkened with a dull, bewildered disgust. Then, to his relief, a step was heard without. The major's manner instantly changed.

"Well," he demanded impatiently as Dawson entered.

"I came to know what you want done with him," said Dawson, indicating the fugitive with a contemptuous finger.

"Take him to your cabin."

"My cabin! Him?" ejaculated Dawson, turning sharply on his chief.

The major's light eyes contracted, and his thin lips became a straight line. "I don't think you understand me, Dawson, and another time you'd better wait until I've done. I want you to take him to your cabin and then clear out of it yourself. You understand? I want him near me and alone."

Dawson was not astonished the next morning to see Major Overstone and the half breed walking together down the gully road, for he had already come to the conclusion that the major was planning some extraordinary reprisal against the invaders that would insure the perpetual security of the camp. That he should use so insignificant and unimportant a tool now appeared to him to be quite natural, particularly as the service was probably one in which the man would be sacrificed. "The major," he suggested to his companions, "ain't going to risk a white man's skin when he can get an Injin's hide handy."

The reluctant, hesitating step of the half breed as they walked along seemed to give some color to this hypothesis. He listened sullenly to the major as he pointed out the strategic position of the Bar. "That wagon road is the only approach to Wynyard's, and a dozen men along the rocks could hold it against a hundred. The trail that you came by over the ridge drops straight into this gully, and you saw what that would mean to any blanked fools who might try it. Of course we could be shelled from that ridge if the sheriff had a howitzer or the men also knew how to work one, but even then we could occupy the ridge before them." He paused a moment and then added: "I used to be in the army, Tom. I saw service in Mexico before that cub you got away from had his first trousers. I was brought up as a gentleman—blank it all!—and here I am."

(To Be Continued.)

This year's grand jury at Kern City asks last year's grand jury to refund to the county over $200 alleged to have been illegaly drawn by that body in payment for Sundays and holiday when they performed no work.


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## FEARLESSNESS OF IGNORANCE.

### Illustrated by a Tourist Who Insisted Upon Going Into a Crater.

Capt. Basil Hall tells one of those stories which are always coming up to prove that the man who knows nothing about a danger is the one to fear it least, and to neglect a salutary obedience toward those who have trodden a path before. The incident was narrated by an old guide at Vesuvius.

"A few years ago," said Salvatore, "I came up the mountain with a party of gentlemen, one of whom insisted on going not only around the cone, as we are doing now, but actually into the crater, though I told him that such an adventure was attended with more danger than the thing was worth.

"'Pooh! Pooh! Danger?' said the pig-headed gentleman. 'What do I care for danger? Am I not a soldier? Why, man, I have faced the foe before now! Lead the way, I'll follow.'

"I merely said that to face a human enemy and to face an active volcano were two very different things.

"'Are you afraid to go?' he asked.

"'I don't much admire it,' I answered; 'but as I think I know how to evade the danger when it comes—having been at the work for nearly half a century—I'll go into the crater if you are determined upon the adventure. Only I warn you again; the danger to an inexperienced person is very great.'

"'Well! Well!' he called impatiently, 'come along!' And away we went, he flourishing his stick like a sword, while I only shrugged my shoulders.

"'Now, sir,' I said to him, 'the only plan by which we can hope to accomplish the expedition in safety is to be perfectly steady, and if a shower of stones comes about our ears to stand as cool and collected as if nothing were happening. I hope we may not have any while we are in this awkward place, but if we should be so unfortunate, mind, your only chance is to stand fast and look forward. It requires good nerves, so brace them up!'

"'Oh, nerves,' said he, skeptically. 'Is that all? You shall see.'

"So away we went, climbed the lip of the cup, descended into the fearful abyss, and though half choked with the fumes, saw all we wished to see. We were on our return when the mountain roared like thunder, the ground shook, a furious eruption took place, and myriads of stones were shot a thousand feet into the air.

"'Now, signor, mio,' I called, 'stand your ground and make good use of your nerves! Look! Be steady, and you may yet escape.'

"But the man who had faced mortal foes quailed before the powers of nature. He looked up as he was bidden; but when he saw a cataract of fire falling on his head, the courage of which he had boasted forsook him, and incontinently he fled.

"For my part, I was too much afraid to fly. I never saw such a shower of stones, and I wonder we were not both demolished. As it was, my companion had not run far before he was struck down by these missiles.

"One of them broke his leg and another stunned him, and I had enough to do to get him out of the cone on my shoulders. Much work we had to take him to Naples, where the hotel keepers and the Italian doctors between them had the plucking of this precious pigeon for the next six months."—Youth's Companion.

### No Salts.

This is a story that Charles Henry Webb—I dare say you've read Mr. Webb's exquisite verses in the current Harper's—tells of a Western experience of his. He happened to meet an old acquaintance in San Francisco a few years ago, and as there was grand opera in the city just then, Mr. Webb took the young daughter of his friend to hear "Faust." The girl was just out of a convent, and had never been in a theater in all her life before. As the curtain rose Mr. Webb handed her a pair of opera glasses. The girl looked at them for a moment. Then she raised them to her dainty nose, sniffing at first one side and then the other.

"Why," she said, as she handed the lorgnette back to her companion, "you ain't got any salts in them."—Washington Post.

### A Legend Spoiled.

The Napoleonic legend tells how Napoleon, while Moscow was in flames, found time to draw up a decree organizing the Theater Francis, says the Paris "Messenger." Alas the story is not true. The French national archives have recently been overhauled, and it transpires that Napoleon was in Poland when he received the decree ready to be signed. He there signed it and sent it back to Paris, but in the margin wrote the following: "To be forwarded when the army will be at Moscow. It is His Majesty's intention that the decree should be dated from that town." The archives did not say whether the decree was sent to Moscow or not, but it was certainly not drawn up there.

### Want Singing Anvils.

"It is not generally known," observed a prominent blacksmith recently, "that nearly all of the anvils used by blacksmiths in this country are made by one firm in Brooklyn, N. Y. All kinds of substitutes have been invented and put on the market, but after using them the blacksmith generally goes back to the wrought iron anvil, which is hand made. There are plenty of cast iron and steel anvils for sale, but they find but little favor from blacksmiths, who prefer an anvil that sings.

### Leo's Cutting Rebuke.

Leo the Thirteenth, while filling the office of Nuncio at Brussels, was deeply offended, while dining out, by a baron who passed him a snuff box on the lid of which was enameled a feminine figure en diskabille. Admirably controlling his annoyance, his future holiness replied: "Very pretty! Is it your wife?"

"And when was it?" she asked tenderly, "that you made up your mind to propose?" He blushed and faltered, and tried to say that it was on a summer night, when she looked radiantly beautiful in the pale moonlight. As a matter of fact, it was one morning when the boarding-house coffee was exceptionally weak; but how could he tell her that?—Puck.

Some people who are not hypocrites are great bores.

## JEFFERSON WAS THE MAN.

### In Catskill the Famous Actor Taken For the Original Old Rip.

Joseph Jefferson relates the following interesting incident:

"There is in the village of Catskill a Rip Van Winkle club. The society did me the honor to invite me to act the character in their town," said Mr. Jefferson. "I accepted, and when I arrived was met by the president and other members of the club, among whom was young Nicholas Vedder, who claimed to be a lineal descendent of the original Old Nick. I was taking a cup of tea at the table in the hotel," continued Mr. Jefferson, "when I was attracted to the colored waiter, who was giving a graphic and detailed account of the legend of the Catskill mountains to one of the boarders who sat nearly opposite me.

"'Yes, sah,' said the waiter, 'Rip went up into de mountains, slep' for 20 years, and when he come back here in dis berry town his own folks didn't know him.'

"'Why,' said his listener, 'you don't believe the story's true?'

"'True? Ob course it is! Why,' pointing at me," said Jefferson, "'dat's de man.'

"When I got to the theater," said Mr. Jefferson, resuming the story, "I could scarcely get in, the crowd was so great about the door. During the scene in the last act, when Rip inquires of the innkeeper, 'Is this the village of Falling Water?' I altered the text and substituted the correct name, 'Is this the village of Catskill?' The people in the crowded house almost seemed to hold their breath.

"The name of the village seemed to bring home the scene to every man, woman and child that was looking at it. From that time on the interest was at its full tension. Surely I had never seen an audience so struck with the play before.

"There was a reception held at the club after the play, and the president was so nervous that he introduced me as Washington Irving."—San Francisco Call.

### Former Knights of the Road.

The dissolution of the monasteries had greatly increased vagrancy in the sixteenth century. Rich abbeys, like that of Reading, employed large numbers of workmen and servants, who when their masters had fallen into evil case were thrown upon a heartless world and took to robbery for a livelihood. The hospitia of the monasteries in the good old days always provided food and a bed for weary travelers, of whatever rank they were, and needy wanderers sorely felt the loss of their kind hosts. The rich courtiers grabbed the church's lands and wealth, and the poor folk followed their example by grabbing whatever they could lay their hands on. Consequently there were in these parts "a great stoare of stout vagabonds and maysterless men (able enough for labour), which do great hurt in the county by their idle and naughtie life." The unfortunate persons who were robbed could claim compensation from the inhabitants on the hundred in which the robbery took place. This old law was as ancient as the time of our great Berkshire king, Alfred; for who is ignorant of the fact that when gold bracelets were hung up by the roadside on account of the enforcement of this law and the fear of the vengeance of the hundred no one dared to remove them?

But when these highway robberies on Maidenhead thicket were so frequent, the burden of making compensation fell somewhat heavily on the inhabitants of the hundred of Benhurst. In one year they paid as much as £255 for robberies committed on unfortunate wayfarers. Therefore a special act of parliament was passed in 1597 in order to relieve the inhabitants from their burdens.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Greeks and Romans had no weekf until they borrowed this division os time from the east. The Greeks divided the month into three equal periods; the Romans into three very unequal—the kalends, ides and nones.


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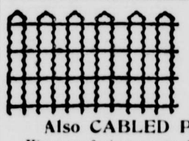

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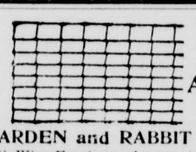

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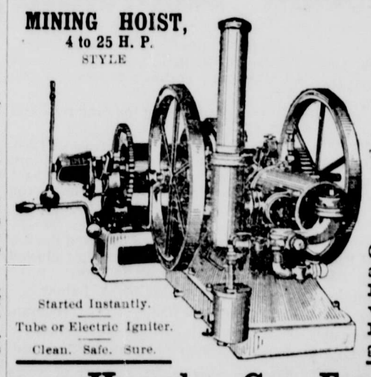

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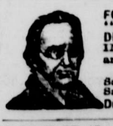

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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## THE GLORY OF THE MOONLIGHT

Love and sorrow watched at midnight
While the firelight fell and faded.
Not a single lamp was burning,
And the last great bard of England,
Smiling on his mourning children,
Waited, like a saint transfigured,
In the glory of the moonlight.

Only from the outer shadow
Breezy murmurs, sweet and solemn,
Stirred the stillness of his chamber;
But he heard ethereal voices,
To the great harps of the cedars,
Chanting softly through the window,
In the glory of the moonlight.

Wrinkled, old and hoary-headed
Lay the king of all the singers:
But the bloom of heaven was on him,
And the eyes that watched him wondered,
And the hearts that loved him worshiped,
For the peace of God had found him,
In the glory of the moonlight.

Stream and forest, sea and mountain,
All their scenes of grief and gladness,
All his country's grand traditions,
Had a voice that night to mourn him;
And the farewells of all nations
Followed, sighing, where he vanished
In the glory of the moonlight.

Like a star he rose in beauty,
Like a sun he shone in splendor;
Shone through afternoon to evening
Every hour serener, sweeter,
Till the midnight dreaming o'er him
Left his cloudless soul translated
In the glory of the moonlight.

Dead, but cloudless still, we know him
In the memory of his manhood,
In the music of his verses;
And his radiant fame is hallowed
To the gaze of men forever,
And his triumph smiles immortal
In the glory of the moonlight.
—Theron Brown.

## A SUMMER GIRL.

Mrs. Mason sat and watched the girls in a furtive sort of way. In fact, it might have been called a rude sort of way if it had been anybody else but Mrs. Mason, widow of the late Col. Hannibal Mason, of the United States army. That interesting fact, in addition to her own excellent pedigree as one of the Baltimore Stanleys, prevented Mrs. Mason's doing anything rude, of course, though she had been sitting on the hotel gallery for quite an hour, with her embroidery hoops in her lap, looking over her glasses at the young woman and young man who sat side by side, leaning over the banisters.

As to the man, he was Mrs. Mason's son, Stanley, a good-looking enough young fellow, with fair, smooth hair, which he parted in the middle; a pair of blue eyes that had a look of his mother's in them, and a mouth that needed developing. He was a youngish sort of a man, with an air of the college student about him still. The girl was a well-known summer type. There were tints about the roots of the yellow hair that gave evidence of a prehistoric existence, when it had been mud-colored instead of blonde. Her round cheeks had a shade more color in them than seemed necessary. Her lips were full and rosy and parted when she laughed, which is to say often, over teeth perfectly even and milky white. She wore a grass linen bicycle suit, a pink shirt waist, with white collars and cuffs, and a four-in-hand tie. Now and then as she talked she tapped the banister with the pointed toe of her tan boot in a way that showed an unnecessary length of the leggings that incased her slender ankles.

It was after a particularly vigorous tap of this kind and a little louder burst of laughter than usual, in which her son joined in a boyish, unrestrained sort of way, that Mrs. Mason got up and strolled slowly down the gallery toward them, carrying her embroidery hoops in her hand and looking well over her glasses far out to sea.

"Say, you aren't a bit nice this morning and I don't like you—so there!"

"Sure?"

"Sure," and she tapped the banisters and laughed again.

That is what Mrs. Mason heard as

ON THE HOTEL GALLERY.

she walked up, and when she put her slim, white, blue-veined hand on her son's shoulder she caught a gleam of what had been a wink on the girl's face and a sort of shame-faced bravado on his.

"So you aren't going out on your wheel?" the girl said, getting up and shaking out her skirts with her hand.

"No," Stanley drawled; "too hot."

"Sure," said the girl, with a significant laugh, "or it will be afterwards. Well, so long."

Mrs. Mason stood and watched the girl over her glasses as she walked noisily across the board veranda and disappeared down the steps.

"Don't you think you are wasting your time, Stanley?" she said, putting her hand on her son's shoulder again.

"Oh, don't bother, mother," he said, but he did not look up at her. "A fellow has to have a little fun."

"But what about the girl?" she went on, and this time she stroked his fair, smooth hair.

"Oh, that is a good one," Stanley laughed, as he threw back his head and turned his face up to his mother. "But don't you lose any sleep over her. She's a summer girl, you know."

The rolling of the rubber tires was inaudible on the asphalt beneath, but a moment later there was the quick ting of a bicycle bell, and the girl lifted her grass linen cap as she sped on toward the board walk. Had she heard? Stanley wondered, and he bit his smooth lip and wished he might run away after her and find out; but his mother's hand was on his arm.

"What did you say her name was?"

"Oh, Maloney," he said; "Birdie Maloney."

"Maloney," Mrs. Mason said, and her tone spoke volumes. "Birdie Maloney!"

Meantime Miss Birdie Maloney was wheeling away on her high grade bike, her rosy cheeks burning a deeper red and her heart beating a rapid tattoo beneath the tight folds of her pretty pink waist.

"Only a summer girl!" she said, and there was a sparkle of merriment in her voice. "Well, we shall see."

What Miss Birdie "saw" makes no difference just now, perhaps, but what Mrs. Mason saw that evening and the next morning, and, in fact, every evening and morning thereafter, was just Miss Birdie's self and Stanley dancing together, wheeling together, walking together, rowing together and bathing together. There was an odd sort of fascination about the girl that made her popular in the hotel. She danced well and sang well catchy sort of airs that smacked of the roof garden and the concert hall.

The guests had eyed her suspiciously at first, and said the half-old-maid, half-widow-looking individual whom she called aunt and who might have been her mother, had a snappy sort of air about her, as if she were accustomed to giving change at a ticket window. But, by and by, some of the less ultra relented and said Miss Birdie might be quite nice after all, and she certainly was

"I HAVE BROUGHT YOU YOUR SON."

very pretty. The majority of seashore people are not over particular, and the summer girl is seldom more than a vitascopic sort of creature, a life-size reproduction of a young woman who can flirt or dance or tip the wink, maybe, but who passes off of the canvas at the end of the season, going nowhere in particular, never to reappear. But Mrs. Mason was not the ordinary sort of a seashore visitor, and to her Miss Birdie Maloney was not quite the ordinary summer girl. Rather was she a siren who was likely to get her son into all manner of trouble, if she didn't go the extreme length of actually marrying him.

Mrs. Mason was a lady and she could not help showing it. But also she could not help showing just a shade more haughtiness of manner than usual when she passed Miss Birdie and her snappy, ticket-punching aunt in the hotel corridors or on the board walk, and there was a spirit of perversity in the girl that made her toss her yellow head more saucily at such times and smack her pretty gum-chewing lips more audibly.

In the meantime Stanley's mouth was developing. There was getting a little firmer set to the corners of it and a little stronger look of his mother in his blue eyes.

Birdie told him one evening that he was getting to be quite a man. They were sitting alone in the little pavilion on the fishing pier. The lights of Asbury Park gleamed behind them and straggled in faint rays far out to sea, where now and then a spark showed where a yacht lay at anchor. Just below the breakers surged and dashed, throwing their salt spray quite up into their faces.

"Of course I'm a man," Stanley said, catching the girl's hand and bending toward her. She laughed softly, and her pink waist over her heaving bosom rose and fell quite close to his shoulder.

"I am a man," he went on, "and I love you."

He had said that before. She waited a moment.

"And I want you to marry me, Birdie—honestly I do."

A long breath surged through Miss Birdie Maloney's relaxed nostrils and parted lips.

"Sure?" she said softly.

"Sure," he answered, and he took her hand in his and his lips brushed her face.

Miss Birdie let her hand rest in his a moment, and then somehow she got his hand in hers.

"So we are engaged?" she said very gently.

"If you will only say so, Birdie," and there was more than a spark of manliness in the boy's tone.

"And if I do, how is it to end? What will your mother say?"

"I don't care what she says," Stanley broke in. "I want you for my wife—honestly I do."

Miss Birdie was twirling the diamond on his little finger. It had been his mother's ring. But a moment later he had slipped it off, and when they got back to the hotel that night it was Miss Birdie's finger and not his that wore it.

Miss Birdie sat very demurely through breakfast the next morning. Mrs. Mason, who was opposite her at table, thought for the first time that there was almost an air of refinement about the poise of her head, but as they left the table the girl rose, too, pushing her chair back with downcast eyes. A moment later she had slipped her arm through Stanley's, and, looking into Mrs. Mason's face in a way that was quite innocent and almost sweet, she said: "I thought you would like to be told the very first one—Stanley and I are engaged."

She had spoken quite gently, but in a voice that was audible to the whole tableful. A hush fell over the dining room, and those who heard, wondering what Mrs. Mason would do, saw her turn to her son, and heard her say quite clearly:

"From this day forth you are no son of mine." Then a moment later she had lifted her proud head and swept by Miss Birdie Maloney as if she had been the dirt beneath her feet. But the girl was no whit disconcerted. Twirling the ring upon her finger so that the diamond flashed conspicuously, she too passed out with an air as lofty almost as Mrs. Mason's own.

The scene had not been a pleasant one. Only the gossips were glad of the episode. There were some who heard what passed who said they admired the girl's spunk, and that she was serving the old lady right; there were more, men, those who had tolerated Miss Birdie themselves, who pitied the proud woman, whose pride had been trampled in the dust by the girl's audacity. No; it had not been a pleasant scene; but before night everybody in the hotel knew of it, of course.

Mrs. Mason had not appeared at luncheon; but at dinner she came down as proud and stately as ever; but there were circles about her eyes and lines about her mouth that had not been there before.

Miss Birdie and Stanley led the german that evening, and the girl contrived to make it an ovation, and congratulations were showered upon them. Mrs. Mason, from her patroness' chair, saw and heard nothing. She sat as if carved from stone; but the heaviness of her heart was almost beyond bearing.

The next morning Mrs. Mason was sitting alone on one of the benches on the board walk. She had gone up to Eighth avenue that she might avoid the crowd. The water was cold and there was a heavy sea on, and fewer bathers than usual were in the surf. By and by even those few came in, hurrying to the bath house or sitting on the sands, cold and shivering.

Suddenly there was a cry for help, that last faint, feeble cry of the terror-stricken, that is like no other note ever uttered, and which pierces like a sword thrust the ear of the hearer. The bath-

"I MEANT WHAT I SAID. I HAVE GIVEN HIM BACK TO YOU."

ers on the sand and the idlers on the board walk hurried to the water's edge, calling and shouting, and presently someone called: "It is Stanley Mason. See, there beyond the last post!"

Mrs. Mason sprang to her feet with a wild cry that rang out above the tumult and above the surging of the billows at her feet.

"Save my child!" she cried; "save my child!" The mother's heart had spoken.

But his case was almost hopeless. Far out beyond the ropes she could see the boy struggling with the breakers. Would no one go to his rescue? The crowd was few and all were timid. "Call the bathing master," they shouted, and people ran hither and thither. But it was a long way to the guards' station, and nobody did anything.

Once, twice, the boy had gone under.

"Oh, save my child!" and the mother ran across the sands until the water dashed about her waist, reaching her arms out across the waves.

God! Would no one go to him?

Suddenly, through the thick of the crowd, someone was pushing. It was a girl in a grass linen bicycle suit and a pink shirt waist. She had stripped off her leggins and her tan boots and tossed off her jacket and her hat, but that was all. A moment later she sprang into the surf and swam out arm over arm in long, sweeping strokes.

"Come back, for God's sake, or you will be drowned," some one shouted, but the girl did not swerve.

The people on the shore held their breath, but the girl kept on, and when at last a big white cap broke and scattered at their feet they saw Miss Birdie Maloney swimming into land, bringing Stanley along with her.

"I have brought you your son," she said a moment later, as she laid the boy's limp body at his mother's feet. There was a touch of defiance in the girl's voice, but the flood-gates were opened in the mother's heart and she held out her arms and threw them around the girl. There was no pride then in the tearful mother's eyes; no scorn in the poise of her fine gray head. Miss Birdie's look of defiance faded before the softening picture, and without a word she slipped away, leaving the mother with her son.

That afternoon Miss Birdie heard a gentle rap on her door and opened it to see Mrs. Mason standing without.

"I wanted to speak to you," said Mrs. Mason, looking about her at the tumbled room. Drawers and trunks were standing open and the bed was piled with dresses. There were evidences of packing all about.

"I have come to ask you to forgive me," said Mrs. Mason, putting her slim white hand on the girl's shoulder.

"Oh, you needn't do that," Birdie said.

"But I want to do it," Mrs. Mason went on. "I want you to forgive me. I have misunderstood you, perhaps. I have not been quite just to you, but I love my son; he is all I have in the world."

"Yes," the girl said.

"You love him, too, perhaps," his mother said. "You have promised to be his wife. You have risked your life for him."

"I have promised to marry him. I have risked my life for him," the girl repeated slowly. Then suddenly she broke into a short laugh that was not pleasant to hear. "I have risked my life for him! What is that to do? What is my life worth? What is my life worth to such as you—you who have scorned me and trampled upon me? I hadn't meant to do anything about it, but since you have come, I may as well tell you. If you had acted differently I shouldn't have done what I did. If you had treated me once—just once—as if I were anything but dirt beneath your feet, I shouldn't have made you suffer as I did. But I couldn't help it. It made me mean. I never thought I was mean before, but you made me so, and I just wanted to see your proud head humbled. But I am satisfied. I took your son away from you, but I have given him back to you. I meant what I said this morning down on the beach. I have given him back to you."

"What do you mean? That you will not marry him? That you do not love him?"

Mrs. Mason's heart stood still with hope, though her pride had been humbled.

The girl laughed again, a hard, cold laugh, that had no mirth in it.

"You love him," she said, "and yet you know no more about love than that? I love him well enough to have risked my life for him, you said. That was nothing. I love him better than that. I love him well enough to go away and never let him see me again. I know I am not fit to be his wife. I know that some day he will be the man you want him to be. Then I shall not be fit for him. And this morning, there on the beach, when you put your arms around me, I knew what I should do. I came back to the hotel and wrote a letter to Stanley. He will get it to-morrow, with the ring I made him give me. By that time I shall be where he can never find me. I love him well enough for that, but he shall never know it."

"God help me, but love like that makes you fit to be his wife," Mrs. Mason said, reverently.

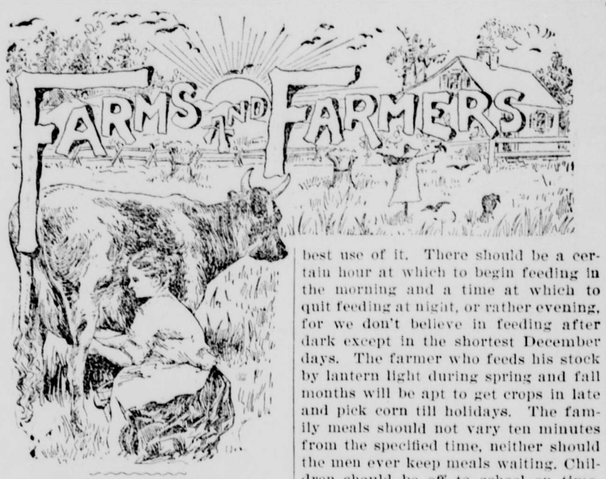
The girl smiled. "You had better go back to him now," she said wearily. "But you won't give me away? The people in the hotel will say you have bought me off and you must let them. That won't hurt me." She waited a moment. "Stanley will say I was only a summer girl, after all. Well, no matter; he'll get over it by and by, and perhaps I have helped to make a man of him." The girl's voice quavered.

"Will you let me kiss you before I go?" asked Mrs. Mason.

The next day, as Stanley lay propped up among the pillows longing for the strength to get up and out to find Birdie, the bell boy came and brought her note to him. The ring tumbled out of the envelope as he opened it. What he read was this:

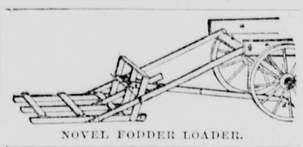
"Well, so long, Stanley. You've been a first-rate beau and made me have an awfully good time, but of course you understand you were only a summer boy. Good-by. BIRDIE."

There were tears in his eyes when he tossed the note into his mother's lap, and he turned his face to the wall to hide them. There were tears in hers, too, but deep down in her heart there was rejoicing that her son was restored unto her scatheless, and she kept her promise.




### Loading Fodder Made Easy.

Low wagons are a great convenience, greatly lessening labor in filling silos, hauling fodder, manure, etc. A number of low frames to be attached to ordinary wagons have been illustrated in these columns during the past year. F. N. Buckingham, of Iowa, describes in American Agriculturist the fodder loader shown. It has been used in Iowa with very satisfactory results. The timbers a a are the hayrack supports on a wagon high or low. The loader is attached at b b, by means of a long bolt; c is a 2x4 which extends under the wagon and has a sharp iron point at d; e is attached to the loader at e e e by means of a long bolt forming a hinge joint. The shock is laid crosswise, and no matter how large the shock, when the team starts, the iron



NOVEL FODDER LOADER.

point d catches in the ground and throws the loader up over the wagon, dropping the fodder on the rack. Two or three shocks can be put on at once. The loader is left on the field. Make of material sufficiently strong to hold the number of shocks put on each time.

### Clip the Queen's Wings.

From long experience in managing an apiary, we have come to the conclusion that clipping the queen's wings is a decided advantage. No swarms will then escape to the woods. The owner can go from home, attend church, without having his mind disturbed with thoughts of losing swarms in his absence. It is better to do this than run the risk of losing excellent queens and swarms. The bees will never leave for good if the queen does not accompany them. This, of course, has reference to first swarms, as second swarms may issue at any time, with a young queen fully fledged, like Minerva from the head of Jove, ready for flight and legitimate business. These latter can also be prevented by opening the hives after they have cast swarms, examining carefully the combs and cutting out all queen cells, but one in each hive. If this is done no second swarm will issue.—Colman's World.

### Floating Fence.

An excellent water fence is shown herewith. Some short cross logs support one, two or more lengths of stout rails that form the bottom of the fence. Holes are bored in these, in which up-

SECURE FLOATING FENCE.

right stakes are driven to support the upper rail. The lengths of fence are chained together. The outer log is anchored up-stream and down-stream with sufficient length of chain to permit the rising and falling of the fence. This plan is splendid for tide water rivers, and good wherever the rise is not likely to be so sudden as to wash it away.

### Do Away with the Swill Barrel.

Because a hog will eat anything is no reason why it should be either offered or allowed to eat decayed, odorous and unclean food. It is expected that ultimately the hog will be eaten by ourselves or some one who would like to be as squeamish about taking anything that is unclean into their systems. There ought to be no such thing as a swill barrel, holding for weeks and even months a compound of sour milk, dish washings and other refuse from the kitchen or table. There is no reason why the daily product of swill should not be eaten as soon as made. Every day's neglect to dispose of it lessens its value, besides the danger which every neglected swill barrel is to the health of all in the house, or even in the neighborhood.

### System on the Farm.

In every department of labor the essential to success is a systematic method. System is especially needed in farm work, because thrift of so many living things is in the power of the farmer. There should be a regular hour for feeding stock. Animals soon learn the hour for their meals when given regularly, and are impatient of delay. Bawling, bleating or squealing for an hour before each meal does not hasten the development of fat in calves, lambs or pigs. At other times the food is given too soon, the animal not being hungry and not prepared to make the best use of it. There should be a certain hour at which to begin feeding in the morning and a time at which to quit feeding at night, or rather evening, for we don't believe in feeding after dark except in the shortest December days. The farmer who feeds his stock by lantern light during spring and fall months will be apt to get crops in late and pick corn till holidays. The family meals should not vary ten minutes from the specified time, neither should the men ever keep meals waiting. Children should be off to school on time, neither too late or too early. They will be more apt to have their lessons on time if everything is regular at home. The work is so much easier to do when every one knows his time and place; life is pleasanter and happy times come oftener. System preserves health, for we know that worry kills more persons than disease.

### Poultry Pointers.

Buckwheat is fattening; when fed sparingly is egg producing.

Sell the culls as soon as possible, in order to save feed and give more room.

Do not set the drinking vessels too low; if you do the fowls will scratch dirt into them.

Let the nests be in a dark place. The hens like it better, and are less liable to acquire the habit of egg eating.

Fowls left to select their food, doubtless would take seeds, insects and grass. We should come as near as possible supplying these preferences.

If your hens lay soft shelled eggs it is because there is not enough lime in their food. Feed them grit—gravel, oyster shell, plaster or ground bone.

There is considerable difference between selling eggs for 10 cents and 25 or 30 cents a dozen, consequently it will pay to pack them in salt. Salt is cheap, and packing eggs in it does not destroy it.

Captain Heaton, the well-known English game fowl enthusiast, once paid $500 for a black-red game cockerel, and the results proved the purchase to have been one of the best investments he ever made. The bird formed the foundation of his now famous flock.

### The Van Deman Strawberry.

Some years ago an enthusiastic strawberry grower, realizing that a new strawberry was needed to take the place of the Wilson and Downing as a fertilizer and at the same time prove a healthy, productive, firm market berry, sowed a lot of Crescent seed crossed by Captain Jack, Sharpless and Crystal City. Of these but two proved valuable, one, named the Van Deman, and which was a Capt. Jack cross, and the Lady Jane, a Sharpless cross. The Van Deman showed signs of superiority the first season, and for several seasons since has given very satisfactory results in many extensive commercial berry fields. It has been tested in twenty-seven States and with generally favorable results.—Farm and Home.

WELL-TESTED BERRY.

### Horticultural Hints.

Fresh lime for snails.

The nicer the appearance of fruit the better the price.

If plums are to be shipped long distances forward by express.

Apples are selling in the State of New York at 60 cents per barrel.

The first year after the tree is planted is the time to prune and shape the tree.

How much did the garden contribute to the support of the family this summer?

Don't haul your fruit to market in a lumber wagon, but use a strong spring wagon with a large platform. It saves your fruit from mashing.

If you mix windfalls with picked fruit they will detract from the fine qualities of your fruit, from the prices and worst of all, from the excellence of your reputation. Keep them separate.

If the ants are cutting the leaves off your fruit trees fasten a wisp of loose cotton around the stem of the tree between ground and the first branch; the ants tangle in this and can't climb over it.

In packing fruit for shipment no purpose is served by ventilation other than the escape of moisture. The contact of fresh air hastens decay. Have the package on the outside as dry as possible.

Just after the gathering of fall apples prices are usually low; better profit would be obtained if they could be held until the early winter months. Let them be sorted and stored in a perfectly dry room, with a very low temperature.

### Queerly Worded.

The following piece of English composition is vouched for by the Christian Register, the signature alone being changed. It was copied from a notice posted on a Massachusetts building:

NOTICE.

Tenants should be careful not to throw cigars or lighted matches about. Otherwise, they may set fire to the building, and oblige

JOHN SMITH, Proprietor.

## A FOOT-RACE FOR FREEDOM.

### A Christian Lad Gives the Victory to a Greek Slave.

The amphitheater was enormous. All around the oval sandy level of the arena the seats rose, tier after tier, and from them eighty thousand spectators were looking down in eager expectation. Cyril hardly saw them, although the Emperor himself was there, and all the splendid array of the richest people of Rome itself, with kings and nobles and chiefs from all the world tributary to Rome. For one moment he was thinking and he was listening. He and Apollos were side by side, in the foremost rank, and he heard the Greek boy murmur:

"Mother—father—my brethren and my sisters—if I win not their freedom, I hope Tallienus will slay me!"

Cyril did not turn to look at him, for he was thinking:

"The first prize or the quarries—I must win, or I shall not be with Jesus of Nazareth when he enters Jerusalem."

The trumpet sounded again from near where the Emperor sat, and the racers were off, all together. Not one of them but was a good runner, and there were several smaller prizes; but the race was little more, after all, than an occasion for gambling to the dissipated, corrupt, idle populace of Rome. It was evil, evil, evil, like all the other games of the Roman circus!

A splendid runner was Apollos, and he shot ahead with a great bound that called forth plaudits from the spectators. Close behind him, quickly, came several others, but before the runners were a third of the way around the arena one of these tripped and fell, and another fell over him.

"They will be scourged!" thought Cyril. "More than half the rest are behind me now. But the pace is too fast at the beginning."

Several more were shortly compelled to slacken their pace and Cyril passed them; but still, away in the front, with an elastic, springing step, the tall young Greek kept the lead.

"The Greek will win!" growled Valerianus to Crispus, who sat beside him. "The Greek is twenty paces ahead of thy Gallican. I will send him to the galleys!"

"Only ten paces now," said Crispus, calmly, after a few minutes. "O noble Valerianus, it is the last circuit that tells."

Just then the runners came nearer, and Valerianus was silent until they had passed. The race included one more complete round of the arena.

"All are out of the race but those two," muttered the noble Roman. "I shall lose half my fortune if that Jewish boy fails me. What! See—they are abreast! Bacchus! My Jew is winning!"

Not yet. There was still a long race before him, but he and Apollos ran side by side, and the circus rang with the loud applause of the multitude.

Other runners were not far behind, but it seemed evident that the first prize was between these two. Until that moment, Cyril had had no thought but of winning if he could; but suddenly he cast a swift glance at the face of Apollos. It was somewhat pale instead of flushed, and Cyril saw a look of terror, almost of agony, in his eyes.

"He is breathing with difficulty," thought Cyril, "and I shall beat him! But—he and his family will be slaves forever if I win!"

Cyril was ahead now, and the plaudit sprang out again.

"Thy sestertia are safe," said Crispus to Valerianus.

"I will slay that Greek!" hissed Tallienus.

Cyril heard a gasping cry as Apollos put forth all his remaining strength, for they were nearing the goal.

"I can give him his freedom!" flashed into the mind of Cyril. "They may slay him—or me. Shall I?"

Then it was as if he heard certain words—but in truth he only remembered— words he had heard the Master say long ago, upon the mount in Galilee. Cyril could not have told his thought, but in the next moment he spoke in Greek to Apollos:

"Win thou, Apollos! Jesus of Nazareth has bidden me to set thee free!"

Cyril had to slacken his speed, for the Greek was beginning to falter.

One moment more, and they were over the line, with Apollos the winner by only half a pace.—St. Nicholas.

### Prehistoric Horse of the Rockies.

Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, in the Century describes the remarkable fossil remains that are found near Bridger Lake in the Rockies. He says:

If we leave the lake shore, and pass into the drier upland, we discover the clever little four-toed horse, swift, alert, intelligent. He is, to use the modern measure, only four hands, or sixteen inches, high, so he would not reach the knee of the Uintathere, and could be devoured at one sitting by the Patriotelis. His limbs are as slender as pencils. His large eyes are much farther forward than in the horse. He could readily hide among the taller stalks, and it is possible that he had the beginning of protective stripes imitating reed shadows upon his neck and mane. In his hair and coloring, however, we pass into pure conjecture. His well-worn chisel-shaped front teeth indicate that he was already a cropper or browser, and the evident secret of his triumphant persistence over his ponderous contemporaries is that he learned to browse just about the time that grasses began to appear.

### An Oversight.

Johnnie (the office boy)—Mr. Sands, the grocer, is down stairs and wants to know why you didn't answer his letter about last month's bill, sir.

Editor—Tell him he forgot to inclose a stamp.—Tit-Bits.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20 ..... 1896


The following are the majorities for the Presidential candidates in the several states as near as can be learned at present:

| | McKINLEY. | BRYAN. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | | 40,000 |
| Arkansas | | 25,000 |
| California | 2,890 | |
| Colorado | | 128,000 |
| Delaware | 2,000 | |
| Florida | | 9,000 |
| Georgia | | 40,000 |
| Idaho | | 12,000 |
| Illinois | 144,131 | |
| Indiana | 22,165 | |
| Iowa | 72,000 | |
| Kansas | | 13,000 |
| Kentucky | 444 | |
| Louisiana | | 44,000 |
| Maine | 47,000 | |
| Maryland | 32,000 | |
| Massachusetts | 164,600 | |
| Michigan | 50,000 | |
| Minnesota | 50,000 | |
| Mississippi | | 50,000 |
| Missouri | | 10,000 |
| Montana | | 15,000 |
| Nebraska | | 5,000 |
| Nevada | | 6,000 |
| New Hampshire | 23,000 | |
| New Jersey | 86,000 | |
| New York | 273,000 | |
| North Carolina | | 9,000 |
| North Dakota | 3,300 | |
| Ohio | 70,000 | |
| Oregon | 4,000 | |
| Pennsylvania | 296,000 | |
| Rhode Island | 27,000 | |
| South Carolina | | 23,000 |
| South Dakota | | |
| Tennessee | | 40,000 |
| Texas | | 55,000 |
| Vermont | 36,635 | |
| Virginia | | 15,000 |
| Washington | | 3,000 |
| West Virginia | 15,000 | |
| Wisconsin | 10,000 | |
| Wyoming | | 500 |
| Utah | | 15,000 |

Henry Labouchere, the world-famous editor of the London *Truth*, has treated the case of the Castles in a most remarkable manner, when the very mild and even sympathetic expressions of other prominent English journalists are considered. The cable dispatch gives a digest of the page and a half which Mr. Labouchere devotes to the case. He says he does not believe in kleptomania, for it only seems to attack the rich. He regards the case as remarkable for the many articles stolen in Vienna which passed the Custom Houses on the way to England without exciting the surprise of the inspecting officers. This is the caustic manner in which the English writer concludes his review of the case:

"On the morning of Mrs. Castle's sentence, a seamstress and a governess were sentenced at the same session, to nine and six months hard labor for stealing a fur necklet, and neither had been previously convicted. The governess fainted at the sentence. No medical experts testified that they were kleptomaniacs; no eminent counsel suggested that they would suffer in health by confinement; no one pitied them, and no one signed a petition to the Home Secretary to shorten their sentences. What matters how a poor, fainting and friendless governess, or a half-starved seamstress, suffer? Give them hard labor, and plenty of it. What if their health is injured? Let them die. Let Mrs. Castle out of prison, Sir Matthew White Redley; she has moved in the best circles, and she has no need to steal; but do not reduce the sentences of the seamstress and governess by a single day. The best circles know them not. They are poor and helpless; which, in the opinion of all self-respecting persons, is in itself a crime."

The Supreme Court, which is now in Sacramento, has given Durrant two weeks more in which to present his argument for a reopening of the case, in order that he may be able to file briefs. The motion on which the continuance was granted was made by Attorneys Deuprey and Dickinson, who backed it with affidavits that an agreement with Attorney General Fitzgerald and lack of time were responsible for the failure to file the brief in Los Angeles. The Attorney General has made no objection to the request of Durrant's counsel and it will in time be allowed. This will delay the decision on the appeal until at least next fall—two years from the close of the trial. The Durrant case should prove a wholesome lesson to the people of California. It is a brilliant example of how not to do it. It is a pity that our admiration of English promptness in court business does not find expression in imitation.

Governor Budd says: "The suggestion that the mining interests of the country should be represented in the Cabinet by a Minister is timely. I believe Congress ought to create a Cabinet position of that character. Agriculture is now represented in the Cabinet, and the mining industry of the United States should have equal recognition. An act of Congress is all that is needed to establish the proposed office. The duties of the Minister might be extended to a control or supervision of the whole coinage system of the Government.

On March 4th, 1897, the Senate will comprise 38 Gold Republicans, 8 gold Democrats, 10 silver Republicans, 25 silver Democrats and 10 Populists. It is expected that Kyle will go back to the Republicans, and give them 2 majority. The House will comprise 218 Republicans, 118 Democrats and 24 Republican-Populists.

Olney has a chance to make ten-strike on the Cuban question before he goes out of office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the south-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, and constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

# COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
RICHARD D. DUNPHY, Defendant.
} Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 20th day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 19. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 919.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on December 7, 1896, viz: Arthur S. Bell, for the S W ¼ of sec. 14, Tp. 12 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, William M. Breeding, Eugene E. Smith and William Smith, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1895, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

# Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA. October 19, 1896

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M.; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2 75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.89 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1. L S E; whence corner to sec. ion 13, 14 23 and 24, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5 00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3 45 chs, top of spur bears S 15 deg 45 min E; descend 4 51 chs 3.00 ft to original location corner. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 95 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.01 chs, cross ridge bears N 5 deg W and S 55 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.06 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16 25 chs 1072.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D Cor N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 284 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7 50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8 70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face and D No 4 on the S W face. I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45 min E 2 00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.60 chs, cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E, 6.80 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.90 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11 50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12 00 chs, cross road bears N 61 deg W and S 60 deg E 14 50 chs, top of ridge 5 bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 15 30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 15.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location identified by claimant falling at edge of road 1 set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5. W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.0 chs, top of spur bears S 28 deg E 4.54 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14 43 acres.

The location notic of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 101, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.


# Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 06 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, ascending 2 75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesteriy, bears S 40 deg 30 min 150 lks distant, S W corner of black-smith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 176 lks distant, a shaft bears S 89 deg E 142 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L L; mouth of incline shaft bear north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westeriy; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westeriy; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.60 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 25 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14 70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound, marked N. Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post I L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3 20 chs 2 1 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked I. No 2, whence corner to section 11, 13, 22 & 23, T 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 ch cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6 50 chs top of spur bears S 30 deg E; 6.80 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound mark d I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 30 lks distant; thence deflecting 34 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7 00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.40 chs, top of spur bears N 6 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.7 chs, 55.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked N No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3 75 chs, 24.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4 00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 4 deg 15 min E 15 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13 50 chs, top of spur bears S 10 deg E 14 75 chs, 975.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked I No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 5.50 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1 25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5 80 chs, cross trail bears N 29 deg W and S 29 deg E 8 80 chs 583 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No 7; whence location corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15 15 chs distant from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4 50 chs distant; thence, deflecting 65 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W 2 00 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3 45 chs 249.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13 11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 209, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


☞ THE NUCLEUS— THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Given newly furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


### REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Off the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all points of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
*Proprietor.*


### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

——AND——

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | | From Mound House. No. 1. | | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv | 10:50 a m | Ar | 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | | 11:25 a m | | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | | 12:10 p m | | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | | 12:40 p m | | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | | 1:40 p m | | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | | 1:50 p m | | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | | 2:05 p m | | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | | 2:30 p m | | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | | 3:10 p m | | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | | 3:50 p m | | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | | 5:00 p m | Lv | 11:00 a m |
| | | | No. 3. | | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv | 6:00 a m | Ar | 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | | 6:37 a m | | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | | 7:10 a m | | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | | 7:30 a m | | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | | 7:50 a m | | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | | 8:10 a m | | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | | 8:50 a m | | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | | 9:00 a m | | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar | 9:30 a m | | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | | 10:10 a m | | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | | 11:10 a m | | 2:25 p m |
| Mammoth | 175 | | 12:00 m | | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | | 12:50 p m | | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | | 1:30 p m | | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | | 2:10 p m | | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv | 3:15 p m | Lv | 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | | 4:05 p m | | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | | 4:50 p m | | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | | 5:35 p m | | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | | 6:20 p m | | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | | 6:50 p m | | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar | 7:00 p m | Lv | 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv | 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:57 a m | | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar | 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv | 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | | 8:20 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:41 p m | | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:06 p m | | 11:12 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:50 p m | Ar | 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening when connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $5 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOV. 20 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Berenger, Mr. | Gannon, John |
| Hoag, Mr. | Henry Frank |
| Cox, W. H. | Robinson, Thos. |
| Gagnan, John | Ready, John |

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### DIED.

SMITH.—At Keeler, Nov. 15, 1896, William C. Smith, a native of New York, aged 51 years.

Rumors hymeneal are in the air. 3

J. H. Dehy was down from Laws this week.

Ed. Schober of Bishop was in town this week.

The weather continues glorious, thanks to McKinley's election.

Mr. E. H. Edwards and wife of Lone Pine were in town Tuesday.

Nathan Gilbert, of Deep Spring valley, was a visitor at Independence yesterday.

Charlie Robinson is engaged hauling ore for Julius Schroder from Mt. Kearsarge

Gilbert Christie, J. W. Murphy and Mat McDonald left about a week ago for Coso Springs.

Rudolph Schober arrived from Bishop with his big team on Wednesday, and started on to Mojave Thursday.

Miss Etta Naylor is acting agent at the Dayton office during the absence of W. W. Collin in Hawthorne.—*Times.*

Miss Nellie Reynolds, who has been visiting in the vicinity of Bishop for the past month, returned last Monday.

John Keegan and G. W. Brady have gone to Coso Springs in hopes that the baths there may eradicate all signs of Rheumatism.

Mrs. Julia Welch and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Cynthia Welch, of Laws were in town this week on land office business.

Sheepmen are taking their flocks south, on their way out of the county. They are in hopes that the new administration will boom their business.

Do you play whist? If not, get in and learn, but remember that the first rule is, whist, whist! If you want to make a woman do hard penance set her at a game with this rule before her in big letters.

In a recent letter from Dr. T. A. Keables, he says he expects to visit our county shortly for the purpose of investigating the needs agricultural, etc., of our country, in order to bring them before the coming session of the Legislature.

P. W. Bennett, Esq., accompanied by Mrs. Bennett, leave Independence tomorrow for Los Angeles. Mr. Benaett intends to visit Randsburg on the way down and find out what the prospects of the new camp are. The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett view their departure with regret, and join us in wishing them well in their new home.

William Smith, brother of Arthur Smith, was stricken with apoplexy last Friday. He was taken ill at Modock, but was brought to Keeler as soon as possible. Though medical aid was secured immediately, the stroke proved fatal and he died Sunday evening. The deceased was an old-timer and has been interested in the mines of the county for fifteen years past. He was 51 years old.

The Independence base ball nine have received a challenge from the Bishop nine to play at Bishop on Thanksgiving day for a purse of $25. Our boys are eager to try their luck with the Bishop boys, but their Captain, George Naylor, is working at the Reward mill and cannot take the few days off that would be necessary if the boys went to Bishop. The game, if it ever transpires, will be an interesting one.

### From Aberdeen.

Mr. Chas. Walter and Mr. Irv. Mulholland were hunting quail among the black rocks. The birds undoubtedly had a narrow escape.

Mr. J. W. Callaway with a force of men has been to Waucoba for a supply of fuel.

Mr. Will Hines is assisting Mr. J. Erwin of Fish Springs on his farm at that place.

AURORA.

### AT MAZOURKA.

In company with J. C. Roeper we made a trip up Mazourka canyon yesterday. Upon reaching the foot-hills near Citrus evidence of the prospectors presence were seen. This country has been known to contain mineral for upwards of forty years. In the early 60's the thriving town of San Carlos was situated about three miles north of Citrus, nothing but the foundations now remaining in evidence of its former site. From this town the prospector radiated in all directions, and the hills for miles around are burrowed out with prospect holes. On some of the claims tunnels have been run to considerable length and shafts sunk many feet in depth. Except some desultory assessment work, however, there has been no quartz mining in the district for years. The formation where the ledges have been sought for is blue lime and the mineral contained is lead and silver. Were those metals as valuable as they were twenty years ago a large number of men would be at work there now. Further up Mazourka a slate formation comes in and in the ravines and gullies cutting through it placer gold has been found in paying quantities. There is no water, however, except for domestic purposes, and the ground is worked with dry-washers. The two best claims are the Bonanza gulch, from which about $20,000 has been taken out, and the Laberge & and Pobst gulch. A force of five men are at work on the latter claim. The pay dirt is about four feet from the surface and is in a strata of gravel about two feet thick lying on the slate bedrock. The waste dirt is scraped off with dump scrapers, leaving the "pay" to be run through the machine. The gulch will average about twenty feet wide on the bottom. While at the camp two small "runs" were made, probably forty shovelfuls of dirt being washed, from which about four dollars was taken out. This claim pays very regular, averaging about twenty dollars per day to the man for each working day. They still have about four hundred yards of virgin ground. M. Laprairie and George Thorpe are sinking a shaft in the main canyon a short distance above the water barrels and at a point where the Bonanza gulch opens into it. All of the best paying gulches open into the main canyon, and it is thought that good pay will be found on the slate bedrock of the canyon. About a mile below the shaft referred to J. C. Roeper and E. Robinson sunk to a depth of 125 feet without reaching bedrock, when they were compelled to stop because of reaching water. Where Laprairie and Thorpe are sinking, the walls of the canyon are not so precipitous, and it is thought that they will strike bedrock at about 100 feet. There are a few other partties scattered through the hills, but we did not run across any of them. The best pay is found in soft shale and fine dust of decomposed slate. The gold has a molten appearance, and seems to have been deposited by chemical action. There is strong reason to believe that a rich quartz lead will be found somewhere in that region, though the country is so broken up in surface that it may be covered to a great depth.

### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

President Cleveland has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

The people of the United States should never be unmindful of the gratitude they owe to the God of nations for His watchful care, which has shielded them from disaster and pointed out to them the way of peace and happiness; nor should they ever refuse to acknowledge with contrite hearts their proneness to turn away from God's teachings and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices. To the end that these thoughts may be quickened, it is fitting that on a day especially appointed we should join together in approaching the throne of grace with praise and supplication.

Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 26th day of the present month of November, to be kept and observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout our land. On that day let all our people forego their usual work and occupation, and assembled in their accustomed places of worship, let them with one accord render thanks to the ruler of the universe for our preservation as a nation and our deliverance from every threatened danger; for the peace that has dwelt within our boundaries; for our defense against disease and pestilence daring the year that has passed; for the plenteous rewards that have followed the labors of our husbandmen; and for all other blessings that have been vouchsafed to us. And let us, through the mediation of Him who has taught us how to pray, implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuation of heavenly favor.

Let us not forget on this day of thanksgiving the poor and needy and by deeds of charity let our offerings of praise be made more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States which I have caused to be hereto fixed. Done at the City of Washington, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.

Richard Olney, Secretary of State.

### Taboose School Report for October.

Enrollment 12.

Average attendance 11.

Absence 9.

Tardiness 5.

Perfect in attendance John Callaway, Willie Callaway, Will Calvert, Rolla Doss, Hazel Montague.

M. F. Doss.

Dave Holland has gone to Randsburg

In spite of frost many of our gardens show a glory of chrysanthe mums.

### Crazed by Liquor.

Last Sunday Mr. F. McIver and Mr. Wells Barnes brought to the County Jail Samuel Harris, who was evidently suffering from delirium tremens. It seems that Harris had been on a protracted spree since before election day. He left here a few days after election going to Lone Pine, Keeler and Darwin. Last Saturday evening he returned to Mr. McIver's ranch, which is on Eastside and near the Hirsch mine, where Harris had formerly been employed, and requested that he be given blankets to make a bed. His request was complied with and he was furnished a bed. Early in the morning the men on the place were awakened by Harris' ravings, who was snarling, growling and barking like a dog, and was perfectly wild. He was soon overpowered and brought to town. After being placed in the jail he continued to growl and bark, and when food was given him he would grab it with both hands and eat it as ravenously as a half-starved beast. It was nearly impossible to get him to take medicine, as he imagined that every one was trying to poison him. Tuesday morning, during one of his paroxysms, he in some manner procured a small pocket knife and tried to cut his throat. He succeeded in cutting an ugly looking gash under his chin and to the left of his throat and dangerously near the jugular vein. As soon as he commenced to bleed freely he called lustily for help and gave up the knife with which he attempted his own destruction. The guardian angel of the drunkard hovered over him, for with the aid of Drs. Woodin and Blair, who put a few stitches in his neck, he soon rallied, and seems but little worse for his attack upon himself.

### Time Will Tell.

Mr. Sharkey, rejoicing in the invigorating breezes that pour in across the ocean and flood his training quarters with ozone, expresses and no doubt feels perfect confidence in the result of his coming meeting with Mr. Fitzsimmons. It is a joyful thing to be young and strong and unlicked. But the sports—those experienced, well-balanced and cold-blooded gentlemen who make their living by sizing up coming events upon which there may be a difference of opinion among the public, are going to put their money upon Fitzsimmons, and the outlook is that when the gong taps on the night of December 2d, the betting will be 10 to 3 on the freckled phenomenon from the antipodes. The experts concede Sharkey's courage, strength and youth, and yet they are of the private opinion that before four rounds have been concluded Sharkey will not be able to tell the difference between a sailor and a marine. Such is the high estimate put upon the New Zealander's experience, skill and peculiarly good equipment. He is also credited with courage, which is more than some of Sharkey's prominent opponents have proved to have.—S. *F. Report.*

### Woman Suffrage in Utah.

A Salt Lake dispatch of November 8th says: Martha Hughes Cannon is the first woman who was ever elected to a State Senate in America. She lives in Salt Lake City. She is a Mormon and she is a Democrat. She ran against her husband in the same district, and she beat him into the State Senate of Utah by a neat little majority of 4,000 votes. She believes in woman suffrage, she believes in polygamy, and she most heartily disbelieves in the prohibition of intoxicating liquors. She is called the fourth wife of Angus M. Cannon. Mr. Cannon is a leading elder in the Mormon Church, and he stands in the first order of precedence for appointment as one of the twelve apostles. He has four wives living in neighborly communion. None of the four, however, has the least legal claim on the man whose name she bears.

### THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS.

#### How at Last He Became a True Expert In Patches on Shoes.

"I thought I was a connoisseur in patches," said the man of moderate means, "for I had four patches on each shoe. I used to laugh as I looked at them and fancy that I might almost call myself an expert. But, alas, as I soon discovered, I was scarcely more than an amateur.

"In the course of time a new crack developed in one of my shoes, in the upper, crosswise of the shoe and about midway between the sole and the top or highest point of the shoe. At the same time a patch along the welt on the same side started loose, and I took the shoe to the shoemaker. He had put other patches on my shoes in the most perfect manner, and he had always treated me when I came for a new patch with the same politeness as though I had come each time for a pair of new shoes.

"He looked the shoe over, and said he would make one patch to cover both places, the place along the welt and the new crack in the top. This was obviously the thing to do. It would make one patch instead of two, and so would look better, and, with its greater area and wider distribution of the wearing strain, it would last longer than two smaller patches. So he put it on that way; running along the welt and then making a turn and running up to cover the crack in the top.

"As I looked at the new L shaped patch I realized how limited my previous knowledge of patches had been. I had had many patches, but they had been but commonplace, just plain, ordinary patches, but as I looked at the new patch—and looking down at my shoes I saw in them (and in the near future, if I would keep them in repair) the prospective need of other patches, alphabetical and geometrical—I knew that I was now in a fair way to become an expert indeed."—New York Sun.

### Too Vague on One Point.

"Your story is a little vague at one point," said the publisher, and the young woman naturally wanted to know the whereabouts of the alleged vagueness.

"Where you say," exclaimed the publisher, "that 'she, defeated in argument, had no recourse but to woman's most effective weapons against the tyrant man.' Now, do you refer there to tears or flatirons?"—Liverpool Mercury.

## KONGO CANNIBALS.

### DESCRIBED BY A MISSIONARY WHO KNOWS THEM WELL.

#### Their Appetite For Human Flesh Illustrated by Scenes That Father Allaire Has Witnessed—A Life That Is Constantly Beset With Dangers.

Father Allaire, missionary apostolic to the French Kongo, was recently in France to order a small iron steamboat to be used in visiting the mission stations, and was persuaded while there to contribute to Le Correspondant an account of his work and its field. The courageous fathers of the French Catholic missions in Africa visit regions hitherto scarcely known to white men, and, living habitually far beyond the bounds of the new African civilization, have peculiar opportunities of studying unmodified savage life. Father Allaire has been for ten years in the French Kongo, and for the last six years at Liranga.

His home station of Liranga is surrounded by cannibal tribes, and not only has he time and again declined hospitable invitations to take part in a cannibal feast, but more than once he has discerned among his neighbors a hankering after his own flesh.

"You are wrong," said a cannibal when the father turned in disgust from an offer of human flesh. "You should taste it, and after that you'd never turn away; it is so good."

A cannibal, bearing aloft a bloody human head, said to the father:

"That is the head of one you knew well. We ate him three days ago. He was delicious. You should have come earlier so as to have a taste."

Cannibalism is a veritable passion with some of the father's black neighbors. Rescued slaves tell him, and he believes it, that there are in the interior chiefs who eat no flesh save that of girls and boys from 10 to 16 years of age. He made a journey up the Kongo to the land of the fierce Bondjos, strangers to him, with the hope of buying children out of slavery and taking them back to the mission station. When he reached Ngomboc, an agglomeration of six or seven large cannibal villages, he was constantly saluted with the words:

"Sell us children. We will buy, but not sell them."

The cannibals had evidenntly heard of his mission, and the journey was in vain. When he was about to return, a chief invited him to anchor opposite a village, saying:

"Show your goods there, and my people will fetch down the slave children to sell."

The father accepted the invitation, climbed with difficulty the steep embankment, more than 30 feet high, upon which stood the fortified village, and entered the place with an interpreter and a few followers. Sixty savages surrounded the priest, and he and the chief went through the famous form of blood brotherhood, each making a slight wound in his arm and permitting the outflowing streams of blood to mingle. The father then discovered that there were no women or children in sight, and that the points of spears were trembling behind the houses. The chief suddenly demanded gifts for himself and all his men.

There was silence in the village, while the blacks babbled ceaselessly in the sun, and the lances peeped out here and there from behind the huts. The father answered that he would be glad to pay handsomely for any slaves that should be brought to the beat. At this the chief seized his left hand and bade him begone. When the father was ready to make the steep descent of the bank, he saw a stalthy giant just ready to lance one of the men from the steamboat. His left hand still grasped by the chief, the father aimed his uncharged rifle at the negro below, and the latter, dropping his weapon, drew back.

The next instant the chief had pushed the father over the bank. He lay stunned for a second, but rose unhurt to find the savage lancers attacking his own men, and the latter casting themselves into the river for safety. Quickly loading his rifle, he turned upon the attacking party, but at sight of the loaded weapon the negroes fled. Once on the boat the father found that none of his men was wounded. One, the black interpreter, was missing, and he was soon discovered making ready to storm the village. He declared that with two rifles the missionary party could sack the place, and was disgusted when the father refused to undertake the task.

"It is curious," said the interpreter, "that when these people were making ready to eat you you are unwilling to be revenged on them."

He then explained that as the missionary party clambered up to the town the negroes were vowing to have the goods as presents or by force, and that when the cannibal chief took the priest's hand the savage said significantly to his men:

"It is well; he has no skin and his hand is fat."

Father Allaire says that slavery in his part of Africa is not a thing of constant blows. Its worst feature is the possibility of human sacrifice at the death of a slave owner. The slave at ordinary times may go and come as he will, subject only to the possibility of being resold or of being called to be sacrificed in order that a dead master may have slave company in another world. Slavery is worse for children than for adults, and in parts of the French Kongo children are used as money. A pirogue is spoken of as worth so many slaves. Slave children pass through the hands of as many as 20 chiefs. A native law makes a thief caught in the act the slave of his captor, and it is not unusual for men to expose valuable things, and then lie in ambush to capture and thus enslave any one that yields to the temptation to steal the article exposed. Young children are seized and enslaved when found alone, and African mothers, who are most tender of their little ones, guard them with great care.

### A Household Hint.

Winks—I've got a new way of sifting coal at my house.

Binks (with languid interest)—Have you?

Winks—Yes. I used to have the man pick out the good pieces of coal from the sifter and throw the rest away. Now I have him pick out the cinders and burn the rest.

Binks—Well, what difference does that make?

Winks (proudly)—Oh, about two tons a year.—Somerville Journal.


CALL AND EXAMINE

THE

Fall and Winter Stock,

AT

RHINE'S.


MISCELLANEOUS. | MERCHANDISE.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administator of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 633. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South-west quarter, the West half of the South-east quarter, and the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov. 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. J. Stevens | 9 | 1700 | 340 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 100 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 29 | 64 | 12 80 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 12 00 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation made on the 17th day of October, 1896, the above Delinquent Sale was postponed to Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

E. H. EDWARDS, President.
P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Lorin A. Anger, husband and heir of Lottie M. Anger, deceased, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 663, for the S E ¼ Sec. 22, Tp 12 S, R 34 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1896.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, John G. Smith and Eugene E. Smith, all of Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H, E. No. 902.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 16, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on November 24, 1896, viz.: JOHN G. SMITH, for the SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 27, NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 34 and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 35, T. 12 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Edward B. Smith, Benigno Aguirre, James A. Partridge and William R. Deans, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.


A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

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**The Knife He Wanted.**

The Worcester Gazette tells this story on the authority of John E. Russell, whose father was a manufacturer of cutlery: Having occasion to travel on the Mississippi river occasionally, the latter became very well acquainted with the captain of one of the steamers. One day the captain asked Mr. Russell if he would make a knife for him. "Why, yes; what kind of a knife?" was the answer. "I want a good stout handle with a spring in it, so the blade won't give," explained the captain. "I'd a little rather have the blade ground on both edges. And I don't want one of those crosspieces, or guards, or whatever they call them. I want a knife I can stick into a man and twist it and when I pull it out it won't catch on his blamed galluses."


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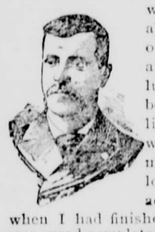

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# The Sheriff of Siskyou.

By BRET HARTE.

The man slouched on by his side, casting his surly, furtive glances from left to right as if seeking to escape from these confidences. Nevertheless the major kept on through the gully until reaching the wagon road they crossed it and began to ascend the opposite slope, half hidden by the underbrush and larches. Here the major paused again and faced about. The cabins of the settlement were already behind the bluff. The little stream which indicated the "bar," on which some perfunctory mining was still continued, now and then rang out quite clearly at their feet, although the bar itself had disappeared. The sounds of occupation and labor had at last died out in the distance. They were quite alone. The major sat down on a bowlder and pointed to another. The man, however, remained sullenly standing where he was, as if to accent as strongly as possible the enforced companionship. Either the major was too self absorbed to notice it or accepted it as a satisfactory characteristic of the half breed race. He continued confidently:

"Now, look here, Tom! I want to leave this cursed hole and get clear out of the state. Anywhere—over the Oregon line into British Columbia or to the coast, where I can get a coasting vessel down to Mexico. It will cost money, but I've got it. It will cost a lot of risks, but I'll take them. I want somebody to help me—some one to share risks with me and some one to share my luck if I succeed. Help to put me on the other side of the border line by sea or land, and I'll give you $1,000 down before we start and $1,000 when I'm safe."

The half breed had changed his slouching attitude. It seemed more indolent on account of the loosely hanging strap that had once held his haversack, which was still worn in a slovenly fashion over his shoulder, as a kind of lazy sling for his shiftless hand.

"Well, Tom, is it a go? You can trust me, for you'll have the thousand in your pocket before you start. I can trust you, for I'll kill you quicker than lightning if you say a word of this to any one before I go or play a single trick on me afterward."

Suddenly the two men were rolling over and over in the underbrush. The half breed had thrown himself upon the major, bearing him down to the ground. The haversack strap for an instant whirled like the loop of a lasso in the air and descended over the major's shoulders, pinioning his arms to his side. Then the half breed, tearing open his ragged blouse, stripped off his waist belt and as dexterously slipped it over the ankles of the struggling man.

It was all over in a moment. Neither had spoken a word. Only their rapid panting broke the profound silence. Each probably knew that no outcry would be heard.

For the first time the half breed sat down. But there was no trace of triumph or satisfaction in his face, which wore the same lowering look of disgust as he gazed upon the prostrate man.

"I want to tell you first," he said, slowly wiping his face, "that I didn't kalkilate upon doin this in this yer kind of way. I expected more of a stand up fight from you—more risk in gettin you out of that hole—and a different kind of a man to tackle. I never expected you to play into my hand like this, and it goes against me to hev to take advantage of it."

"Who are you?" said the major pantingly.

"I'm the new sheriff of Siskyou." He drew from beneath his begrimed shirt a paper wrapping, from which he gingerly extracted with the ends of his dirty fingers a clean legal looking folded paper. "That's my warrant. I've kept it fresh for you. I reckon you don't care to read it. You've seen it afore. It's just the same as t'other sheriff had—what you shot."

"Then this was a plan of yours and that whelp's escort?" said the major.

"Neither him nor the escort knows any more about it than you," returned the sheriff slowly. "I enlisted as Injun guide or scout ten days ago. I deserted just as reg'lar and nat'rallike when we passed that ridge yesterday. I could be took tomorrow by the sojers if they caught sight of me and court martialed. It's as reg'lar as that. But I timed to have my posse under a deputy draw you off by an attack just as the escort reached the ridge. And here I am."

"And you're no half breed?"

"There's nothin Injin about me that water won't wash off. I kalkilated you wouldn't suspect anything so insignificant as an Injin when I fixed myself up. You see Dawson didn't hanker after me much. But I didn't reckon on your tumbling to me so quick. That's what gets me. You must hev been pretty low down for kempany when you took a man like me inter your confidence. I don't see it yet."

*"That's my warrant."*

He looked inquiringly at his captive, with the same wondering surliness. Nor could he understand another thing which was evident. After the first shock of resistance the major had exhibited none of the indignation of a betrayed man, but actually seemed to accept the situation with a calmness that his captor lacked. His voice was quite unemotional as he said:

"And how are you going to get me away from here?"

"That's my lookout and needn't trouble you, major, but seeing as how confidential you've been to me I don't mind tellin you. Last night that posse of mine that you 'skunked,' you know, halted at the crossroads till them sojers went by. They had only to see them to know that I had got away. They'll hang round the crossroads till they see my signal on top of the ridge, and then they'll make another show agen that pass. Your men will have their hands full, I reckon, without huntin for you or noticin the three men of mine that will come along this ridge where the sojers come yesterday—to help me get you down in the same way. You see, major, your little trap in that gully ain't in this fight. We're the other side of it. I ain't much of a soldier, but I reckon I've got you there, and it's all owing to you. I ain't," he added gloomily, "takin much pride in it myself."

"I shouldn't think you would," said the major. "And look here! I'll double that offer I made you just now. Set me down just as I am on the deck of some coasting vessel, and I'll pay you $4,000. You may have all the glory of having captured me here and of making your word good before your posse. But you can arrange afterward on the way to let me give you the slip somewhere near Sacramento."

The sheriff's face actually brightened. "Thanks for that, major. I was gettin a little sick of my share in this job; but, by God, you've put some sand in me. Well, then, there ain't gold enough in all California to make me let you go. You hear me? So drop that. I've took you and took ye'll remain until I land you in Sacramento jail. I don't want to kill you, though your life's forfeit a dozen times over, and I reckon you don't care for it either way, but if you try any tricks on me I may have to maim you to make you come along comf'able and easy. I ain't hankerin arter that either, but come you shall."

"Give your signal and have an end of this," said the major curtly.

The sheriff looked at him again curiously. "I never had my hands in another man's pockets before, major, but I reckon I'll have to take your derringers from yours." He slipped his hand into the major's waistcoat and secured the weapons. "I'll have to trouble you for your sash, too," he said, unwinding the knitted silken girdle from the captive's waist. "You won't want it. You ain't walkin, and it'll come in handy to me just now."

He bent over, and passing it across the major's breast with more gentleness and solicitude than he had yet shown secured him in an easy sitting posture against the tree. Then after carefully trying the knots and straps that held his prisoner he turned and lightly bounded up the hill.

He was absent scarcely ten minutes, yet when he returned the major's eyes were half closed. But not his lips. "If you expect to hold me until your posse comes, you had better take me to some less exposed position," he said dryly. "There's a man just crossed the gully coming into the brush below in the wood."

"None of your tricks, major."

"Look for yourself."

The sheriff glanced quickly below him. A man with an ax on his shoulder could be seen plainly making his way through the underbrush not a hundred yards away. The sheriff instantly clapped his hand upon his captive's mouth, but at a look from his eyes took it away again.

"I see," he said grimly. "You don't want to lure that man within reach of my revolver by callin to him."

"I could have called him while you were away," returned the major quietly.

The sheriff, with a darkened face, loosened the sash that bound his prisoner to the tree, and then lifting him in his arms began to ascend the hill cautiously, dipping into the heavier shadows. But the ascent was difficult, the load a heavy one, and the sheriff was agile rather than muscular. After a few minutes' climbing he was forced to pause and rest his burden at the foot of a tree. But the valley and the man in the underbrush were no longer in view.

"Come," said the major quietly, "unstrap my ankles, and I'll walk up. We'll never get there at this rate."

The sheriff paused, wiped his grimy face with his grimier blouse and stood looking at his prisoner. Then he said slowly:

"Look yer! Wot's yer little game? Blessed if I kin follow suit."

For the first time the major burst into a rage. "Blast it all! Don't you see that if I'm discovered here—in this way—there's not a man in the Bar who would believe that I walked into your trap—not a man, by God, who wouldn't think it was a trick of yours and mine together."

"Or," interrupted the sheriff, slowly fixing his eyes on his prisoner, "not a man who would ever trust Major Overstone for a leader again."

"Perhaps," said the major unmovedly again. "I don't think either of us would ever get a chance of being trusted again by any one."

The sheriff still kept his eyes fixed on his prisoner, his gloomy face growing darker under its grime. "That ain't the reason, major. Life and death mean much more to you than they do to me in this yer game. I know that you'd kill me quicker nor lightnin if you get the chance. You know that I'm takin you to the gallows."

"The reason is that I want to leave Wynyard's Bar," said the major coolly. "And even this way out of it will suit me."

(To Be Continued.)


You know coffee is used fresh-roasted. Tea ought to be—for the same reason—the taste.

Ours are the only tea-firing works in the United States; *Schilling's Best* is always fresh-fired when it leaves our hands.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 378


The fruit-growers of the Willamette valley are quite generally coming to the conclusion that peach roots are not a good foundation for prune trees. There are some growers who are still firmly in favor of peach roots but they are in a small minority. Fort Willamette valley where the soil is generally cold and wet the Myrobolan stock gives better satisfaction. Experiments are also being made with other plum stocks which promise well.

## WHEN DEATH IS REAL.

**Tragic Fatalities that Have Occurred Upon the Stage.**

The recent calamity on a London stage in which an actor actually killed a fellow player in the scene where he was supposed to run him through with a dagger has brought to light numerous former occurrences of a similar character.

The great Roman actor Roscius, enacting Atreus, was so carried away that he fell upon a slave and killed him on the spot. Farquhar, in Dryden's "Indian Emperor," wounded a fellow actor so dangerously that he was said to have died from his wounds. In Stockholm, early in the sixteenth century, an actor who was playing Longinus in "The Mystery of the Passion," was so realistic in his playing that he pierced the mimic Christ so severely that his death on the cross was actual. Many years ago, an Italian artist named Lombardi, playing in "Antigone," had to turn his sword from his father's breast to his own, and did it so certainly that he fell dead.

Upon the opening night of the production of "Michael Strogoff" in London, in 1881, Mr. Charles Warner, in the title role, was set upon by the villain of the piece, and in the duel with daggers which ensued Mr. Warner was badly wounded. Barry Sullivan once attacked Richmond in "Richard the Third" with such vehemence that his opponent's sword was struck from his hand and a serious accident barely averted. The elder Baron, a French actor of note, performing in "The Cid" of Corneille, had to kick a sword out of his path and in so doing punctured his foot; the matter was trifling at first, but later on gangrene set in and the player died. Charles Kemble, at one time playing Macbeth to Mrs. Siddon's Lady Macbeth, flung away a goblet with such violence that it shattered a chandelier above the great Sarah's head. That lady bore it without flinching, however. At the dress rehearsal of "The Huguenots" at Paris several years ago, the famous tenor Nouritt, in pretending to jump from a fourth-story window, injured himself so that the piece had to be delayed for a week. At the final rehearsal of "Faust" the original Mephistopheles, Balanque, contrived to wear a pair of diabolical red wings. With these outspread, he rose from a trap in the first act, and, by touching a spring, these later became the conventional cloak. But the spring behaved badly, and the actor's face was horribly lacerated by the fluttering whalebone ribs, over which the cloth was arranged.

Deaths from sudden and unknown causes are frequent on the stage, and it has generally seemed that the passing of the actor's soul has always been at some moment when his words were particularly applicable to the circumstance. Not long ago Federici was playing "Faust" in Melbourne, and just after he uttered the last word before his descent to Hades he gave a sigh and fell dead. At this actor's funeral, as the venerable clergyman finished saying "In the midst of life we are in death," he fell lifeless. Paterson died while preparing Claudio for execution in "Measure for Measure," saying of life "a breath thou art." Cummings, as Dumont in "Jane Shore," expired with a quotation for God's mercy on his lips, and Palmer, as manager and actor, died as he exclaimed, "Oh, God! God! There is another and a better world!"

**A Texas Swing.**

Mr. R. B. Zimmerman, of Warren, has what is probably the highest swing in Texas. The frame is made of pine logs seventy-eight feet long, which are set in the ground eight feet, making the swing seventy feet high. The cross piece is six by six inches, heart, and is fastened to the top of the upright pieces in such a way as to be as strong as if the frame was all of one piece. On the north side of the swing is a pole forty-two feet high, at the top of which is a pulley. The person who wishes to swing is strapped in, if he or she desires, and then takes hold of one end of the rope, the other end of which is run through the pulley and fastened to a team of horses. The horses are started off and the swinger is pulled to the top of the pole. When the top is reached he drops the rope and is at once launched into space, sometimes going as high as 100 feet on the opposite side from the pole. One turn at the swing is generally enough to satisfy one for that evening. Since the erection of the swing Mr. Zimmerman's house has become a resort every evening for the young people of Warren, and parties frequently come from Hyatt and other neighboring towns to enjoy an evening in "the swing."—Dallas News.

**Norway Spruce.**

The Norway spruce has been disseminated throughout the world. It has been a matter of interest to endeavor to find fine specimens of this tree in its native habitat, but the search has been in vain. Nowhere do they attain the size or the beauty that we have them in America. In regions where the timber has been cut, we do not expect much in the second growth, but there are immense tracts from which the lumber cannot be removed to any market; but there the trees merely look old without having attained great size or remarkable beauty. The Norway maple is very fine, but nowhere better than it is seen in America. Quite singularly, its foliage is largest and finest in the far North. The birch is found everywhere, and is the only tree in the more northern regions. The northernmost forest in the world is said to be one on the Lofoten Islands. The North Cape region is treeless. But nowhere does the birch attain the size we sometimes see on our side of the Atlantic.—Cor. Albany Cultivator.

**Facial Resemblances.**

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who was the temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention, bears a striking facial resemblance to the late Edwin Booth, the actor. The lithographs of Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, would serve for pictures of Willam J. Bryan, though the back part of Bryan's head very closely resembles that of Wilson Barrett, the English actor.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**If we were a woman, we would rather have our sweetheart steal than have him chew tobacco.**

## A War Reminiscence.

SCENES AT HATCHER'S CREEK AND PETERSBURG RECALLED.

**John B. Scace Speaks to a Reporter of Stirring Scenes—Escaped with a Slight Wound, But, Like Other Veterans, Has Suffered Since—A Story That Reads Like a Page From History.**

*From the Albany, N. Y., Journal.*

When one encounters in print the life story of some scarred veteran of the civil war, a feeling of admiration and sympathy is the certain result. Accustomed though we are to tales of heroism and suffering in everyday life, there is something peculiarly attractive about these old war records, serving, as they do, as a sacred passport to the heart of every true American. Thousands found their rest on the field of carnage or in the hospital, but their comrades, when the struggle was over and the victory won, returned to their homes and began anew the battle of life.

John B. Scace, the widely-known contractor and building mover of Albany, N. Y., has had an unusually interesting life, and when seen by a reporter recently at his home, No. 15 Bradford Street, told of his many experiences and adventures while serving under the old flag in the late war. Although having endured all the hardships and privations of life in the ranks, Mr. Scace bears his more than half a century of years with an elastic step and a keen mind, taking an active interest in private and public affairs.

Mr. Scace is a member of Berkshire Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F. He enlisted in the army in 1862, in Company A, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving under Col. W. F. Bartlett, First Brigade, First Division, Ninteenth Corps, with which he paritcipated in some of the hottest battles of the war, including Port Hudson, Donaldsonville and Plain Store, where he was wounded. His time being out, he was discharged, but soon re-enlisted as sergeant in Company A, Sixty-first Regiment, Masachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battle of Hatcher's Run, the fight about Petersburg and the battle of Sailor's Creek.

After his honorable discharge, June, 4, 1865, Mr. Scace returned to Albany and settled down once again to his business and social interests. He has resided in the city ever since. It would seem that now, of all times, his peace and happiness would have been uninterrupted. Such was not to be the case, for four years ago, while engaged in superintending the raising of the immense smokestack of the Albany Electric power house, the lever of a loosened windlass struck him a heavy blow across the back. The effect of the blow was not at first apparent, he being able to leave his bed in a few days. But the worst was to follow, for without warning he was seized with sciatic rheumatism in all its virulence. Untold agony followed.

Said Mr. Scace, "I could not sleep for the pain. No one will know the tortures the rheumatism gave me. I don't know how I lived during those days. I became litle more than skin and bones, and it seemed like life didn't have anything but suffering in it. Cures? I tried every so-called rheumatic cure that was ever invented.

I gave all of them a good trial before I stopped taking them. My friends and neighbors recommended remedy after remedy that they heard of, but my rheumatism went on just the same. Well, after I had almost had the life tortured out of me, I came across a newpaper account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought I might as well add another name to the list as not, so I ordered some of my druggist.

"I tell you, I was glad in those days to hear of anything that could give me any hope at all. Yes, I got them, and before I had taken two boxes that pain began to leave me. Why, I couldn't understand it. I couldn't imagine myself being cured. But before I had taken a half-dozen of those boxes I was cured. The suffering which had made my life almost unbearable for so long had disappeared. I was a new man.

"I began to get strong. I picked up in flesh, and I went back to my business with all the vigor and vim of a young man. I think everyone who knows me will tell you what it did for me. Pink Pills is the grandest medicine ever discovered, and if my recommendation will do it any good I want you to use it. I hope others will hear of it and be benefited as I have been. Everyone should hear of it. I can't say too much for them," Mr. Scace exclaimed, enthusiastically, in conclusion.

This is but one of the many cases in which Pink Pills have taken such a beneficent part in the history of humanity.

Mr. Scace is now enjoying the fruits of an unusually large business managed solely by himself, and covering almost the entire eastern portion of the State.

Mr. Scace is also an ivory carver of marked ability, which he follows solely for his own pleasure. Many little trinkets, carved by the light of the camp-fire, attest his skill in this direction.

Far from being solicited to recommend the curative which had taken such a load of misery from his life, in his gratitude his praise for it is unstinted and unceasing. And from his own statement one may easily see that when he does cease to sing its virtues, it will be to answer the last mustering in.

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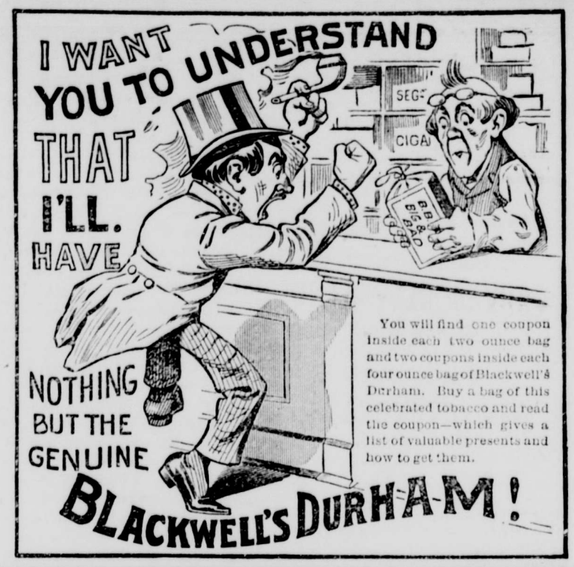
"We turned about and went on a long tack," narrated the old sailor, "and——." "Too bad," exclaimed the sympathetic cyclist; "were you able to repair your tire?"


Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.



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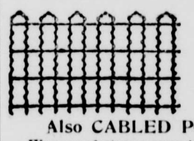

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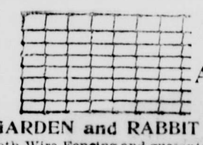

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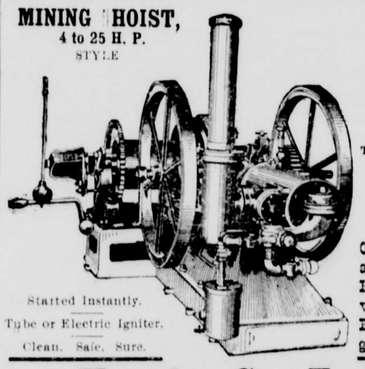

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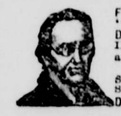

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

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### ME AN' JIM.

Me an' Jim jes' kinder agree;
I stick by him and' he sticks by me.

Never was much thet I could do,
But somehow'r other he sees me through.

Never did talk much, afore or sence,
'Bout it, but there's a coincidence.

Somehow'r other—can't jes' make out—
That brings him 'roun' when there's trouble about.

Lots o' others thet like me, too,
Hard to say what they wouldn't do;

Hard to say what they wouldn't share
When there was plenty, and some to spare.

But, somehow'r other, when you're hard hit,
Seems they don't happen to hear of it.

An' there was a woman once, an' she
Kinder believed that she keered for me;

'Lowed thet she loved me becoz we'd ben
Goin' together so long; but when

Plans were a-makin' to go through life
Settled an' easy as man and wife.

Suddenly foun' thet she'd rather go
'Long with another she didn't know.

So, it set me to studyin': Love is meant
For them as don't meet with no accident.

Or mebbe them as ken pick an' choose
In the crowd where they've got no friend to lose.

While the feelin' a man has for a man
Don't fool itself with a better plan

Or come to grief through a thinkin' spell
Thet we're too much alike to match right well.

An' thet's the reason thet I perpose
To tie to Jim to the very close.

Fact o' the matter, we're fond o' him,
'Coz you know you can always count on Jim.

## A FAIRY OMNIBUS.

I think everybody gets a touch of romance some time in their lives. The green glade of olden days is probably replaced by a busy street, your armor-clad knight by a city man in a frock coat and silk hat, your distressed damsel is a practical, level-headed, energetic little typewriter, perhaps; the actors are changed, the scene is changed, but, believe me, the element of romance is just the same as it was in the days of chivalry.

Now, I dare say you would scarcely believe that a bald-headed, middle-aged, stout old solicitor like me—getting every day more engrossed in business, and more and more apt to be a tiresome liver—was ever sufficiently "interesting" to play the part of a modern knight-errant.

Let me tell you all about it and how it ended. It's commonplace enough. I know, and I dare say most of you have gone through something similar, but if it does nothing else it may, perhaps, serve to stir up pleasant memories.

I had nearly completed my articles, and was reading hard my "final," when one morning the firm told me to go to a client who was ill and take instructions for her will.

She was an old maiden lady living in Paddington, and our people had transacted all her business for her something like forty years.

It was a wet day; one of those days that we get from time to time in London, when you feel as if you would like to go to bed and not get up again until things have changed.

Holborn was like a little river, and the traffic slopped and splashed along in a way that made you feel damp even to watch.

I stood on the curbstone waiting for a chance to cross without being smothered with mud, when I noticed a girl standing near me. She, too, was trying to cross.

It was very funny to see her. She was evidently from the country, and didn't at all understand the London traffic. Three times she started, and three times she turned back in despair.

I watched her with interest. There was an amusing expression of good-tempered misery on her face; she was pretty—very pretty, and daintily dressed, and—well, I seized my opportunity like an articled clerk who is worth his salt is bound to do.

"Excuse me," I said, raising my hat, "but I think you want to cross the road?"

She looked rather startled.

"I think I shall get on all right," she answered, "if you would kindly tell me where to start."

"Suppose we try together? Give me your arm."

She did not give me her arm. I took it and we started on our pilgrimage. In and out of cabs and omnibuses I guided her safely, until we got to about the middle of the road, which, as you know, is very wide opposite Furnival's inn.

Suddenly she limped and gave a funny little hop.

"I'm very sorry, sir," she said, laughing, "but—I'm afraid my shoe has come off. It stuck in the mud."

I looked around. Sure enough, a few yards behind us was a shoe lying in the mud, looking very lonely and getting terribly wet.

"Can you stand here for a moment," I said, "while I fetch it?"

I left her there, standing on one foot, with the tip of a little stockinged toe just touching the ground to steady her.

A cab driver who happened to pass found the situation amusing and said so candidly, but I'm proud to say I managed to keep a grave face. The shoe was such a small one that I marveled how a human being could ever get it on, much less get it off again.

Now, a saint from heaven can't put a lady's shoe on her without seeing her ankle. I didn't try to. I thoroughly enjoyed that little ankle and lingered over the task with becoming solemnity in spite of the weather.

At last we were ready to start again.

"It was very kind of you not to laugh at me," she said, with a little blush; "I must have looked very silly, standing there on one foot."

"You looked very charming," I said, with a young man's bluntness.

I landed her safely on the path and she thanked me.

I asked her if I could be of any further service. She thought not. She only wanted to get into a Paddington bus, and then she would be quite safe.

Now, I wanted a Paddington bus, but I didn't say so. As soon as one came up I stopped it, put her inside, and went on top myself.

Perhaps you will think me quixotic for going outside in such miserable weather? Well, I believe you would have done the same thing after all. You see, I was afraid she might think I was pestering her if I followed her inside. It looked rather like taking advantage of a trifling service, and I was at that age when a man would rather have rheumatic fever than sacrifice the good opinion of a pretty girl.

Things are different now—I'm a married man.

But, bless your heart, you can't escape destiny by getting outside an omnibus. I hadn't been up there three minutes, the rain had only just begun to soak through the knees of my trousers and trickle down my legs, when the conductor came up with a significant grin on his face.

"If you please, sir," he said, "there's a young lady inside wants to speak to you."

I climbed down the ladder with which buses in those days were furnished.

There she sat in the corner, half smiling, half blushing. There was nobody else inside.

"Won't you get wet if you go outside?" she said.

"I was afraid you might think I was a nuisance," I answered.

"I guessed as much," she said frankly. "But it would be a very poor return for your kindness if I drove you into consumption."

I think that upon the whole that was the most delightful bus drive in my experience. The conversation flowed in a torrent, and I believe we exchanged as many confidences and opinions in half an hour as some people do in a lifetime. It was wonderful. It was like touching by accident the hidden spring of some secret door, which opened into a new atmosphere, a new fairyland. We were more like old friends than change acquaintances, and it seemed as if neither could tell the other too much. Points of agreement were noted eagerly. We had read the same books, visited the same places, and wherever we turned there was new ground for sympathy.

She had only been in London a week, and had not visited any place of amusement. I wondered if I could find a chance here of pushing my advantage, and approached the subject with delicacy and caution.

But at this point it seemed that the mutual confidence stopped, for she declined to understand my tactics, and remarked that her time was too fully occupied to go about much.

Only too soon we had reached the place where I had decided to alight. We shook hands warmly, and thanked each other rather vaguely and nervously, and then I found myself once more on a nasty, wet London pavement.

I had had a glimpse of fairyland, but it was only a glimpse. I was back again in the practical, uncomfortable world, with a living to be earned and a will to make.

The gates of fairyland were closed, for, like a donkey, I had omitted to find out the fairy's name and where she lived.

It seemed impossible to bring one's mind back to the legal subtleties of will making, but it had to be done, and I trudged heavily on my way to our client's house, finding to my infinite disgust that I had got out of the omnibus much sooner than I need have done.

Imagine my surprise when, on reaching the house, and being shown into the dining room, I found there the heroine of the lost shoe.

That settled it.

I felt that heaven had decided I was to marry that young lady, and I formed the pious intention then and there of giving heaven every possible assistance, and made such a delightful hash of her aunt's will that it required some six or seven visits to put matters straight.

Curiously enough, though, from the moment we met in the house, her friendliness ceased. Every time I came she was more cold and distant, and I was almost in despair. The conversation, which had flowed so merrily in an uncomfortable omnibus, seemed impossible over the dining room fire, and she refused to go beyond the most commonplace civilities.

She calmly ignored that drive, which I had found so delightful, and treated me with ordinary politeness, due to the representative of her aunt's solicitors.

The position grew desperate, because I couldn't continue to make blunders over the old lady's will forever. Already the firm had reprimanded me for stupidity, though, to be sure, the old lady herself bore with me with wonderful patience and good temper.

The crisis came.

It was my last visit about the will, which was now ready—absolutely correct—and the dear old creature had approved of every word of it.

It only required to be executed. She said she would like her niece and me to be witnesses, and as she was much better and able to get up we assembled solemnly in the library. But she was a funny old character and scouted the idea of solemnity, ringing the bell for the servant to bring up some champagne so that we might drink "success to her will!"

I'm thankful to say that, though I was by this time helplessly in love with the niece, I had sufficient presence of mind to say: "Success to the will and may it never have to be approved!" which pleased her immensely and before I left I was invited to dinner the following Sunday.

From that moment things went pretty smoothly, though it was only last evening that, in talking over our courting days in the far away past, my wife explained the meaning of her extraordinary coolness to me.

It seems that when, after the drive in what she is pleased to call the "fairy omnibus," I walked into her aunt's dining room, she quite recognized that I must be her destiny, and so with feminine perversity she felt called upon to struggle against fate as much as possible.

"But you ought to be very thankful to me for one thing," she added; "it was I who—but never mind."

"Nonsense," I said. "Go on; we are too old-fashioned to be romantic any longer."

"Well," she said, "it was I who suggested you should be invited to dinner."

Which just shows what contradictory creatures women are.—Household Words.

## STRANGE LABORATORY IN PARIS.

**Established in the Catacombs Under the Jardin des Plantes.**

Deep in the bowels of the earth a curious laboratory is about to be established in the Jardin des Plantes. Under the gardens run some old galleries of the catacombs, which have not been opened in 100 years. The laboratory which is to be established in these galleries will give an opportunity to study the effect of obscurity upon animal life. Everyone has heard of the fish without eyes in the cave of Kentucky and other freaks which exist in dark wells and such places. These facts are of great importance in studying the evolution of man and species, but so far no researches upon the subject have been carried out by scientists.

Down in the deep galleries of the catacombs it is always pitch dark and fish ponds will be dug in the solid rock and stocked with fish to study the effect of the obscurity upon them and their offspring. Animals will also be kept down there for the same purpose.

A good deal of trouble and some danger was experienced in opening up the galleries, which have for so long been closed. The temperature 200 feet below the surface is chill and damp, while the gases which have accumulated in 100 years made it a ticklish undertaking to descend. These galleries undermine almost the whole of Paris and its environs, being used as catacombs and also for growing mushrooms. Under the Jardin des Plantes they have never been used since the stoneworkers left them in 1779. They are very narrow and one has to stoop in going through them. In some places the roof has fallen in, but most of the galleries are dug out of solid rock and will last for all time. The laboratory will be the only one of its kind in the world and the savants who have undertaken experiments will throw new light upon the doctrine of evolution.—New York Press.

### Like a Boy.

The son of a down-town merchant was found crying when his father returned home the other night, as that gentleman told a Washington Star reporter this morning.

"What's the matter, Tommy?" asked the merchant.

"I had a fight with Charlie," was the tearful reply.

"Well, you ought not to fight. It served you right to get whipped, I guess," said the father.

"But I didn't get licked. I licked him," sobbed the boy.

"Well, what are you crying about, then?"

"Why, if I had let him lick me he couldn't hurt. And I never thought about that, so now I have to fight his big brother, about my size, and I can lick him, and I'm going to, because I'm mad at him; then I've got to fight the biggest brother, and he's three sizes bigger than me, and won't I catch it." And Tommy refused to be comforted.

### Best to Postpone It.

"When we are married, dear Lucy," said the poor man's son to the rich man's daughter, "our honeymoon shall be passed abroad. We will drive in the Bois, promenade the Prada, gaze down into the blue waters of the Adriatic from the Rialto and enjoy the Neapolitan sunsets, strolling along the Chiaja."

"How delicious!" she murmured. "But, John dear, have you money enough to do all this? For pa says I mustn't expect anything until he dies."

John's countenance underwent such a change that she could not help asking him if he felt ill.

"No, darling," he answered, faintly; "I am not ill; I was only thinking we had better postpone our marriage until after the funeral."

### How the Fish Know.

Young Fish—There's a hook with a nice worm on it.

Old Fish—Keep away from that.

Young Fish—Why?

Old Fish—There isn't any fashion plate reflected in the water this time. That hook belongs to a freckle-faced boy with a ragged straw hat. He is fishing for fish, not for fun.—Hartford Times.

There are so many lazy men that prizes should be given to those who work.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

**Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.**

### The Poppy Land Limited Express.

The first train leaves at 6 p. m.
For the land where the poppy blows;
The mother dear is the engineer,
And the passenger laughs and crows.

The palace car is the mother's arms;
The whistle, a low, sweet strain;
The passenger winks and nods and blinks,
And goes to sleep in the train!

At 8 p. m. the next train starts
For the Poppy Land afar,
The summons clear falls on the ear—
"All aboard for the sleeping car!"

But what is the fare to Poppy Land?
I hope it is not too dear.
The fare is this, a hug and a kiss,
And it is paid to the engineer!

So I ask of Him who children took
On his knee in kindness great,
"Take charge, I pray, of the trains each day
That leave at six and eight.

"Keep watch of the passengers, thus I pray,
For to me they are very dear,
And special ward, O gracious Lord,
O'er the gentle engineer."
—Edgar Wade Abbot.

### No Larger than a Toy.

The little daughter of Israel Hunton, a farmer of Orange County, Ohio, has one of the queerest pets ever seen—a 2-year-old horse that measures only thirteen inches high.

This strange midget pony is regarded by many as one of the most remarkably interesting bits of horse flesh in the land; certainly the tiny horse is the smallest equine on earth.

Dot, as the midget is called, has a remarkable history, for, unlike other dwarfs of her race, she is the offspring of an ancestry of ordinary, every-day horses. Both her father and mother

CARRIES IT IN HER ARMS.

were horses of the usual size and appearance, and so far as is known there is no reason for Dot's extremely small stature.

When born Dot was not much larger than a kitten, and had to be fed by her owner from the beginning. Great care was given the tiny colt in the effort to raise her, and now she is full grown, almost perfectly formed and vigorous in health, but only as big as a full-grown Newfoundland dog.

Offers of large sums have been made Mr. Hunton by museum and circus managers for Dot, who is, of course, much wanted for exhibition purposes. These have all been refused, because Mr. Hunton's daughter is so much attached to the family pet that he has not been able to secure her consent. Being wealthy himself, it is probable that those who wish to see the tiniest horse on the globe will have to see it on the farm of its owner.

### A Boy's Composition.

In a public school in New England the teacher thought she would give out natural history subjects as subjects for compositions. In this way she teaches them English orthography and natural history all at once. The commonplace subject "Ants" was given to a bright boy who said he knew all about it. This is the result of his efforts:

"Ants"—There is many kinds of Ants My ant Mary Jane is one of these kind. She is genlly good natured and when she comes to see My Mother she brings me five cents worth of penuts and tells me Why James how you've growed but when I go and see her and dont only just wawlk on the Carpit without Cleening my boots she is orfly mad.

Ants like to give you Advice and scold at you like everything but their Hart is in the Wright Plaice and once I found a Antsh nest in the woods I poked it with a stick and a Million Ants run out after me and Crawled up Inside my Pants and Bit me like Sixty.

Ants nests are good Things not to Poke with a stick Ants are very Industryous in Steeling Shugar.

I forgot to say that my Ant Martha lives in Main she has a boy of Just about my Alge and He can stand on his Hed Five minits and how Do you suppose he can Do it.

I Do not think of Anything more about Ants at present.

### Art of Making Silhouettes.

Even in these enlightened days, when the art of photography has advanced so very near to perfection, there are still some old-fashioned people who cling with fondness to these silhouettes. One great thing in their favor is that the least clever among us may, with a little patience and a steady hand, find in them a pleasing recreation and soon become adroit in their execution. But there may be some of our young readers who scarcely know what a silhouette is, and such unenlightened persons we will endeavor briefly to instruct in the almost forgotten art. A few sheets of drawing paper, a pencil and a lamp are all the essentials needed to commence operations.

The operator first fixes a sheet of paper to the wall by inserting a pin in each corner. Then the person whose likeness, or "silhouette," is to be taken, is seated in a chair close to the wall in such a position as to throw a distinct shadow of his profile (as near lifesize as possible) on the center of the paper. To secure steadiness a wine glass or some such support is placed between his head and the wall, for the slightest movement often causes failure. Having arranged these matters satisfactorily, the operator proceeds to sketch with a pencil the head and profile of the "sitter," and this requires a steady hand and some dispatch, as it is no easy matter to sit in one position for a great length of time perfectly motionless. When the sketch is concluded little skill will be needed to bring the task to an end. The operator has only with a sharp penknife to cut out the head in the line of the pencil mark. The center part is then thrown aside and the other paper laid on a piece of black cloth, which throws out the features boldly, and if sufficient care has been taken a striking likeness will be the reward.—Happy Moments.

### Three Gentlemen from Illinois.

The difficulties under which business is transacted in the House of Representatives at Washington are happily—or unhappily—illustrated by an anecdote printed in the Washington Times. The speaker of the House is commonly supposed to have too much power, rather than too little, but even his hands are sometimes tied up in red tape.

The difficulty of securing recognition for the attempted passage of any bill cannot be exaggerated, and Mr. Burrell of Illinois had realized this fact to the full while trying to secure action on a little private bill which he had in tow for one of his constituents.

He had been to see the speaker a number of times, beseeching him to let the bill come up, and finally Mr. Reed yielded, and told him to be on time the next morning, with his bill in his hand, standing ready to catch the speaker's eye.

Mr. Burrell needed no urging to be on hand, and at the first opportunity he waved the bill in the air. The speaker had not forgotten his promise, and when a suitable opening came, he said:

"The gentleman from Illinois is recognized."

A page started frantically up the aisle, but seeing Mr. Connolly of Illinois standing in his place, holding a bill in his hand, the page rushed up to him, took the bill and hurried it to the desk. The speaker did not relish this error, but made the best of a bad matter, and the measure was allowed to pass.

Mr. Reed then looked over in the direction of Mr. Burrell, and again said:

"The gentleman from Illinois."

Another page started to follow the direction of the speaker's eye, but ran into Mr. Graff, also of Illinois, who had been haunting the first seat of the middle aisle for more than a month, waiting to bring up a bill, and this was taken to the desk and read.

The speaker looked annoyed, but persisted in his original intention of seeing that Mr. Burrell was given a chance to slip his bill through, and for the third time said:

"The gentleman from Illinois."

This time the page found his way to the proper person, and Mr. Burrell's bill was passed; but several members smiled as they reflected on the fact that two bills had received unexpected attention on the strength of the recognition promised Mr. Burrell.

### Oom Paul Could Fill It.

Here is another characteristic story about the president of the Transvaal. In the days when Johannesburg was merely Farreira's mining camp, Krueger was one day riding over the Witwatersrand in ordinary burgher attire. He off-saddled near a wagon owned by a German. The Teuton did not recognize the president, and held forth on the many things he would do were he ruler of the state. Suddenly Oom Paul, to the great astonishment of the German, who was a very small man, took off his coat, and, holding it out toward the stranger, said: "Put this on." "But," replied the latter, "it's too big." "Just so," replied his honor, with a grim smile. "I'm Paul Krueger, and it is not too big for me."

### Cause for Rage.

"What is that fellow raving so for?" asked the tourist.

"Missed the midnight train last night," explained Rubberneck Bill.

"Well! well! I have seen men swear and cavort for five minutes or so over missing a train, but he is the first one I ever knew to be at it ten hours after the train had gone."

"He has mighty good reason, my friend. They was more'n $65,000 in bullion on that thar very train."—Indianapolis Journal.

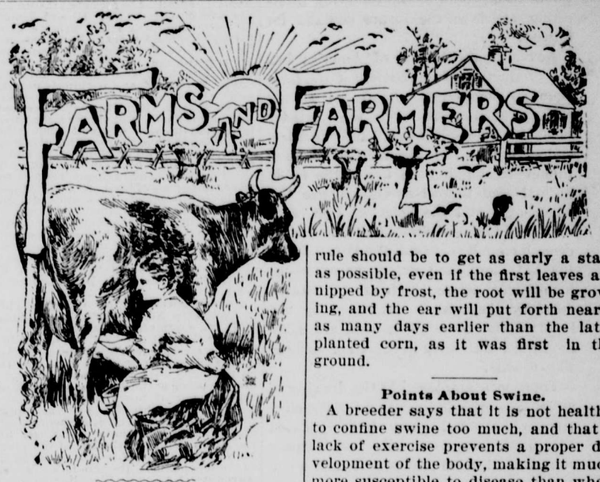
### Why He Objected.

"What do you mean," said the summer hotel man, "by publishing in your newspaper the statement that a sea serpent was seen near my place?"

"I don't see anything to get angry about," was the reply. "I thought it would be a splendid advertisement for you."

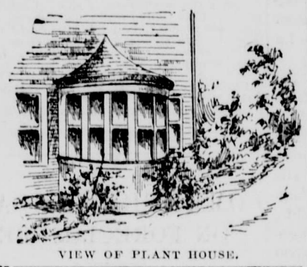
"An advertisement! Nothing of the kind! Quite the contrary. Our strong point is that we keep a strictly temperate resort."—Washington Star.

You seldom hear of a man swearing off nowadays: the topers seem to be waiting for the law to save them.




### A Circular Addition for Plants.

A small plant house can quite readily be provided by building an addition to the sunny side of the dwelling house. If this is given too much the aspect of a greenhouse—by making the addition rectangular and having a glass roof—the appearance of the house is seriously injured, as the addition savors too much of commercial plant-growing. A perspective view of an added plant room that is at once a graceful addition to a house, and a most serviceable room for plants, is shown in the accompanying illustration. The circular shape gives great access to the sunlight, while



VIEW OF PLANT HOUSE.

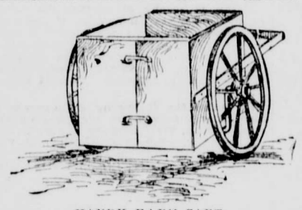
the room is made high enough so that glass is not needed in the roof. A center bench can be used for some lofty plant, or plants, which will be in full view from the room adjoining. Portierres separate the two rooms. One who is anything of a mechanic can construct this without the aid of a carpenter, but it would be well to employ a carpenter to lay out the job and make water-tight connections at roof and sides of the house.—American Agriculturist.

### Shelled Corn and Ear Corn.

All the Flint varieties of corn have broad and shallow kernels and a large cob in comparison with the grain. This is especially true of the kinds with twelve or more rows of kernels. It is almost impossible to find twelve-rowed Flint corn that will yield a half bushel of grain from a full bushel of ears. But the Dent corn being long grained and narrow, will much overrun this measure. We have seen some of the early Dent varieties with a cob so small that when the corn was on it and a paper tightly fitted over the ear the grain when removed would fill the paper to the top, the loose corn in the paper gaining enough space, as compared with its compactness on the ear to offset the bulk of the cob. The only time when this could be done with Dent corn was in the fall while the grain was full of sap. Both the grain and cob of Dent corn shrink a great real while drying, and do not show as well in spring as just after the crop is harvested.

### A Handy Cart.

The "improvement" in this farm cart is the drop axle, permitting a cart of double depth of body, which allows much greater capacity. Such a cart is



HANDY FARM CART.

also extremely useful in moving very young animals, as a calf that has been dropped in the pasture. The rear is composed of two doors that shut and are held by two stout hooks, thus giving easy access to the bottom of the cart. Such a cart will be found extremely handy.

### To Make Cows Give Down Milk.

A cow that is angered or worried about anything will lessen her milk yield, and will hold it up as much as she can. The secret of successful milking is to make the cow as contented as possible. It is a good plan at all times to have some extra feed for the cow to eat while she is being milked. Then if the milking is done properly, that also gives a pleasurable sensation and will cause the cow's muscles to relax so that the last drop of milk may be extracted. This is necessary to keep up the yield. If, through worry, the cow is allowed to hold up her milk, it will be absorbed. The cow will soon run to fat and be worthless for dairy purposes.

### Plant Corn Earlier.

A recent frost in Maine destroyed fully two-thirds of the sweet corn crop near the West Farmington canneries. The result is that not more than 100,000 cans of corn will be put up instead of the 350,000 cans that were expected. A few days earlier planting of this crop on well-prepared ground would have saved the whole. It is thus somewhere nearly every year. Wherever there is a short season for corn growing, the rule should be to get as early a start as possible, even if the first leaves are nipped by frost, the root will be growing, and the ear will put forth nearly as many days earlier than the later planted corn, as it was first in the ground.

### Points About Swine.

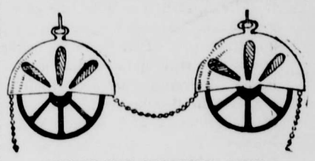
A breeder says that it is not healthy to confine swine too much, and that a lack of exercise prevents a proper development of the body, making it much more susceptible to disease than when the animal is given a wide range and a variety of food. A great deal of late is heard in regard to producing bacon for the English market, and fault is found with our corn-fed hogs because they are usually too fat. It is an old adage that "there are none so blind as those who do not wish to see," and the fact is plain to those who understand the situation that no meat we can produce would be acceptable to European nations. The pork produced in the corn belt of America from hogs raised on a clover pasture and finished on corn is not to be compared with that made in Europe from all kinds of swill and refuse, fed in a filthy sty. There is not and cannot be better or more delicious pork produced on this globe than that made from grass and corn when the hogs are properly handled, and this fact taxes to the utmost the greatest of European statesmen to circumvent its production among their people.

### Elevated Lands Escape Frost.

The side or top of a moderate hill will escape frosts that will destroy the vegetation below. The reason is that as the cold slowly settles down from above, it forces the warm air in the valley up the hillsides until the valley is completely filled with cold air. If the valley be enclosed, so that there can be little wind blowing through it, the cold will continue until the sunlight sends down heat enough to cause the cold air to rise, just as it does in a chimney when a bright fire is made in stove or fireplace in the morning after the stove and chimney have been cold through the night.

### Putting Corn in Shock.

Set the corn in a shock, and when made place the rope and wheels, as illustrated, around the shock and hook the wheels together. Two men draw on the rope and securely tighten the top. One man then holds both ends of the rope and the other man ties the shock permanently with another rope. The wheel rope is then unslackened, and wheels unhooked and the next shock tied. The two pulleys are large enough for a ⅝-inch rope sixteen feet



DEVICE FOR SHOCKING CORN.

long, which is run through both pulleys. A hook is placed on one pulley and a ring on the other.

### Poultry Points.

Do not try to be a fancier before you know how to be a common poultryman.

Have your nests on the ground. If they are nailed to the walls the fowls will roost on them and befoul the litter.

If you keep ducks let them be Pekin. This breed gives the largest number of eggs, and the most pounds of meat for feed consumed.

A cure for scaly legs in fowls is to make a mixture of lard and kerosene oil, equal parts of each, and rub it well over the legs of each fowl affected. The disease is caused by a parasite.

When you start your poultry plant don't try to show your neighbors what a big display you can make. Rather begin small and grow gradually. It will do you more credit to show that you have built up a gigantic affair than that you were able to build it all "in a day."

One of the principal secrets in yarding Leghorns is to avoid a long, narrow enclosure. A square one is much better. Then if you wish to enter the yard, the fowls have an opportunity to keep out of your way, and there is less danger of unconsciously driving them into a corner and forcing them to fly.

### The Apiary.

One of the best paints for the hive is made by mixing white lead and white zinc with raw oil.

It is a mistake to make a practice of extracting honey before it is ripe. It can be refined artificially, but the natural way is best.

Feeding in autumn is done to stimulate brood rearing; also for the purpose of supplying colonies that are short of food with a supply that they can seal for winter.

A colony may be very weak, but if it possesses a laying queen and brood it will protect a large surplus of honey. If it is destitute of brood and a queen it will not protect its stores.

A good fall flow of honey always places the bees in the best possible condition for wintering. Without such a fall flow it is next to impossible to have the bees in proper condition to go into the winter without feeding.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27 ..... 1896


### A GREAT DECREASE IN HORSES.

The *Western Horseman*, an Indiana publication, contains the following interesting article on the future demand for horses:

Never in the history of America has the production of any article of the farm been so completely abandoned as the raising of horses. We read articles headed "A horseless age," and like titles, claiming that the people of civilization intend to abandon the use of the noble animal and almost exclusively use the electric car and the bicycle. Now, as a matter of fact, the electric car and the bicycle have not reduced the demand for horses to any great extent, as other demands have arisen which offset the harm done by them, as is evidenced by the large number of shippers that are daily scouring the country in search of desirable animals.

There were employed in the drawing of street cars prior to the advent of the electric car, 160,000 horses. It is estimated that 18,000 horses annually would supply the demand from that source, and when a street car horse became old and decrepit he was relegated to the farm, garbage wagon or some other use, but was still in the United States and taking the place of a more valuable animal. For the year ending June 30, 1896, there were exported from the United States to European countries 25,126 horses, being over 7,000 in excess of the number consumed by the street cars. These horses are gone from the United States forever, and no per percentage of them remain to take the place of younger animals.

The horses of the United States increased during a period of twenty-five years, from 1868 to 1893, from 5,755,940 to 16,260,202, which of course was a larger number of horses than was needed for actual use.

From 1893 to 1894 the horses of the country decreased about 125,000 and from 1894 to 1895 187,000, and from 1895 to 1896 769,261, making a decrease in three years of over 2,100,000. As the horses now in the country become older the death rate will become correspondingly larger; there are very few two-year-olds, and a less number of yearlings. There are practically no weanlings and a correspondingly small number of mares in foal. We predict for the year 1896, the January report of the Department of Agriculture will show a decrease of at least 1,000,000 horses.

When the breeding industry is again revived there will not be the stallions or brood mares in the country to increase the number as rapidly as has heretofore been done, and the claim that the use of the horse has been abandoned is not borne out by the observations of the horse dealers in general. The improvement of the roads all over the country, the hundreds of miles of block, macadamized, asphaltum, etc., that has so largely increased the use of the bicycle, has also greatly increased the demand for the horse.

Now, we ask the calamity howler, that is predicting such terrible things for the horse business, from what source he expects to supply the demand for horses from 1898 to 1903. The law of supply and demand cannot be gotten away from, and the people of christendom never did and never will abandon the use of the horse. Farmers that sold their horses and bought bicycles are already disposing of their wheels and buying back their horses. The young man cannot take his "best girl" to church on a bicycle, and they are utterly worthless when the roads are not in the best of condition, and at that time the farmer is usually too busy to ride. The American farmer, as a rule, is a very scarcy individual, and, in this case, has disposed of his surplus horses and failed to breed his mares, and in a short time will be a buyer to fill the place of the horses that die. The man that buys yearlings or breeds his mares from this time on is the man who will reap a handsome profit.

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Mrs. Susie Martin, who killed her husband in the San Francisco City Hall some months ago, was acquitted by a jury last week upon the ground of temporary insanity. This judgment has roused the wrath of Judge Wallace, in whose court it was rendered, and he has given the public a piece of his mind on the matter. Such trials, he says, are farcical; they cost a great deal of money and simply expose the sentimentality of jurymen. The woman had undoubtedly been badly used and she killed her husband from motives of personal injury and vengeance and was no more insane then than she is now; and she is none the less guilty of murder because she is a woman.

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Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Premier, whose recent tour around the world has been an event of unsurpassed dignity and splendor, is finding out since his return home that a prophet may be very great throughout the world, but still without honor in his own country. It seems that the Chinese Emperor is jealous of the great diplomatic part which his Prime Minister has assumed and has therefore undertaken to humiliate him. He has been required, much against his will, to perform certain obsolete acts of personal homage and has been deprived of his salary for one year.

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Joe Souza, aged twelve, who killed his stepfather two weeks ago in Tehama county, while the latter was beating the boy's mother, has been held for trial. Of course the trial will be purely a farce.

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Susan B. Anthony interviewed at Kansas City on the 13th inst. on her way East, said that the Woman Suffrage amendment in California was defeated by the work of rum sellers.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in ful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiridada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D. DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 30th day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 10. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.
Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

N. E. NO. 919.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on December 7, 1896, viz: Arthur S. Bell, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 12 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, William M. Breeding, Eugene E. Smith and William Smith, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE CALIFORNIA. October 19, 1896

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M.; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2 75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.89 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1, L S E; whence corner to section 13, 14 23 and 24, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5 00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3 45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.54 chs 300 ft to original location corner. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 59 deg W and S 51 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16 25 chs 1074.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 284 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6 34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7 50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8 70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face, and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45 min E 2 00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E 6.00 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.50 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11 50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12 00 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 14 50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 16 30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 16.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location as identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5, W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.50 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.54 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.43 acres.

The location notic of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 106, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 06 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, ascending 2 75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 39 min 150 lks distant. S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 1 06 lks distant, a shaft bears S 80 deg E 1 12 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L L; mouth of incline shaft bears north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14 70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound, marked N. Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post I L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described: thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3 20 chs 2 1 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked I. No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15, 22 and 23, Tp 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 4.00 chs cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6 50 chs top of spur bears S 80 deg E; 6.80 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound mark d I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7 00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.50 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3 75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 54 deg 15 min E 175 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13 50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14 75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked I No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 150 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1 25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5 80 chs, cross trail, bears N 20 deg W and S, 20 deg E 6 80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No 7; whence the corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15 15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence, deflecting 65 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W, 2.40 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.
Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tilboe | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, $7 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:57 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:30 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
—THE BAR—
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.
Completely Renovated, Refurnished
A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | $20.00 |

Nine New Rooms Have been Added
These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.
J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

S. ZAUN
LONE PINE—
TAILOR
—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—
Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF.
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

| | |
|---|---|
| SINGLE MEALS | 25 cts. to $1.00 |
| LODGING | 25 to 50 cts. |
| BOARD AND LODGING | $2.00 to $1.50. |

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY. NOV. 27 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Duncan, Mrs. Mary R. Pancet, V.
Keda, J. T. Mahany, Mike
Sipes, Andrew Ward, W. E.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

### MARRIED.

HODGE—BROWN—At the the residence of Mrs. Naylor in Independence, Nov. 26, 1896, by Rev. T. Nicholas, Jacob Hodge and Allie R. Brown.

Weather is clear but cold.

Mrs. J. B. Steward of Big Pine was in town yesterday.

Mrs. J. R. Moffatt and Miss Susie Rougney went to Big Pine yesterday.

Mrs. D. Holland returned to Keeler from San Francisco last Monday evening.

Frank Inman passed through Independence Monday on his way from Randsburg to Bishop.

Gustave Sanger and son, Will, were down from Alvord last Monday on business at the Land Office.

The first installment of taxes will be due and delinquent on and after next Monday, November 30th.

If every person who is musical was a musician as well, what a blessing it would be to some communities.

Mrs. Marie Leonard, of Firebaugh's, Fresno County, was in Independence early in the week on land business.

Winter is approaching—Wednesday and Thursday nights all the hydrants in town that were exposed were frozen up.

Last Sunday, Harry, the seven-year-old son of A. A. Neil, of Aberdeen, was sever l bitten on the head and face by a vicious dog.

Another indication that confidence has been restored—one marriage license was issued Wednesday and marriage already consummated, with prospects for several more in the near future.

The dancers of town gave vent to their thankfulness by joining in a social hop at the residence of Mr and Mrs. John Baxter Thursday evening. The youths of town are assuming a "go as you please and we'll take you home, maybe"—attitude toward the gentler sex.

William C. Snodgrass, once a Justice of the Peace of Sumner, and later a police officer of Kern, died last night at the county hospital at the advanced age of 75 years. He had been there sick for ten months. Mr. Snodgrass came to this county in the early eighties from Inyo county. He was a native of Ohio and had resided in California since the times of '49. He had no family.—*Californian.*

Down in Los Angeles a young lady worked four weeks selling baking powder for a Chicago firm that advertised to give a safety to the person selling the largest number of packages of their goods in a month's time. The lady thought she was going to get a safety bicycle, but imagine her surprise when she received instead a big pin, such as is used to keep the baby's bloomers on with.

### A Pathetic Instance.

A minister back in Philadelphia who saw for the first time two girls dressed in bloomers and riding bicycles, thus expressed his feelings on the subject:

"My heart bled and I could hardly retain the tears, shocked, as I was, beyond expression."

The poor, dear, innocent, shocked creature. He ought to be put in a glass case and shut up in a monastery, where he would not run the risk of ever again seeing such a pretty spectacle as a young bloomer bicyclist.—*Californian.*

### Another Peril.

"Well, what's the matter with you?" inquired the cigar dealer of his newspaper friend who appeared with a black eye and broken nose. "Been fighting?"

"No; collision."

"Railroad?"

"No."

"Bicycle and dog?"

"No."

"Street car and a milk wagon?"

"No."

"Well, what?"

"I was sailing in Benjamin's airship last night with Attorney Collins and collided with a flock of geese."—*L. G. Carpenter in S. F. Post.*

### California Miners' Association.

In the State Miner's Association meeting in San Francisco last week Inyo was represented by F. W. Edelsten, of Los Angeles. We are not informed as to what credentials he presented. However, Mr. Edelsten is editor of the *Mining and Metallurgical Journal*, of Los Angeles, and a close student of the mining interests of this side of the mountains, so the county's representation was doubtless satisfactory on the point of ability.—*Register.*

There was a petition circulated in this section, and signed by everybody to whom presented, asking that Mr. Edelsten be accorded a hearing in the Miners' Convention as the representative for Inyo county.

### Liberty School Report

Report of Liberty Public School for the month ending Nov. 18.

Enrollment, boys 18, girls 10. Total 28.

Percentage of attendance 90.

Following are the names of pupils deserving special mention on account of honorable conduct:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edna Partridge, | Carol Putman, |
| Villa Partridge, | Charlot Putman, |
| Winnie Smith, | Grace Smith, |
| Edward Anger, | Herbert Anger, |
| Edith Anger, | Gilbert Wright, |
| Leonard Partridge, | Iona Partridge, |
| Walter Wright, | Winfield Wright, |
| Chester Partridge, | Maybelle Smith, |
| Lester Anger. | |

MISS M. M. GREGORY, Teacher.

### Location Notices

A location notice can be written or printed on paper, cloth or parchment.

It can be cut or engraved upon wood, stone or any metallic substance, or be printed upon a board.

Analine ink quickly fades upon exposure to the elements; hence a posted notice should not be written with red ink or upon the typewriter.

An exposed notice of location which is written with a lead pencil will remain legible longer than one written with ink.

There is no legal reason why a location notice should not be written with lead pencil.

It will be presumed that every locator is a citizen of the United States. Hence, it is unnecessary to state the fact of citizenship tn the location notice.

It is unnecessary to make any allusion in the notice of location to the age or sex of the locator.

A minor, a female or a corporation can make a valid location of mining ground.

The words "dated on the ground" are mere surplusage in the location notice.

It is not necessary to state in the location notice the size character and position of the boundary monuments.

It is only the recorded notice of location which would contain a reference to a natural object or permanent.

Unless required by local rule or the custom of miners a valid location can be made without either posting or recording a notice of location.

Unless regulated by local rule or custom a location notice can be recorded before it is posted. Generally, the order in which these acts are performed is immaterial.

Recording a notice of location is not required by the Federal Statute, and when not required by local laws is unnecessary and useless if made.

### Knew What He Wanted

A sallow individual in a faded brown overcoat sat down on a stool at one of the railway lunch counters the other morning and said to the proprietor:

"Give me a cup of coffee and one of your expurgated sandwiches."

"What kind?" asked the proprietor.

"Expurgated," replied the other. "One of those vacuum sandwiches for which your establishment is justly celebrated."

"I haven't any kind but those under that glass cover."

"That's all right. That's the particular variety I want."

He helped himself to one of them and lifted off the upper lid.

"This is what I call a sandwich nit," he observed, eyeing it critically, yet approvingly. "There's nothing supererogatory about it. It's one of these hiatus sandwiches. It's a sandwich with an alibi," he added, replacing the lid and studying the outer surface of it intently. "It's an absent sandwich. It's a sandwich that has failed to arrive. I have seen times when I would have given worlds to——"

"Say," interrupted the proprietor, "if you don't like that sandwich you needn't eat it. That's all there is about that."

"Who said I didn't like it? Didn't I call for it? I generally know what I want. For this particular occasion and for this specific luncheon I happen to want one of your negative sandwiches—one of your shadowy deflated, dream sandwiches, and like a man, sir, I call for it. Anything wrong about that?"

"You needn't get gay," grumbled the man behind the counter. "Did you order coffee?"

"I did. Give me, if you please, a cup of your best suppositious coffee."

"I've only got one kind of coffee," replied the sulky caterer.

"That's the kind I want. A cup of your universally admired non-existent coffee—your famous nullification coffee. Accompanied if you please, by a small pitcher of your vague phantasmal, visionary, depopulated cream. I am fasting to-day."

And while the man in the faded brown coat munched the sandwich and sipped the coffee in a slow, absent-minded way, the proprietor stared at him, and breathed hard, and longed to throw him out of the window.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The *Press*, the paper started at Gardnerville a few weeks ago, is dead. Will Lee, the proprietor, moved the plant to Carson, Friday, on a hay wagon. I is reported that he took in only $4 on subscription, payable in barley, alfalfa hay and a side of bacon.—*Genoa Courier.*

### A Good Suggestion.

Let some bright man just elected to the Legislature put this down in his note book: We need an amendment to the election law requiring election boards to to post at the door of the polls a complete showing of the result in the precinct.

As it is now, in many cases it is impossible to ascertain how an election has gone until the official canvass by the Boards of Supervisors. Some precinct boards finish their count, seal up the papers (including those they should retain, as by law provided), send them to the Clerk and go home before it is possible for the press to ascertain results, except a reporter is placed in each polling place and kept—a thing not usual nor to be demanded of newspapers.

But outside of that consideration the people are entitled to know the result of the count at once, and to read it at the polls as soon as the tallying is finished. Posting the result at once is also desirable as preventive of fraud, for instance of alteration of the papers after they leave the hands of the inspectors and judges.

This posting should be protected by severe penalties for destroying, defacing or changing the posted sheet. It is the law in several States, and it is one of the old features of the Australian ballot law before it was Americanized.—*Sac. Record Union.*

### Rural Italian Peasants.

We have been seeing the agricultural side of this people's life in quiet, little known valleys of northern Italy, and more and more have they impressed us by their industry and amiability. For friendliness perhaps they have no equals except the Irish peasantry, and for indefatigable labor of the most arduous and detailed and menial kind surely they cannot be surpassed. Every available foot of land, sometimes reclaimed from the barren rock, sometimes, as here, lying along the river bank in flats drained by little canals cut deep in the soil, bears witness, in its perfect neatness of cultivation, to the patient labor of this people. Women were to be seen every day in the Val Molenco, not far from Bormio, carrying on their backs huge baskets of manure for fields hundreds of feet above the valleys, up steep zigzag paths. Every few yards a rest is necessary, and the weight is temporarily removed by resting the baskets upon the low stone walls, against which the tired bearers themselves lean. Thus they gradually, but always cheerfully, get their burdens up the mountain sides. In other places, these baskets may be seen full of earth, which is to cover some rocky plateau a few yards square, and make it ready for planting, in the south with olive or fruit trees in the north with flax or grass.—New York Post.

### How Long Cut Flowers Last.

The thin stemmed roses are the most perishable of all flowers. To this class belong the Bridesmaid (pink), Mermet (very delicate pink), the Bride (white) and the Perle (yellow). Even with care they will seldom retain their beauty over the second day. The Gusino (delicate pink) and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan roses are more enduring and will often keep three and even four days. The American Beauty will last three and four days, but after the second day changes color, the rich red assuming a purplish hue.

Violets will often retain an appearance of freshness for four and five days, but after the second day all perfume is gone. Hyacinths and fresia look well for three or four days, and sometimes even longer, while mignonette and carnations can, with a little care, be kept for almost a week. Daffodils have even greater staying powers and have been known to look fresh at the advanced age of eight and nine days.

Gaslight and furnace heat are poisonous to flowers, and they should be kept as much as possible away from the latter. At night they should be put in a cool (not freezing) place, with the stems in water and the tops well covered with wet tissue papper.—New York Journal.

### He Wanted His Discharge.

In a regiment in India a private wanted to get home, and saw no other way than shamming deafness. He reported himself sick, and was sent to the hospital. The doctors tried all sorts of ways to find him out, but he was too sharp for them. One day the doctor determined to try him by firing a pistol off just behind him, but he got to hear of the experiment, and of course was prepared for it.

As he and his chum were sitting on their cots opposite each other smoking, the doctor stole into the room, unawares as he thought, and fired the pistol close to his ear. He, however, took no notice of the report, but on seeing the smoke he turned to his chum and said:

"Put your pipe out, you fool, the doctor will be round directly."

His ruse worked.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Assay, Essayer, Tasters.

"Cups of assay" and "tasters" were alike in this, that they were both employed for assaying or testing the wine, but in form, weight and value they were different. A cup of assay was a small cup, into which the wine from the hanap, or standing cup, was poured. Sometimes the cover of the standing cup served for the same purpose. The cups of assay used at the coronation of Anne Boleyn were of standard gold, but generally they were of silver, and appear to have been from six to nine ounces in weight. A taster was a small, shallow, circular bowl, with a flat handle, weighing about three ounces.—Notes and Queries.

### Hit and Miss Mind Reading.

It is told of a young man in this city that he called on his best girl the other evening. As conversation became dull they sat on the sofa at opposite ends, and, after a silence of considerable duration, evidently spent by both in hard thought, she mustered up courage enough to ask him what he was thinking about. He, hoping to please her, replied:

"I was thinking of the same thing you were."

She, turning around, answered quicker than lightning, "I'll slap your mouth if you try it!"—Exchange.

The common garden slug has the means of spinning a gelatinous thread by which he can let himself down from dangerous heights.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race. — Phillips

### Those Dear Cows.

From first to last, Arnold must have published between 20 and 30 volumes, and as we are told that writing did not come easily to him it is clear that Mr. Morley's description of him as one of the most occupied men of his time is not exaggerated. His correspondence therefore was confined almost wholly to his own family, and is naturally filled with such personal matters as they would be most concerned to know. The fireside concerns of his daily existence—his children, his pets, his health, his garden, the places he visited, the dinners he ate, and the people in whose company he ate them.

The bulk of these letters were written to his mother, and news of his children naturally plays a large part in them. "They go everywhere with me that I will take them, and their talk is delightful. We passed a yard the other day where there were cows, and N. said: 'What a nice smell from those dear cows, papa! Isn't it kind of the dear cows to give us smells?'" One can imagine with what pleasure the grandmother would read such instances of the little one's quickness and sympathy. One can imagine with what pleasure the father would write them. But alien eyes, bent possibly upon their own children and their own cows, may be pardoned for reading unmoved such essentially familiar and domestic records. There is a saying: "Never tell your troubles. You only take up the time of the man who is waiting to tell you his." In this hard and busy world the saying perhaps holds good of other things than troubles. — Macmillan's Magazine.

### New York as a Literary Mart.

Edward W. Bok, in The Ladies' Home Journal, writes of "The American Literary Center," and presents the claims of New York and Boston (between which cities it may be inferred he believes it rests) for the distinction. He summarizes New York in this way: "New York undoubtedly offers the largest market for literature of any city in America. This is naturally so, as must always follow in the case of the largest and wealthiest city of any country. The Empire City controls the largest number of publishing houses, even though it cannot claim all the principal ones. It has a larger number of magazines and periodicals of all kinds than any other city, even though it is deprived the right to the first and foremost of all American literary periodicals, the leading eclectic magazine of the world or of the most widely circulated channels of serial literature. But, unquestionably, it has the majority, and a powerful majority it is. It has libraries galore, one might almost say, yet the two principal libraries of the country are in other cities. Its list of authors, resident of the city or near it, is long and representative, embracing some of the most gifted pens which make contemporaneous American literature. If all our best writings do not emanate from its immense places of output, a goodly portion undeniably do."

### Poor Louisa's Sore Throat.

A teacher in a national school who had been much annoyed by truancy, says London Answers, has recently been stringent in enforcing the rule that her scholars, on their return to school after an absence, must bring her a note stating in full the cause of such absence, the note to be in the writing of a parent or guardian. The following is a note brought by one of her pupils after two weeks' absence:

"Louisa was absent monday, please excuse her.

"Louisa was absent toosday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent wensday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent thursday, she had a sore throte.

"Louisa was absent friday, she had a sore throte.

"Read this over again for the next week."

### Beauties of "the Code" Illustrated.

Two young Russian officers attached to the Orsk infantry regiment recently quarreled over these cups in a cafe chantant at Orenburg, and one of them struck the other across the cheek with his open hand. The subalterns were intimate comrades, and the aggressor made an ample and satisfactory apology when he came to his senses. This was cordially accepted by his friend, but the regimental court of honor decreed that the officers should fight, and a duel was arranged with pistols at 20 paces. The young lieutenant who had received the affront and forgiven his friend was hit in the thigh and crippled, and consequently is unfitted for further service.—London News.

### Something For Nothing.

"It is astonishing," said an observant woman not long ago, "how much some people will give if they think they are getting something for nothing. Now I teach my children constantly that anything of value can never be had for nothing. There is such a thing as luck, and there are bargains, but in the end you will find that such luck never comes to those who are always on the lookout for it, and that bargains are obtained only by those who know what to buy, where to buy and how to buy."

Perseverance is surely the keystone of luck,
And fortune will favor the one who has pluck.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

### Applying the Proverb.

The Louisville Courier-Journal tells of an extremely religious man who lives on Lost creek in Greenup county. He is a close student of his Bible, and doesn't propose to live on Lost creek in the next world if he can help it. A few nights ago he was searching the Scriptures and ran across the admonition of Solomon, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." After studying the matter over he concluded that the rod had not been applied often enough to his own family of seven hopefuls, and he yanked the entire seven out of bed and administered a sound whipping to very one of them.

### What He Wanted.

In the midst of a stormy discussion a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hand majestically he began, "Gentlemen, all I want is common sense."

"Exactly," interrupted another. "That is precisely what you do want."—London Tit-Bits.

Tulips are so sensitive to the light that during a cloudy day they will often close their petals and remain shut up until a return of sunlight.


## CALL AND EXAMINE

THE

## Fall and Winter Stock,

AT

## RHINE'S.


MISCELLANEOUS. | MERCHANDISE.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administator of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 683. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South-west quarter, the West half of the South east quarter, and the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 29th, 1896.

### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. J. Stevens | 9 | 1700 | 510 00 |
| R. J. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 150 00 |
| R. J. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 18 00 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation made on the 17th day of October, 1896, the above Delinquent Sale was postponed to Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

E. H. EDWARDS, President.
P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, state of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, state of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

### TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

No. 175.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 24, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Joshua W. Robinson, has filed notice of intention to make proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1896, on timber culture application No. 175, for the N W quarter of section No. 10, in Township No. 12 S, Range No. 34 E, M. D M.

He names as witnesses: Michael Nash, of Carson, Nevada, William Morton, Daniel B. Curtis and James W. Wright, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.


## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

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Inddpendence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
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TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

## MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

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Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

### Phrygian Cap and the Knout.

The French republic, thanks to the alliance between the Phrygian cap and the knout, has done its best to make its soil insecure for those who fled from the tyranny of czardom. Among Russian exiles living at Zurich, Geneva, and Lausanne spies have latterly been introduced, even in the guise of alleged lady students of the same nationality. In England alone proscribed Russians are free, and in England, partly in consequence of their contact with the quiet operation of parliamentary institutions, partly on account of a change of feeling among the cultured classes of their own country, men like Stepniak, the author of "Underground Russia" and kindred works, who once had a hand in the fierce active fight against autocracy by all available means of irregular warfare, have gradually ceased to be connected with the organization of so called terroristic attempts. Their London monthly organ, Free Russia, shows how much they have moderated their demands.

If the young emperor would only consent to the introduction of some kind of representative assembly, such as all European nations have and as even the sultan had adopted shortly before Turkey was beaten down by the armies of Alexander II, the reigning czar would rally around him many who are at present his adversaries in what is believed to be the camp of the most extreme party.—North American Review.

### Reading a Book.

Many readers judge of the power of a book by the shock it gives their feelings, as some savage tribes determine the power of muskets by their recoil, that being considered best which fairly prostrates the purchaser.—Longfellow.


**NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST**

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.


Jablin—Jaggins called you a monkey. How can you stand that? Di bey. What would you advise me to do about it? Jablin—Make him prove it.


I shall recommend Piso's cure for Consumption far and wide. Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

# Votes

Have been cast by thousands of sufferers from impure blood, and their verdict has settled the question of the great curative power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every mail car brings in these letters of praise for Hood's Sarsaparilla. They tell the same wonderful story of health restored pain and suffering relieved, and happiness brought back. They prove

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

**Liebold** Harness Co., 110 McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

**EVERYTHING** you want, almost! at Smith's Cash Store 1441S Front St, San Francisco. "Home Circle" free

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BAILEY, PORTER & CO., Miners and Assayers, Dealers in Mining Properties. Refer. Selby Smelting & L'd Co. 415½ Montgomery St., S.F., Cal

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**2½ Horse Power, $185.00** Discount for Cash. HERCULES Gas and Gasoline Engine, MANUFACTURED BY Hercules Gas Engine Works, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

**CANCERS AND TUMORS.**

The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. Cancer of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experience. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given. Dr. A. S. COOK and Mrs. Dr. COOK, 634 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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TREATED FREE. Positively Cured With Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear, in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps o' pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use. Only One for a Dose. Sold by druggists at 25c. a box. Sample Free. Address the Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., Phila. Pa.

**MAILED FREE** to any address our Special Price List of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC. This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send us your address. You will find both Goods and Prices right. WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

BEST DIP FOR **PRUNES** and **OLIVES** Greenbank pow. 98% Caustic Soda and Pure Potash. T. W. JACKSON & CO., 226 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal. Sole Agents.

**TYPEWRITER** & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 663 Mark't St. S. F.


S. F. N. U. No. 749. New Series No. 44


MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS


# The Sheriff of Siskyou.

By BRET HARTE.

The sheriff took his revolver from his pocket and deliberately cocked it. Then leaning down he unbuckled the strap from the major's ankles. A wild hope that his incomprehensible captive might seize that moment to develop his real intent; that he might fly, fight or in some way act up to his reckless reputation sustained him for a moment, but in the next proved futile. The major only said, "Thank you, Tom," and stretched his cramped legs.

"Get up and go on," said the sheriff roughly.

The major began to slowly ascend the hill, the sheriff close on his heels, alert, tingling and watchful of every movement. For a few moments this strain upon his faculties seemed to invigorate him, and his gloom relaxed, but presently it became too evident that the prisoner's pinioned arms made it impossible for him to balance or help himself on that steep trail, and once or twice he stumbled and reeled dangerously to one side. With an oath the sheriff caught him and tore from his arms the only remaining bonds that fettered him. "There!" he said savagely. "Go on. We're equal."

Without replying the major continued his ascent. It became steeper as they neared the crest, and at last they were both obliged to drag themselves up by clutching the vines and underbrush. Suddenly the major stopped, with a listening gesture. A strange roaring, as of wind or water, was distinctly audible.

"How did you signal?" asked the major abruptly.

"Made a smoke," said the sheriff as abruptly.

"I thought so. Well, you've set the wood on fire."

They both plunged upward again, now quite abreast, vying with each other to reach the summit as if with the one thought only. Already the sting and smart of acrid fumes were in their eyes and nostrils. When they at last stood on level ground again, it was hidden by a thin film of grayish blue haze that seemed to be creeping along it. But above was the clear sky, seen through the interlacing boughs, and to their surprise they who had just come from the breathless, stagnant hillside a fierce wind was blowing. But the roaring was louder than before.

"Unless your three men are already here your game is up," said the major calmly. "The wind blows dead along the ridge where they should come, and they can't get through the smoke and fire."

It was indeed true. In the scarce 20 minutes that had elapsed since the sheriff's return the dry and brittle underbrush for half a mile on either side had been converted into a sheet of flame which at times rose to a furnace blast through the tall, chimneylike conductors of there shafts, from whose shriveled sides bark was crackling and lighted dead limbs falling in all directions. The whole valley, the gully, the bar, the very hillside they had just left, was blotted out by a creeping, stifling smoke fog that scarcely rose breast high, but was beaten down or cut off cleanly by the violent wind that swept the higher level of the forest. At times this gale became a sirocco in temperature, concentrating its heat in withering blasts which they could not face or focusing its intensity upon some mass of foliage that seemed to shrink at its touch and open a scathed and quivering aisle to its approach. The enormous skeleton of a dead and rotten redwood not 100 yards to their right broke suddenly like a gigantic firework into sparks and flame.

*"Go on. It's our only chance."*

The sheriff had grasped the full meaning of their situation. In spite of his first error—the very carelessness of familiarity—his knowledge of woodcraft was greater than his companion's, and he saw their danger.

"Come," he said quickly, "we must make for an opening, or we shall be caught."

The major smiled in misapprehension.

"Who could catch us here?"

The sheriff pointed to the blazing tree. "That," he said. "In five minutes it will have a posse that will wipe us out."

He caught the major by the arm and rushed him into the smoke and apparently in the direction of the greatest mass of flame. The heat was suffocating, but it struck the major that the more they approached the actual scene of conflagration the heat and smoke became less until he saw that the fire was retreating before them and the following wind. In a few moments their haven of safety—the expanse already burned over—came in sight. Here and there seen dimly through the drifting smoke the scattered embers that still strewed the forest floor in weird, nebulous spots, like will-o'-the-wisps. For an instant the major hesitated. The sheriff cast a significant glance behind them.

"Go on. It's our only chance," he said imperatively.

They darted on, skimming the blackened or smoldering surface, which at times struck out spark and flame from their heavier footprints as they passed. Their boots crackled and scorched beneath them. Their shreds of clothing were on fire. Their breathing became more difficult until providentially they fell upon an abrupt, fissurelike depression of the soil which the fire had leaped and into which they blindly plunged and rolled together. A moment of relief and coolness followed as they crept along the fissure, filled with damp and rotting leaves.

"Why not stay here?" said the exhausted prisoner.

"And be roasted like sweet potatoes when these trees catch?" returned the sheriff grimly. "No." Even as he spoke a dropping rain of fire spattered through the leaves from a splintered redwood before overlooked that was now blazing fiercely in the upper wind. A vague and undefinable terror was in the air. The conflagration no longer seemed to obey any rule of direction. They scrambled out of the hollow and again dashed desperately forward.

Beaten, bruised, blackened and smoke grimed, looking less human than the animals who had long since deserted the crest, they at last limped into a "wind opening" in the woods that the fire had skirted. The major sank exhaustedly to the ground. The sheriff threw himself beside him. Their strange relations to each other seemed to have been forgotten. They looked and acted as if they no longer thought of anything beyond the present. And when the sheriff finally arose, and, disappearing for several minutes, brought his hat full of water for his prisoner from a distant spring that they had passed in their flight, he found him where he had left him, unchanged and unmoved.

He took the water gratefully and after a pause fixed his eyes earnestly upon his captor. "I want you to do a favor to me," he said slowly. "I'm not going to offer you a bribe to do it either nor ask you anything that isn't in line with your duty. I think I understand you now if I didn't before. Do you know Briggs' restaurant in Sacramento?"

The sheriff nodded.

"Well, over the restaurant are my private rooms—the finest in Sacramento. Nobody knows it but Briggs, and he has never told. They've been locked ever since I left. I've got the key still in my pocket. Now, when we get to Sacramento instead of taking me straight to jail I want you to hold me there as your prisoner for a day and a night. I don't want to get away. You can take what precautions you like—surround the house with policemen and sleep yourself in the anteroom. I don't want to destroy any papers or evidence. You can go through the rooms and examine everything before and after. I only want to stay there a day and a night. I want to be in my old rooms, have my meals from the restaurant as I used to and sleep in my own bed once more. I want to live for one day like a gentleman, as I used to live before I came here. That's all. It isn't much, Tom. You can do it and say you require to do it to get evidence against me or that you want to search the rooms."

The expression of wonder which had come into the sheriff's face at the beginning of his speech deepened into his old look of surly dissatisfaction. "And that's all you want," he said gloomily. "You don't want no friends—no lawyer? For I tell you straight out, major, there ain't no hope for ye when the law once gets hold of you in Sacramento."

"That's all. Will you do it?"

The sheriff's face grew still darker. After a pause he said: "I don't say 'no,' and I don't say 'yes.' But," he added grimly, "it strikes me we'd better wait till we get clear of these woods before you think of your Sacramento lodgings."

The major did not reply. The day had worn on, but the fire, now completely encircling them, opposed any passage in or out of that fateful barrier. The smoke of the burning underbrush hung low around them in a bank equally impenetrable to vision. They were as alone as shipwrecked sailors on an island girdled by a horizon of clouds.

(To Be Continued.)


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## DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

### A Decency That Is Languid Is More to Be Feared Than Criminality.

"The thing we have the most to fear," writes Dr. Parkhurst in an article on "The Young Man as a Citizen" in the Ladies' Home Journal, "is not the depravity and the criminality that are rampant, but the decency that is languid and the respectability that is indifferent and that will go junketing when a state is on the edge of a crisis or go fishing on a day when the city is having its destiny determined for it at the polls. Would that there could be some legislative enactment by which every reputable traitor of the sort could be denaturalized and branded with some stigma of civic outlawry that should extinguish him as an American and cancel his kinship with Columbus, Fourth of July and 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.'

"I speak with full assurance when I say, for instance, in regard to the city of New York, that there is no single moral issue capable of being raised in regard to its administration where the great preponderance of sentiment would not be found to be on the side of honesty as against corruption, provided only that sentiment were sufficiently resolute and alert to come forward and declare itself. The purpose of a campaign under such circumstances is not to convince people of what is right, but to stimulate to the point of action those who are already convinced."

### Another Bolt.

"What was the trouble between Jibsley and his wife?"

"Oh, the common story—they couldn't agree on the money question."

"Say! It is too bad that politics"—

"Who said anything about politics? The row began because Jibsley insisted that he ought to have at least a third of his salary to spend on himself."—Indianapolis Journal.

### When Spoken at the Altar.

Miss Gushington—Oh, Mr. Henpeck, what do you consider to be the saddest words ever spoken?

Mr. Henpeck (shuddering)—I will.—New York Press.

In 1805 St. Thomas was devastated by fire, government and other property to the value of $30,000,000 being destroyed.

Until B. C. 432 the Greeks began the year at the winter solstice; after that, at the summer.

## A REMARKABLE POND.

### Blasted Into Existence and Now Has an Uncanny Reputation.

Cradled at the foot of a circling group of hills lies the most mysterious and at the same time ghostly sheet of water in Alameda County, California.

For years it has borne the name of "Blair's pond," and during its existence has hidden beneath its dark surface more human bodies than any similar patch of water of its size in these regions. Indeed, there has not been a coroner in Alameda County since 1875 until the present time who has not been obliged to record on the death rolls some victim of the weird pond, and, strangest of all, each one of the martyrs to the dismal hole has been a good swimmer.

Prior to 1872 there was not even a suggestion of water on the spot. At that time a firm of stone contractors named Bates & Wells realized that hidden in the hills was a quantity of very valuable paving rock, which then commanded a big price from the city of Oakland. They conceived the idea of opening an extensive quarry and getting the city's contract for the paving, which was to be done. A long lease was obtained from Blair, the owner of the land. Then the first quarry in Alameda County was opened.

With time the better quality of rock became scarce, so orders were given to sink a wide shaft and work out the lower stratum. This task was undertaken in the summer of 1873, and had progressed with such good results that the hole was gradually enlarged until it covered a considerable area. Then, again, it became necessary to go deeper into the hill.

This time extensive preparations were made for blasting. When all was ready a mighty charge was adjusted, and with the explosion which followed a vast torrent of water spouted forth from the excavation.

Before the astonished workmen had time to realize what had happened they were knee-deep in the flood. Their tools were submerged, and it was with difficulty that the mules attached to the carts were rescued. The cars on the tracks remained laden with rock, and to-day, if the pool were drained, the complete equipment would be found in the pit.

So sudden was the deluge that within an hour where once stood a prosperous quarry nothing was to be seen but a rising mass of water.

As soon as possible every effort was made to empty the new lake, but in vain. It is always full of water, but never overflows.—San Francisco Examiner.

### Shallow Plowing for Wheat.

It used to be said that wheat would bear deeper plowing than any other grain crop. If the furrow brought to the surface one or two inches of subsoil, that made the soil firmer and less pervious to water, thus lessening the injury by freezing and thawing. But Western winter wheat growers, and spring wheat growers, also, have learned a plan that is even better than deep plowing, because it costs much less. They do not plow at all, merely cultivating the surface among the grain stubble and seeding on that. The wheat makes just as good a fall growth, and even better, than where the stubble is turned under, thus drying the soil. Most of the wheat roots are kept near the surface, for the rains do not penetrate farther than the cultivator has gone. This saving of plowing enables a farmer cheaply to get a large acreage into wheat, and if he gets a fair crop he is ready to undersell the Eastern wheat grower, who keeps on plowing for wheat in the expensive, old-fashioned way.

### Unlucky "Quarter to Six."

Seventy-five per cent. of the people we discharge every year, remarked the head floor walker of a mammoth dry-goods establishment, which employs over a thousand people, lose their places on account of "a quarter to six."

"A quarter to six" is the hour at which preparation is made for closing the day's business. At that hour the male clerks begin to cover their stocks and the female clerks commence to arrange themselves to go home. Usually a number of ladies come in at this hour, and the clerks, eager to go home, in answer to questions of customers, usually say, "We are just out" of what the customer happens to want.

Day after day we discharge girls for this reason, and fifteen times out of twenty you ask a girl why she lost her place and she will invariably answer on account of "a quarter to six."

### A Civilized Gorilla.

At the aquarium in Berlin there is a big gorilla whose habits are a great deal more correct than those of most of his distant relatives. He gets up at 8 o'clock in the morning, takes a bath, and uses soap without hesitation. When his toilet is completed he takes a cup of milk, after which he eats two big loaves of bread with Frankfort sausages and smoked Hamburg beef, all of which he moistens with a glass of beer. At 1 p. m. he takes a bowl of soup, with rice, potatoes and a wing of chicken. He uses his knife, fork and napkin like a born aristocrat, but when he thinks his keepers are not looking he discards the implements of civilization and plunges his muzzle into the bowl, as if to give evidence of the melancholy fact that even a gorilla can be a hog.

### The Brute.

"Could you spare me a little money this morning, dear?" said she.

"Really," the brutal husband replied, with a harsh, dyspeptic laugh, "judging from the biscuits, I thought you had more dough to burn."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Practical.

He—Without joking, Elsie, I do adore you. When I look at you there is such a commotion in my breast.

She—And in mine, too, Harry; it must be the lobster salad.—Tit-Bits.

### Theory and Practice.

A—What are you now going to do with all the money you made by your pamphlet against marriage?

B—I shall set up house with my Anna.—Elderstedter Wochenblatt.

It takes as long to get spoons and plates returned to their right owners after a church social, as to clear up a field after a battle.

## DINED WITH THE CZAR.

### Honors Showered Upon Joseph Francis, Inventor of the Lifeboat.

In 1855 Mr. Francis went to Europe. He introduced his inventions at many courts. He remained abroad about 12 years and made many warm friends in many lands by his modest, unassuming frankness and his habitual courtesy. And he received great honors at the courts of kings.

I shall not soon forget the stories he told of the events witnessed in these European capitals, they were all so interesting, and he was so wholly frank and natural in their narration. He was long at the court of the czar, a sovereign who was deeply interested in the work of the inventor. When Mr. Francis went to Europe, he had letters of introduction from many prominent Americans. In St. Petersburg he called upon the American minister. Here, as he told me laughingly, he forgot all about his letters of introduction, one of which was from the president of the United States and another from the secretary of state, and merely told some of the officials connected with the American legation that he wished to meet the czar.

"What!" the official ejaculated in amazement. "Meet the czar? Impossible, man! Do you realize what you are asking—an introduction to the czar of Russia? Why, it would take you a month to get an introduction to the grand duke, to say nothing about getting into the presence of the czar."

Mr. Francis went away, and, with true American independence, called at the palace of the grand duke. He sent in his plain visiting or business card. He had not long to wait. The attendant ushered him into a magnificent salon in the ducal palace. "From the farther side of the splendid room," said the old gentleman to me as he related the story, his eyes glowing with the recollection of the triumph of the hour, "appeared the Grand Duke Constantine, one of America's truest friends, and, both of his hands outstretched, he took both of mine in his as he reached me."

The grand duke asked what he could do for Mr. Francis, the man of whom they had heard so much, whose life saving service was even then of such value to Russia's seacoast, and whose inventions promised so much for Russia—what could he do? Mr. Francis said that he would like to meet the czar.

Certainly. The grand duke would make an appointment with him to dine in a day or two with the czar at the palace.

And this was his introduction to Alexander II, a ruler who never forgot this gentle, modest American, and who through long years owned him as a cherished friend.

A day or two afterward Mr. Francis strolled into the office of the American legation. I doubt not there was a merry twinkle in his eye, for no man loved a quiet joke better than he did.

The official to whom Mr. Francis had expressed his desire to meet the czar spoke up jokingly:

"Well, how are you coming on in your efforts to meet the czar?"

"I have seen him."

"What," with doubt in face and voice, "you have seen the czar? How did you see him, pray tell?"

"I dined with him yesterday," was the simple answer.

And it was not the last time he was entertained at the imperial palace.—W. S. Harwood in St. Nicholas.

### The Reason.

At a recent wedding in an English town the officiating minister asked how the name of one of the witnesses was spelled, to which he received the reply, "McHugh." The minister then inquired how it was that the witness spelled his name in that way when his sister spelled hers "McCue," to which the witness responded, "Please, sir, my sister and me didn't go to the same school."


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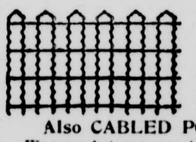

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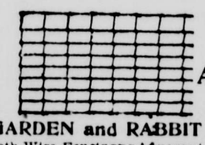

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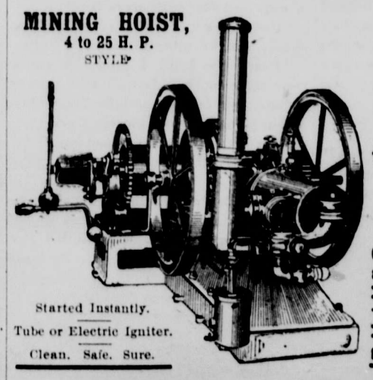

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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## THE WIND FROM THE NORTH.

"We'll have a cold spell pretty soon,
For the backklog's blaze is blue."
And we sat and gazed
While the backlog blazed,
Nor wondered if the sign were true.

"The wind from the north will come
With frost in the breath it blows,
And the lingering haze
Of the autumn days
Will drear into winter's snows."

"The red and yellow leaves on the trees
Will be seared to a dull, dead brown,
For the blast that chills
Is the blast that kills
When the wind from the north comes down."

And we huddled up to gran'ma's knees
As she sat in the big armchair,
With her head bent low
In the hearth fire's glow,
And her hands in our tangled hair.

We watched the blue blaze flicker out
And the backlog, to embers turned,
Change from red to gray
Till an ash heap lay,
Turning cold where the fire had burned.
—Chicago Chronicle.

## PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

"Yes, mother, he will come. Of course, he will come!" and the girl turned her drawn and anxious young face toward the cottage door, just as if her blind mother could see the action.

It is probable that the old woman divined the longing glance from the change in the girl's tone, for she, too, half turned toward the door. It was a habit these two women had acquired. They constantly looked toward the door for the arrival of one who never came through the long summer days, through the quiet winter evenings; moreover, they rarely spoke of other things; this arrival was the topic of their lives. And now the old woman's life was drawing to a close, as some lives do, without its object. She herself felt it, and her daughter knew it.

There was in both of them a subtle sense of clinging. It was hard to die without touching the reward of a wondrous patience. It was cruel to deprive the girl of this burden, for in most burdens there is a safeguard, in all a duty, and in some the greatest happiness allotted to human existence.

It was no new thing, this waiting for the scapegrace son; the girl had grown up to it, for she would not know her brother should she meet him in the street. Since sight had left the old mother's eyes she had fed her heart upon this hope.

He had left them eighteen years before in a fit of passionate resentment against his father, whose only fault had been too great indulgence for the son of his old age. Nothing had been too good for dear Stephen—hardly anything had been good enough. Educated at a charity school himself, the simple old clergyman held the mistaken view that no man can be educated above his station.

There are some people who hold this view still, but they cannot do so much longer. Strikes, labor troubles and the difficulties of domestic service; so-called gentleman farmers, gentleman shopkeepers and lady milliners—above all, a few colonies peopled by university failures—will teach us in time that to educate our sons above their station is to handicap them cruelly in the race for life.

Stephen Leach was one of the early victims to this craze. His father, having risen by the force of his own will and the capabilities of his own mind from the people to the church, held, as such men do, that he had only to give his son a good education to insure his career in life. So everything—even to the old parson's sense of right and wrong—was sacrificed to the education of Stephen Leach at public school and university. Here he met and selected for his friends youths whose futures were insured, and who were only passing through the formula of an education so that no one could say that they were unfit for the snug government appointment, living or inheritance of a more substantial sort that might be waiting for them. Stephen acquired their ways of life without possessing their advantages, and the consequence was something very nearly approaching to ruin for the little country rectory. Not having been a university man himself, the rector did not know that at Oxford or Cambridge, as in the army, one may live according to one's tastes. Stephen Leach had expensive tastes, and he unscrupulously traded on his father's ignorance. He was good-looking, and had a certain brilliancy of manner which "goes down" well at the varsity. Everything was against him, and at last the end came. At last the rector's eyes were opened, and when a narrow-minded man's eyes are once opened he usually becomes stony at the heart.

Stephen Leach left England, and before he landed in America his father had departed on a longer journey. The ne'er-do-well had the good grace to send back the little sums of money saved by his mother in her widowhood, and gradually his letters ceased. It was known that he was in Chili, and there was war going on there, and yet the good old lady's faith never wavered.

"He will come, Joyce," she would say, "he will surely come."

And the girl would go to the window and draw aside the curtains, looking down the quiet country road toward the village.

"Yes, mother, he will come," was her usual answer; and one day she gave a little exclamation of surprise and almost of fear.

"Mother," she exclaimed, "there is someone coming along the road."

The old lady was already sitting up in bed staring with her sightless orbs toward the window.

Thus they waited. The man stopped opposite the cottage, and the two women heard the latch of the gate. Then Joyce, turning, saw that her mother had fainted. But it was only momentary. By the time she reached the bed her mother had recovered consciousness.

"Go," said the old lady, breathlessly, "go and let him in yourself."

Downstairs on the doorstep the girl found a tall man of 30 or thereabouts with a browner face than English suns could account for. He looked down into her eager eyes with a strange, questioning wonder.

"Am I too late?" he asked in a voice which almost seemed to indicate a hope that it might be so.

"No, Stephen," she answered. "But mother cannot live much longer. You are just in time."

The young man made a hesitating little movement with his right hand and shuffled uneasily on the clean stone step. He was like an actor called suddenly upon the stage, having no knowledge of his part. The return of this prodigal was not a dramatic success. No one seemed desirous of learning whether he had lived upon husks or otherwise, and with whom he had eaten. The quiet dignity of the girl, who had remained behind to do all the work and bear all the burden, seemed in some subtle manner to deprive him of any romance that might have attached itself to him. She ignored his half-proffered hand, and, turning into the little passage, led the way upstairs.

Stephen Leach followed silently. He was rather large for the house, and especially for the stairs; moreover, he had a certain burliness of walk, such as is acquired by men living constantly in the open. There was a vaguely pained look in his blue eyes, as if they had suddenly been opened to his own shortcomings. His attitude toward Joyce was distinctly apologetic.

When he followed the girl across the threshold of their mother's bedroom the old lady was sitting up in bed, holding out trembling arms toward the door.

Here Stephen Leach seemed to know better what to do. He held his mother in his arms while she sobbed and murmured out her joy. He had no words, but his arms meant more than his lips could ever have told.

It would seem that the best part of happiness is the sharing of it with someone else. "Joyce," was the first distinct word the old lady spoke. "Joyce, he has come at last. He has come! Come here, dear. Kiss your brother. This is my first born—my little Steve."

The young man had sunk upon his knees at the bedside, probably because it was the most convenient position. He did not second his mother's proposal with much enthusiasm. Altogether he did not seem to have discovered much sympathy with his sister whom he had left in her cradle.

Joyce came forward and leaned over the bed to kiss her brother while the old lady's hands joined theirs. Just as her fresh young lips came within reach he turned his face aside, so that the kiss fell on barren ground on his tanned cheek.

"Joyce," continued the old lady feverishly, "I am not afraid to die now, for Stephen is here. Your brother will take care of you, dear, when I am gone."

It was strange that Stephen had not spoken yet, and it was perhaps just as well, because there are occasions in life when men do wisely to keep silent.

"He is strong," the proud mother went on. "I can feel it. His hands are large and steady and quiet and his arms are big and very hard."

The young man knelt upright and submitted gravely to this maternal inventory.

"Yes," she said, "I knew he would grow to be a big man. His little fingers were so strong—he hurt me sometimes. What a great mustache! I knew you had been a soldier. And the skin of your face is brown and a little rough. What is this? what is this, Stephen, dear? Is this a wound?"

"Yes," answered the prodigal, speaking for the first time. "That is a sword cut. I got that in the last war. I am a colonel in the Chilian army, or was, before I resigned."

The old lady's sightless eyes were fixed on his face as if listening for the echo of another voice in his deep, quiet tones.

"Your voice is deeper than your father's ever was," she said, and all the while her trembling fingers moved lovingly over his face, touching the deep cut from cheek bone to jaw with soft inquiry. "This must have been very near your eye, Stephen. Promise me, dear, no more soldiering."

"I promise that," he replied, without raising his eyes.

Such was the home coming of the prodigal. After all he arrived at the right moment in the afternoon, when the house was ready. It sometimes does happen so in real life, and not only in books. There is a great deal that might be altered in this world, but sometimes, by a mere chance, things come about rightly. And yet there was something wrong, something subtle, which the dying woman's duller senses failed to detect. Her son, her Stephen, was quiet and had not much to say for himself. He apparently had the habit of taking things as they came. There was no enthusiasm, but rather a restraint, in his manner, more especially toward Joyce.

The girl noticed it, but even her small experience of humankind had taught her that large, fair-skinned men are often thus. They are not "de ceux qui s'expliquent," but go through life placidly, leaving unsaid and undone many things which some think they ought to say and do.

After the first excitement of the return was over it became glaringly apparent that Stephen had arrived just in time. His mother fell into a happy sleep before sunset, and when the active young doctor came a little later in the evening he shook his head.

"Yes," he said, "I see that she is asleep and quiet—too quiet. It is a foretaste of a longer sleep. Some old people have it.

For the first time Joyce's courage seemed to give way. When she had been alone she was brave enough, but now that her brother was there, woman-like, she seemed to turn to him with a sudden fear. They stood side by side near the bed, and the young doctor involuntarily watched them. Stephen had taken her hand in his with that silent sympathy which was so natural and so eloquent. He said nothing, this big, sun-stained youth. He did not even glance down at his sister, who stood, small, soft-eyed and gentle at his side.

The doctor knew something of the history of the small family thus momentarily united, and he had always feared that if Stephen Leach did return it would only kill his mother. This, indeed, seemed to be the result about to follow.

Presently the doctor took his leave. He was a young man engaged in getting together a good practice, and in his own interest he had been forced to give up waiting for his patients to finish dying.

"I am glad you are here," he said to Stephen, who accompanied him to the door. "It would not do for your sister to be alone; this may go on for a couple of days."

It did not go on for a couple of days, but Mrs. Leach lived through that night in the same semi-comatose state. The two watchers sat in her room until supper time, when they left their mother in charge of a hired nurse, whose services Joyce had been forced to seek.

After supper Stephen Leach seemed at last to find his tongue, and he talked in his quiet, almost gentle voice, such as some men possess, not about himself or the past, but about Joyce and the future. In a deliberate, business-like way he proceeded to investigate the affairs of the dying woman and the prospects of her daughter; in a word, he asserted his authority as a brother, and Joyce was relieved and happy to obey him.

It is not in times of gayety that friendships are formed, but in sorrow or suspense. During that long evening this brother and sister suddenly became intimate, more so than months of prosperous intercourse could have made them. At 10 o'clock Stephen quietly insisted that Joyce should go to bed, while he lay down, all dressed, on the sofa in the dining room.

"I shall sleep perfectly. It is not the first time I have slept in my clothes," he said simply.

They went upstairs together and told the nurse of this arrangement. Joyce remained for some moments by the bedside watching her mother's peaceful sleep, and when she turned she found that Stephen had quietly slipped away. Wondering vaguely whether he had intentionally solved her difficulty as to the fraternal good night, she went to her own room.

The next morning Mrs. Leach was fully conscious and appeared to be stronger; nevertheless she knew that the end was near. She called her two children to her bedside and, turning her blind eyes toward them, spoke in broken sentences:

"I am ready now—I am ready," she said. "Dears, I am going to your father—and * * * thank God, I can tell him that I left you together. I always knew Stephen would come back. I found it written everywhere in the Bible. Stephen—kiss me, dear!"

The man leant over the bed and kissed her.

"Ah," she sighed, "how I wish I could see you—just once before I die, Joyce!" she added, suddenly turning to her daughter, who stood at the other side of the bed, "tell me what he is like. But I know * * * I know—I feel it. Listen! He is tall and spare, like his father. His hair is black, like his father's—it was black before he went away. His eyes, I know, are dark—almost dark. He is pale—like a Spaniard!"

Joyce looked across the bed with slow horror dawning in her face, looked into a pair of blue eyes beneath tawny hair, cut short, as a soldier's hair should be. She looked upon a man big, broad, fair—English from crown to toe—and the quiet command of his lips and eyes made her say:

"Yes, mother, yes."

For some moments there was silence. Joyce stood pale and breathless, wondering what this might mean. Then the dying woman spoke again: "Kiss me," she said. "I * * * am going. Stephen first—my first born! And now, Joyce * * * and now kiss each other—across the bed! I want to hear it * * * I want * * * to tell * * * your * * * father."

With a last effort she raised her hands, seeking their heads. At first Joyce hesitated, then she leant forward, and the old woman's chilled fingers pressed their lips together. That was the end.

Half an hour afterward Joyce and this man stood facing each other in the little dining room. He began his explanation at once.

"Stephen," he said, "was shot—out there—as a traitor. I could not tell her that! I did not mean to do this, but what else could I do?"

He paused, moved toward the door with that strange hesitation which she had noticed on his arrival. At the door he turned to justify himself.

"I still think," he said gravely, "that it was the best thing to do."

Joyce made no answer. The tears

## LITERARY LITTLEBITS

The bicycle is the theme of a novel, "A Widow on Wheels," soon to be published in London.

Mr. Swinburne has in the press a larger and more important poem than any he has published for some years.

It is said that one of the leading magazines has decided to expend about $30,000 for woodcuts during the ensuing year.

The late Robert Louis Stevenson made $150,000 in twelve years and there are many other modern writers whose incomes are as large.

The latest surprise in collaboration is a story written in English by M. Daudet and R. H. Sherard. These writers make an oddly assorted pair. One is a master; the other is a facile writer of gossipy journalism.

Douglas Jerrold was sometimes witty at the expense of his wife. He once told her, when she was no longer young, that he wished wives were like bank notes, so that one of 40 could be exchanged for two of 20.

Renan made a strange remark not long before his death: "I fear that the work of the twentieth century will consist in taking out of the waste-basket a multitude of excellent ideas which the nineteenth century has heedlessly thrown into it."

It appears that Lafcadio Hearn's passion for the orient has led him to go the whole length of expatriation, and he has changed his name. The familiar syllables give place to Y. Koijumi, which is certainly more picturesque, but hardly as attractive to a Western mind.

An important collection of letters to be published in Cosmopolis is made up of the correspondence of Tourguenieff, and includes letters to Mme. Viardot, Flaubert, Dumas fils, Guy De Maupassant, M. Bola, and others. They will be published in six installments.

A marble statue to Lord Byron has been unveiled at Athens, presented to the city by Demetrius Stefanovic Scheylizzi. The suggestion has been made that a miniature of the work might appropriately be presented to any one who can pronounce the doctor's name without sneezing.

"I take my work too seriously," writes Hall Caine to a friend who had asked him whether he cared for the criticisms his books received. "and I am too much immersed in it and in love with it either to be carried away by the warmest eulogy or disturbed by the severest censure."

Tolstoi recently went to the theater for the first time in thirty years. It was his own play, "The Power of Darkness," that was being given, and he hoped to escape observation in the top gallery. But he was quickly identified, and attracted so much more attention than the actors that he fled in haste.

Sir Edwin Arnold is said to have one of the most remarkable memories in England. A friend of the poet's chanced to read to him the opening line of one of Whitman's poems the other day, whereupon Arnold interrupted him and repeated he entire poem from memory. Arnold then recited every poem in the book, which happened to be the "Leaves of Grass," and succeeded in recalling every word of even the most obscure poems.

Abel Hermant, the author of "La Meute," the successful new piece in Paris, has had a lively literary career. First he wrote a story of college life, which was publicly burnt by the students of the Ecole Normale. Then he wrote a story of military life, which was burnt in the presence of the regiment by its indignant colonel, while in due course all the officers challenged the novelist. And already the new play has provoked a duel with the Prince De Sagan.

John Hawthorne is the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne. He was born in 1846, but he does not show his 50 years. When he was a boy of 7 some lady's remark on the fact that he was "weak chested" stung him and he determined to make that comment impossible in the future. How well he succeeded is evidenced by the fact that while he was in college his chest measure was forty-eight inches, and it is well known that the late John C. Heenan, the pugilist, advised the young man to enter the ring.

### An Experiment in Profit-Sharing.

An Ohio manufacturing concern, which has been experimenting with profit-sharing plans for eleven years, has finally evolved a plan radically different from profit sharing and more like a permanent wage increase, with a provision for withholding the increase from the more negligent workmen. At first the commonly talked of plan of dividing a certain portion of the profits among the workmen was tried, each employe sharing according to his earnings. The first dividend to employes was declared at the end of six months, and was at the rate of 13.47 per cent on the wages paid. One workman received $275 dividend. But it was found the men did not take much interest in this plan, so it was modified and the men were arbitrarily classified according to the interest they were understood to show in their work and their efficiency, the most active receiving a larger share than the others, and all dividends being withheld from those who were noticeably careless. The money so withheld did not go to the firm, but was added to the part allotted to the workmen and divided among them. Then the firm became a corporation, and the plan was changed. The average amount paid had been a 12 per cent dividend, so it was decided to pay a uniform rate of 12 per cent on wages, the right to withhold dividends for neglect being retained. Employes are helped to buy stock if they wish. Employers and employes are said to be satisfied with this arrangement.—New York Tribune.

## MANNED BY AMERICAN SAILORS.

### Secretary Herbert's Efforts to Bring Natives Into the Navy.

A vigorous and generally successful effort has been made by Secretary of the Navy Herbert to restore to the American navy its former national character by the employment of American seamen in place of mariners recruited from various European countries and from Canada. These foreign sailors have been attracted to the American navy by the promise of larger pay than is offered by other governments. Under a law passed by Congress, upon the recommendation of Secretary Herbert, the naturalization of sailors without the formality of residing on shore was authorized under certain conditions. Since this law went into operation the secretary has begun the policy of enlisting as many Americans as possible, and the foreign element is gradually disappearing from our navy.

Sailors on American ships are better paid than any others; Italian sailors have the poorest pay. Yet Italy stands fourth among nations in respect of the number of seamen employed in commerce, England being first, the United States second, and Norway and Sweden third. Originally, and for many years before the introduction of steamships, the Yankee sailors from New England towns and the Southern sailors from North and South Carolina and other seaboard States made the navy of the United States famous and feared. The early history of our navy was a long succession of brilliant triumphs. Big guns, armor plates and machinery have combined to reduce the importance of the individual sailor. The standard of compensation in the navy continuing to be low, American seamen were not attracted to it; foreign-born seamen took their places. The force became denationalized, so to speak; and it is this condition which Secretary Herbert is trying to change.

Rear Admiral Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, is reported as declaring that the course adopted for recruiting for the ships only young American citizens as far as possible has accumulated a large body of excellent men, natives of the Pacific coast. When their terms of service have expired, he says, and they return to their homes, "there will be mingled with the people a very strong element of well-trained men who will undoubtedly join the naval militia." In this way, by the extension of naturalization, and by the establishment of restrictions upon the employing of subjects of alien governments who have their homes in other lands, it is designed to restore a national character to the American navy. Another aid to this is the naval militia now organized in fifteen of the forty-five States, a force of 2,800 men, upon whom, in case of war, the protection of the coasts and harbors, in default of adequate fortification, will in part devolve.—New York Sun.

### Typhoid Fever and Bananas.

William C. Ussery, M. D., of St. Louis, says that the best food for those suffering from typhoid fever is the banana. In this disease, he explains, the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged. Eeventually it begins sloughing away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers. At these places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin. A solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines and dire results will follow. Therefore solid foods, or foods containing a large amount of innutritious substances, as compared with nutritious substances, are dangerous and are to be avoided. The banana, although it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does 95 per cent. nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate these sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed and gives the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.—New York Tribune.

### Mistress of the Robes.

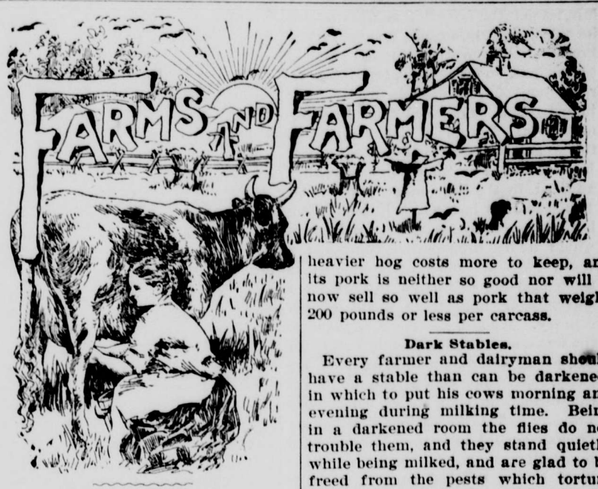
Of all the official banquets in London that are organized each year on the occasion of the birthday of Queen Victoria, there is none more curious than that given by the mistress of the robes to her majesty. The mistress of the robes is the feminine head of the royal household, and has under her orders all the ladies in waiting, the maids of honor, the bedchamber women and the readers. She receives a large salary and perquisites, and is regarded as possessing such an amount of influence that, since the days of Sir Robert Peel, fifty years ago, her tenure of office has invariably been co-existent with that of the cabinet.

### Naturalized at Ninety.

Ned Riordan, 90 years of age, was granted his first naturalization papers by United States Commissioner Nichols at Kansas City. Riordan has lived in this country seventy years, having come from Ireland when 20 years old. In the civil war he served in the Seventh Missouri Volunteers under Col. John F. Phillips, now United States district judge. He is over six feet tall and is remarkably well preserved for one of his advanced age. At present he is living at the soldiers' home in Leavenworth.

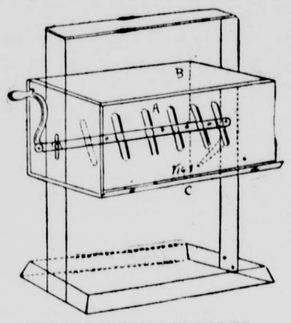
### A New Jersey Band.

A horse in a little New Jersey town dropped dead when it heard the local band play.




### Mixing Fertilizers.

Here is a plan of a mixing box for mixing home-made fertilizer, as illustrated in the Ohio Farmer. The box should be made stationary to a centerpiece so that it will revolve with a crank. Fig. 1 shows wooden pins




BOX FOR MIXING FERTILIZER.

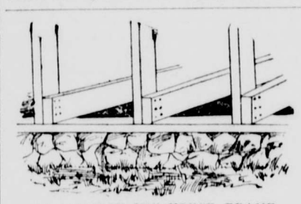
running through centerpiece, necessary for good work. C, lid for opening and closing box. A should be turned to B for filling, and as shown for contents to be removed. The box should also be large enough to hold 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer, or about two-thirds full for satisfactory work.

### Turnips Among Corn.

Turnips will not only bear frost without injury, but it is the belief of many farmers that their quality is improved after the first frost. Certainly when they are grown among corn they make a large part of their growth after the corn is cut. This is commonly thought to be owing to the root crop being out from under the shade of the corn. This may be one reason, but another doubtless is that as soon as the corn is cut its roots cease to draw upon soil fertility. As the soil is warm and fermentation constantly goes on, nitrogenous plant food is constantly being liberated. This is still more so after a frost hard enough to kill most of the weeds, but not severe enough to affect the turnips. There is often a growing season of five or six weeks after the first frost, and in this time the turnips will often double the growth they had made before the frost.

### Simple Framing of Building.

There has been a wonderful change in recent years in the manner of framing buildings, reducing the size of timbers used and doing much less cutting of mortises and tenons. But there are still other changes in the direction of simplicity that are not commonly known. One of these is shown in the accompanying sketch, which very nearly explains itself. Instead of a heavy sill, a two-inch plank is laid upon the stone foundation, bedded into the cement. Upon this are laid the planks that are to support the floor boards. These are spiked to the uprights, which



AN INEXPENSIVE HOUSE FRAME.

are themselves spiked to the sill plank. The same plan of spiking the frame can be carried out in the upper portion of the building. In this way all the frame is made of plank, and no mortising or tenoning is required. This plan is highly useful for small buildings, while there are plans to use a somewhat similar construction in the framing of barns.

### Destroying Burdocks.

The burdock is a bad weed for a careless or lazy farmer. If it is allowed to seed, the product of seed is so enormous from each plant that once they get scattered over the ground the place will not be free from them for years after. Yet it is not a hard weed to kill. All that is necessary at any stage of growth is to cut the plant off one to two inches below the surface and fill in the hole that the part of the root cut out has occupied with common salt. The root is full of sap, which first dissolves the salt, and then as the moisture gradually increases, it rots away the root that is left in the ground, making a new growth of shoots above impossible. One application is enough, and it takes less than a minute to make it.

### Quick Maturing.

There is less demand every year for the extra large over-fattened hogs that have taken two years to reach maturity. What is wanted for profitable feeding is a thrifty pig that in six or seven or eight months' growth will average a pound of pork per day. This can usually be made at a profit. The heavier hog costs more to keep, and its pork is neither so good nor will it now sell so well as pork that weighs 200 pounds or less per carcass.

### Dark Stables.

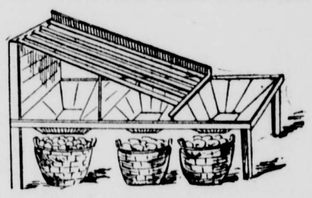
Every farmer and dairyman should have a stable than can be darkened, in which to put his cows morning and evening during milking time. Being in a darkened room the flies do not trouble them, and they stand quietly while being milked, and are glad to be freed from the pests which torture them when outside the stable. A cow must have the patience of Job to stand quietly and be milked, while the flies are sucking blood from almost every part of her body; and because she kicks and flops her tail around to drive off these pests, the patience of the milker becomes taxed, and the poor beast is too frequently beaten and kicked, because she tries to rid herself of the flies that are biting her. Try a dark stable for milking, and you will never be satisfied without one thereafter.

### Feeding Hens Wheat.

Wheat is good to make hens lay, but it must be fed in moderation. Hens are very fond of wheat, and if given what they will eat of it they will fatten as fast as if the grain were corn. It is best always to make the hens earn what they get by sprinkling their grain among cut hay or straw. If clover can be got that should be used, and when the wheat gets scarce the hens will fill up on clover, which is an excellent food for egg production. No kind of grain can be depended on for a full ration for fowls in winter. They need some grass or vegetables or clover, so that the grain may not lay in a hard lump on their gizzards.

### Potato Assorting Device.

The device shown below for assorting potatoes is made by constructing a box 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, with three partitions. The back piece is about 4 feet high, the next 3 and the third 1½ feet. Nail pickets on for screens. Put them rather closely together on the first incline, and further



POTATO ASSORTER.

apart on the second. This separates into three grades. Shovel them on the slide above the first incline and push down slowly and the assorting is accomplished.—Farm and Home.

### How to Hitch a Horse.

To hitch a horse to a smooth post or tree without the rope slipping down or untying is shown in the illustration. The end is turned round the rope, forming a small circle, carried round the post, returned above the rope, passed round the post again, pulled over the last turn of the rope and through the first circular turn made by a, coming out at b.

### Dairy Dots.

Watering is as important as feeding.

Winter the best, and make meat of the rest.

The milk dairyman cannot feed exactly as the butter maker.

A cow's biography is expressed, not in good deeds, but in quarts of milk.

Cows which give a large quantity of yellow milk are not always the best butter cows.

Smoking an old pipe where there is milk or butter, is first-rate evidence that the smoker ought not to be in the dairy business.

Every time you swear at a cow she makes you pay for your ill manners. Every time you kick her you kick pennies out of your pocket-book.

Fine butter will always sell readily at a profitable price, while poor butter fails to find a customer and loses in quality daily, and in the end makes a loss to every one who has anything to do with it.

### Farm Notes.

Improvements are always in order, but—pay your debts first.

Potato bugs appear to have been unusually numerous this year.

Exports of wheat for July and August aggregated 12,755,100 bushels, against 8,515,288 for the same months of 1895.

The secret of grass culture is to save all liquid manures, and get both liquid and solid upon the grass land as soon as possible after made.

The old plan of a summer fallow for tillage land is hardly worth following. It pays best to keep the land busy and always covered with some crop.

The farmer or gardener who has permitted one weed to mature its seed has deliberately provided himself with the work of killing many weeds next season.

Some farmers do not make farming pay, others manage to get along fairly well, and some are making money. That is the sum of the situation, and it is about the same in every other business.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4 ..... 1896


### Bimetallism in England.

The Bimetallic League, on November 5th, issued the following manifesto from its office, No. 29 Cornhill, London: "The Presidential campaign in the United States, has, so far as it relates to the currency question, resulted in a victory for international as opposed to national bimetallism. The official platforms of both the great parties affirmed the necessity of bimetallism—the 'sound money' policy adopted by the Republican party at St. Louis, in July last, which Major McKinley unreservedly accepted, and upon which he has been elected, being as follows: 'We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver except by international agreement between the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote.' This declaration is a stronger pronouncement in favor of international bimetallism than has ever been put forward by any political party in previous Presidential campaigns, and is entirely in accord with the policy which the Bimetallic League has consistently maintained. In these circumstances, and in view of the strong agitation for 'free silver' (or national bimetallism) in the United States, and the fact that this agitation is likely to be maintained and developed, a genuine and determined effort on the part of the new government may confidently be anticipated to bring about an international bimetallic agreement for opening the mints of various countries to silver as well as gold. The Presidential contest has brought home to the people of this country the vital importance of the monetary question, and the grave dangers which threaten the industrial, commercial and financial interests of Great Britain, so long as it is not settled on international lines. The unreasonable attitude of this country in past efforts to arrange an international settlement is mainly responsible for the attempt, just witnessed, to induce the United States to act alone, and for the consequent unrest and disturbance in commercial and financial circles. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that this country, and the other great powers of Europe, will heartily cooperate with the United States in their endeavor to place the metallic money of the world upon a permanent, sound and scientific basis."

This manifesto is signed by Lord Aldenham, President of the League; Messrs. H. R. Grenfell, Robert Barclay, Herbert C. Gibbs, and by Henry McNiel, general secretary.

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The Grand Jury of Warren county, Kentucky after a session of several days, has returned indictments for election frauds against five prominent citizens, two of whom are gold standard Democrats and three Republicans. The names of the men indicted for whom bench warrants were issued are: Edward Smallhouse, John Sanders, Magistrate G. E. Speck and his son, Louis Speck, and Albert Berry. Smallhouse is one of Bowling Green's best known young business men. Magistrate Speck is an ex-member of the Legislature and a prominent Republican politician. He and his son live at Richardsville. Sanders lives at Rockville, and Berry at Hadley.

The indictments charge the men with offering money on election day and the day before to voters to remain away from the polls. Smallhouse and Sanders are gold standard Democrats. The Congressional race in that district was very close and as Dr. Hunter has contested on the ground of fraud this prosecution will be valuable to John S. Rhea, as tending to show that not only did he have a majority on the face of the returns, but that more were kept from voting for him.

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A New York dispatch says that there is going to be an extra session of Congress called within twenty days after the inauguration of President-elect McKinley. This information comes from Canton in a positive and direct way, and its reliability cannot be questioned.

It is the opinion of the President-elect that no revenue legislation can be accomplished this Winter, and though the newspaper dispatches disagree regarding his attitude toward the present agitation for the Dingley bill, there is substantial authority for the statement that McKinley is averse to raising expectation as to its enactment, which, in his judgment, cannot be realized. He fears the business community would become demoralized should the bill pass the House again, only to be set aside by the Senate, and does not share Senator Sherman's opinion that the measure can pass the Senate before the reorganization of that body on March 4th.

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The government has ordered 100,000 new guns for the U. S. army. The 100,000 ordered some time ago have been completed and the recent lot ordered will be ready in a few months. What Uncle Sam wants of all these guns is a mystery. There is no danger of war with any other country, but there may be necessity for the use of these arms in this country before the wave of prosperity inaugurated by McKinley gets through rolling over the country.

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Hanna explains the conditions upon which he will take a place in the Cabinet. He prefers being a Senator from Ohio, and John Sherman must decide whether he will accept the Treasury portfolio or remain Senator. Sherman will be tendered the position of Secretary of the Treasury. If he accepts Hanna will become Senator, but if he declines, Hanna will go into the Cabinet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESEBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undevided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit. Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 58-100; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

# COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D. DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 30th day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 19. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.
Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

H. E. No. 919.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on December 7, 1896, viz: Arthur S. Bell, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 12 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Edward B. Smith, William M. Breeding, Eugene E. Smith and William Smith, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 25, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

# Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA. October 19, 1896

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 150 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M.; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2.75 chs cross gulch 16 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.89 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1, L S L; whence corner to sec ion 13, 14, 23 and 24, T 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 19 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 15 deg 45 min E; descend 4.54 chs 300 ft to original location corner. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 55 deg W and S 55 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.60 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 1072.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on N E face, D 3 on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 281 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7.50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroy d. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45, min E 2.60 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E 6.00 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.50 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 65 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 16.30 chs 1076 ft; cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 16.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No. 5, W P S B deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.6 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.545 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.45 acres.

The location notic of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 106, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


VALLEY VIEW HOTEL
VALLY VIEW HOTEL

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING OR MONEY REFUNDED

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gauranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1890 tf.


# Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 79 deg 06 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, ascending 2.75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 30 min 150 lks distant. S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 176 lks distant, a shaft bears S 80 deg E 112 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant. 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L L; mouth of incline shaft bears north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound marked N. Lode Line Monument independence. I marked same post I L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3.20 chs 211 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked I. No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15, 22 and 23, tp 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chs; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 ch cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.50 chs top of spur bears S 50 deg E; 6.80 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 90 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.00 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 45 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 7.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No. 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 34 deg 15 min E 1.75 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E, 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13.50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked I No. 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 550 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1.25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and N 11 deg E, 5.80 chs, cross trail, bears N 20 deg W and S, 20 deg E 6.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No. 7; whence the corner at north end of defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 66 deg 30 min to right, N 53 deg 15 min W, 216 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


☞ THE NUCLEUS— ☞ THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO,
Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


### REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


### Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Saturday | January 25th |
| " | February 22d |
| " | March 28th |
| " | April 25th |
| " | May 23d |
| " | June 20th |
| " | July 18th |
| " | August 22d |
| " | September 19th |
| " | October 17th |
| " | November 14th |
| " | December 19th |

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.


### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
——AND——
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Sparks | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:19 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:30 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 298 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:53 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:30 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $3 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DEC. 4 .....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Cummins, W. T. Keys, P. W.
Gill, Mrs. Carrie Keys, J. M.
Gill, Fred Smith, Mrs. C. B.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

Who hit you in the eye?

Weather is simply perfect for this time of year.

D. Holland returned from Randsburg on Tuesday last.

W. R. Tibbetts was down from Big Pine on Monday last.

Dressed pork is selling in Independence at six cents per pound.

Charles Anthony came in from Darwin Thursday morning.

Fred Crocker and A. McDonald were down from Big Pine yesterday.

Some people get angry when they are accorded a serenade a la charivari.

The hens are on a strike and their fruit is a scarce article in our home market.

Ed. M. Clarke was down from Bishop on Monday returning Tuesday morning.

J. W. Murphy and Lester Laird left for Salt Wells valley Wednesday morning.

Several bars of gold bullion have been shipped from here in the past two weeks.

The leading question: "Did you attend the social gathering last Monday evening.

J. A. McKenzie of Darwin and T. C. Boland of Keeler were visitors at the capital early in the week.

Horace Bellows and Mr. Dyke came up from Haiwai Meadows early in the week and spent a couple of days in town.

It is reported that quite a number of our local cattle men have disposed of all their beef cattle to outside buyers.

We are informed by the Tax Collector that the first installment of State and County taxes have been nearly all paid up.

Henry Levy and Henry Cartier left on Tuesday afternoon for a trip to Randsburg. They will be absent for about two weeks.

T. B. Rickey is having the road around Black Rock spring put in good repair. This is an improvement that has long been needed.

S. L. Jones, of Fish Springs, has lately finished working a small lot of ore and succeeded in getting $150 worth of the yellow metal.

Charles and John Collins, George Clarke and John Miles left here Tuesday morning with a band of horses for the Los Angeles market.

Tom Rickey is shipping cattle from his Inyo county range to San Francisco. They are coming over the C. & C., and a special train passed through Thursday night.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

Holiday Goods are arriving by every train for Nathan Rhine. The Holiday opening will be given on Saturday evening, Dec. 12. A cordial invitation is extended to all and especially the children. Don't forget the day or date.

That humming noise heard on Monday evening was not made by the machinery in the airship as some may have supposed, but was simply the old boys testing the tone of their steel piano preparatory to taking part in the charivari.

Dave Werling came down from Fish Springs last week, bringing with him the result of a clean-up from a run of ore from his mine in the shape of a $1,000 bar. Dave says he has more of the same kind of ore in sight, and will make another run early in the Spring.

The great $10,000 fight which took place in San Francisco last Wednesday night between Fitzsimmons and Sharkey, was awarded to Sharkey in the 8th round on a foul. Latest reports say that Sharkey is still confined to his room and suffering intensely from its effects.

Bar of bullion No. 23 from the Reward mine was shipped to San Francisco yesterday morning. It was valued at about $1,000. This is the second bar shipped from this mine during the month. They have lots of ore in sight, and it is confidently expected that this will be a dividend producing mine for years to come.

### That Serenade.

Last Monday evening the usually quiet town of Independence was awakened from her lethargy by the sounds of divers instruments, such as cow bells, bull fiddles, tin cans, fish horns, wornout circular saws, and, in fact, everything in that line that would tend to make a harmonious sound for the occasion. Old men, young men, boys, women, girls and children all seemed to vie with each other in making the greatest noise on their respective instruments, and all joined in the frolic and congregated at the temporary home of the newly married couple. For one hour and three-quarters the not to be foiled crowd dispensed sweet harmony to the lately wedded pair before they would show up or loosen their purse strings for the benefit of the crowd. Finally at the solicitation of friends he was persuaded to part with a few small pieces of silver to procure refreshments for the serenaders. Heretofore, those who were well known and were married in this vicinty considered it a slight if they were overlooked in the matter of a friendly charivari; but not so with this aged benedict, with youthful notions, who took it as a personal insult and became wild with rage, using language that would put to shame the vocabulary of the old-time canalers. Not only was his language harsh and ungentlemanly but his treatment of some of his would-be guests was striking—as was evidenced by a loss of considerable cuticle from the countenance of one of the throng. Take it all in all the serenade was a success, and had the moral and physical support of nearly the entire community, and goes to show that the good people of Independence can attend a charivari wtthout animus.

### Baseball at Bishop.

From a letter from a friend at Bishop we are able to give the result of the game played there Thanksgiving:

"When the boys found out that your town boys were not coming the kid boys around town challenged the nine that was picked out to play against your town and the following is the result:

The following is the score made by the Senior nine:

A. Fitzgerald, shortstop, made 2 runs, 3 outs, 1 base hit, 1 two base hit, 4 errors

A. Plumley, catcher, made 2 runs, 2 outs, 2 base hits.

F. C. Scott made 3 runs, 1 fly catch, 1 base hit, 4 errors and made a double play. Position 2nd base.

O. E. Duenweg, right field, made 2 runs, 3 outs, caught 1 fly, 1 two base hit, struck out twice and stole 3d base nicely in first inning.

W. Le Gros, left field, made 2 runs, 2 outs, left on base once, hit with pitched ball once, caught one fly and went to base on balls once.

J. Kewley made 3 runs, 1 out, left on base once, made 2 base hits, went to base on balls twice. Played 1st base and catcher.

F. Welch, 3rd base, made 1 run, 2 outs, left on base once, caught one fly, made 1 one base hit and one 2 base hit, 2 errors.

Ed Dehy, pitcher, made 1 run, 3 outs, caught one fly, one 2 base hit, struck out once.

Ducky, Indian, made 2 runs, 2 outs and 3 base hits.

The following is the score made by the Kid nine.

Cleveland, Indian, catcher, made 2 runs, 3 outs, 2 errors and one base hit.

A. McNally, made 3 outs, left on base 2, caught one fly, one 1 base hit.

J. Henderson, third base, made 1 run, 2 outs, left on base 2, caught 1 fly, 2 errors, 1 base hit.

R. Yaney, field, made 3 outs, left on base 1, 1 base hit, struck out once.

Dugan, Indian, pitcher, made 3 outs, left on base 1, 2 errors, went to base on balls once.

Jim Dehy made 2 runs, 1 out, left on base 1, hit by pitcher 1, 2 errors and went to base on ball once.

Geo. Clarke, 2nd base, made 2 runs, 1 out, left on base 1, hit by pitcher 1, 2 base hits.

C. Drake, left field, made 1 run, 3 outs.

F. Bulpitt, center field, made 1 run, 2 outs, caught 1 fly, 1 base hit and made the double play of the day by catching a long fly to center and doubling it back to first put the man out there.

The game was only seven innings.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seniors | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | - | - | 18 |
| Kids | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | - | 9 |

The Kids went to the bat first.

The weather was fearfully cold and made it very disagreeable playing. It looked at one time as though the Kids were a going to get away with the game as at the end of the 5th inning they were three runs ahead, but they fell down. The last half of the seventh inning was not played as it was too disagreeable."

If mothers would only realize the full significance of the truth expressed in the trite saying: "As the twig is bent the tree inclines," the next generation of men and women would surely be better in every way, for it is true that the future well-being of the man or woman, physically, mentally and spiritually, depends upon the thousand and one little acts of seeming unimportance that make up the child's daily life. It is the home training the child receives that makes its future "for better or for worse."

The Independence Base Ball Club are willing to accept a challenge and play any nine in the county, provided that they are given time enough to get their men together. Quite a number of the boys are at present out of town and in order to insure a game they should be given ample time by the challengers to get together.

California people, from Truckee down to the bay, have been thrown into a state of excitement by seeing something passing through the air which they think is an air-ship. It is probably that McKinley wave of prosperity—ethereal.—*Times, Dayton.*

Lowell Eugley and Ed. Ober are down from Big Pine.

### In Luck.

Judge Arnot, of Alpine county, and Lamar, of Inyo, were in luck to have no opposition to their election this Fall. Judge Arnot has been Judge of the Superior Court of Alpine county for 18 years, and has probably held the office of Judge longer than any man in the State. While his official duties in his own county have been light, there having been very little litigation in that county, he has had much experience on the Bench, having spent much of his time holding Court for brother Judges in Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mono and Sacramento counties, where he had many important cases before him, and proved an able Judge, very few of his decisions having been appealed from to the Supreme Court. Judge Lamar, of Inyo, is said to be an able lawyer, and a relative of the late Justice Lamar, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and in due time our Mono friends will have him here to close up cases in which Judge Virden is disqualified to act, while Judge Virden will perform a like duty for him in Inyo county.—*Chronicle-Union.*

We take issue with Bro. Folger on the above named gentlemen being in luck. We claim that the people of Alpine and Inyo counties are lucky in having men of such sterling integrity and worth willing to act as Judges for them.

### His Shoes Made of Human Skin.

A Philadelphia physician has his shoes made from the skin of negroes. He obtains the epidermis from bodies which have been used for dissecting purposes in a famous medical college. The thighs are flayed, and the skin thus procured is sent to Womelsdorf, near reading, and there tanned by a stolid Berks county yeoman. The result is a beautiful leather, extremely soft and pliable, very lustrous, and suggestive of a fine and but very thick piece of kid. The shoes are beautiful to look upon, and grasp the feet kindly. This story is told from actual personal knowledge.—*Phil. Times.*

As development work progresses on the new mine of Barnes & McIver the ledge improves in size and the ore is of better quality. They intend putting up a 5-stamp mill in the immediate future to work their ore.

Miss Etta Naylor returned home on Monday evening last. She has been acting as agent for the C. & C. R. R. Co., for the past three months at Alvord and Dayton during the absence of the regular employes.

The Salt Wells Valley Borax Company have a force of men now employed doing the yearly assessment work on their. Active operations in the manufacture of borax will begin in the near future.

### GUN STOCKS.

**The Best Made of Long Seasoned Walnut and Fashioned by Hand.**

Gun stocks of good workmanship are made of well seasoned walnut.

"That piece of wood," said a gunsmith, holding up a heavy billet sawed into a rude semblance of a gun stock, "may have been 20 years seasoning. I've known the pile of wood it came from these 17 years. The piece, as you see it, is worth $3. It is English walnut. This piece that I am shaping was worth $4 in the rough. It is German walnut. The Brazilian walnut costs as much as $15 for a single billet."

Cheap gun stocks are made from American walnut, which costs but a trifle in the rough, but is too porous for use in the best guns. Gun stocks are now turned out by machinery, and thus made they are cheap. The best are still handmade, and it costs about $10 to reduce the billet of seasoned walnut to the finished and ornate stock. Most stocks are now made with the pistol grip feature in addition to the shoulder piece. Doubtless the stock as a whole is a development from the pistol handle. The traditional ornamentation is a series of crossed lines. Skilled gunsmiths spend much time and care upon the fashioning of the stock. After it has been shaped to the right form it is finished to a smooth and uniform surface with laborious sandpapering, and finally shellacked and rubbed down and polished after the manner of treating the best cabinet made furniture. A gunsmith may spend two days or more in making a stock, and a handmade stock of Brazilian walnut may be worth $25.

Fancy woods are not much used in gun stocks that are to be anything but show pieces. Mahogany is too brittle for the purpose, and rosewood is too heavy. The finishing has to be of a sort to resist water, and hence ordinary varnish is not used in polishing a well made gun stock. There are comparatively few gunsmiths in town that make a specialty of handmade stocks, and those are usually Germans. A gunsmith is occasionally asked to make an especially ornate stock with carvings, and possibly even inset pearl, ivory or gold. These stocks are costly, but for practical purposes they are less useful than the plain stock of English, German or Brazilian walnut.—New York Sun.

### Mrs. Isham of 1658.

Mrs. Isham suffered from an eruption on the skin, for which Sir Ralph Verney sends her a homemade lotion, with the following directions (March 22, 1658): "Apply this to your face every night after you are in bed. Let it lie on all night, and wipe it gently off in the morning with a piece of store new Black Cloth, but wash not your face. If you see noe company for a day or two, or three, it is better, for then you may lay it on fresh in the morning, and let it continue on all day and wipe it gently off at night againe with the Black cloath. I had almost forgot to tell you, you must not lay it on cleare, but shake it very well togeather, till tis as thick as caudle, then power out a little quickly into this china box, and, lying on your back, take a piece of spunge, pat it uppon your Face thick and thin togeather. If you like it you may have as much of it as you please at a Weekes Warning."

When it arrives, she is too busy with her husband's ailments to attend to her own. "If my dear Panny is well, I shall scone make use of itt. I doe but thinke with my Blake fase and the Blake cloth what a Blakemor I shall be." Blindness had perchance its compensations for her husband.—Longman's Magazine.

### THE CLEVER WOMAN.

**Two Kinds of Cleverness, but Only One That Really Pays.**

"I wish I were clever."

The woman was charmingly dimpled, wore a Felix gown, was the mistress of a luxurious establishment, and was dispensing tea to afternoon callers in cups of priceless faience.

"Women who write" had been the subject on the tapis, and the remark was a delicate compliment to the woman to whom she handed the tea. She was a successful writer—successful to the extent of making a good income as the fruit of unwearied industry. She had never known the delights of diamonds or her own carriage or a box at the opera. She sometimes spent a hard earned $5 for a drive, but there was neither luxury in the carriage nor swiftness in the steeds, and she was conscious all through the drive that when she went back to the office she would write something about the country in spring or the flotsam of fall foliage and flowers with which the suburban resident could decorate his house and table.

If she took a $2 seat in the opera house, she rarely lost herself completely in the music, as she would have liked to do, because skeletons of paragraphs on theater hats and theater manners, on lovers who make love in the stalls as well as on the stage, and a thousand other things for the next day's paper flitted through her mind. She never had a Felix gown; on the contrary, she walked ten blocks and climbed seven stories to find a dressmaker who would make, though at the same time mar, her one gown for $10. Her modest house was pretty, and she was even quite famous for her petites soupers, at which one sometimes met eminent and always delightful people, but only herself and her one maid knew at what cost of perspiring brow and smutched fingers and aching back those dainty little dishes were evolved.

So there was almost reverence in her tones as she replied:

"My dear, you are the clever woman; you are far more clever than George Eliot. The really smart woman is not the one who makes her own daily bread, even though there be a Nesselrode pudding thrown in now and then. It is she who, without raising her hand, can cause all this luxury to be laid at her pretty satin shod feet. It is like eating a Delmonico dinner and lamenting that you are not the chef who cooked it. Not the woman who 'works, but she who gets all there is in life without working, is the really clever woman."

"May there not be two kinds of cleverness?" said the woman who came to make her adieus.—New York Herald.

### MEN WITH POOR MEMORIES.

**Names of Friends and Even Servants Suddenly Forgotten.**

An amusing instance of aphasia was that of an old country gentleman, who retained in his employ a large number of servants, most of whom he had known since childhood.

Wishing one day to suddenly summon his butler, he found that the man's name had for the moment, as he thought, escaped him. He determined to call his footman, but to his surprise he discovered that he could no more remember the man's name than the butler's.

He was all the more astonished when he found that he had entirely forgotten the names of every man and woman in his service.

He had also forgotten the names of his most intimate acquaintances, and so set about providing substitutes. Every man was known by his peculiarities; certain persons of rank in the neighborhood he called the "king" or the "queen" or the "grand vizier;" his butler and footman were respectively "old waiter" and "young waiter."

Another curious instance of aphasia was that of a famous Berlin physician. He was sitting in his study one morning, writing a receipt for a bill, when suddenly, after having written two words, he lost all sense of their meaning.

He tried to write on, but found he could think of no word. He threw down his pen in despair, and attempted to speak, but was equally unsuccessful.

This was one of those cases, however, which soon pass off, and in a short time he was able to finish the receipt.—Odds and Ends.

### Japanese Singing.

Japanese music is crude. There are no written notes to go by in playing, nor has the singer any "Do, Re, Mi" to play by observation, imitation and practice. Instrumental and vocal music are always taught together, and by the same instructor, who is either a lady or a blind man, who has received a musical degree.

The singular method of practicing by a young lady intent upon cultivating her voice is thus described:

During the winter the girl in training clothes herself comfortably, takes a samisen—a banjo with a square body, played with a plectrum of ivory—and ascends every cold night the scaffold erected on the roof of the house for drying purposes.

There she sits for hours, sitting and banging away, until she can endure it no longer. Upon coming down she is so hoarse as to be unable to utter a word.

This training is persisted in until her natural voice has left her and a new clear voice has been acquired, which can be heard in a storm. The girl screams her worthless voice out and away.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Sweet Auburn.

Of the many sights of Auburn that were familiar to Goldsmith's eyes, only a few remain. The "busy mill" is still there, but idle now for many a year, and overgrown with tangled weeds. Close by, too, is the "glassy brook," more true to its name than would be imagined from the poem, so perfect is its reflection of hedge and sky. A mile or so away a "decent church" tops the hill, occupying the same site and doubtless perpetuating the outward image of the building in which the boy Oliver often listened to the sermons of the vicar of Wakefield. Not far distant, on the summit of a modest hill that rises from the roadside, stands a rudely built circular stone pillar, which is said to mark the exact center of Ireland. The wayfarer in these parts cannot resist the thought that in the near future, when Ireland gets its share of those who travel in search alike of the beautiful and the shrines of the great, this Goldsmith country will become indeed the center of the Green Isle.—New England Magazine.


# GRAND

## HOLIDAY OPENING

AT

## NATHAN RHINE'S,

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

A CORDIAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL, ESPECIALLY THE CHILDREN.

New and Pleasing Novelties in Every Line.


MISCELLANEOUS.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administator of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 633. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South-west quarter, the West half of the South east quarter, and the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28). Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov. 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. J. Stevens | 9 | 1700 | 510 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 150 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 18 | 60 | 18 00 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation made on the 17th day of October, 1896, the above Delinquent Sale was postponed to Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

E. H. EDWARDS, President.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

### TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

No. 175.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 24, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Joshua W. Robinson, has filed notice of intention to make proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1896, on timber culture application No. 175, for the N W quarter of section No. 15, in Township No. 12 S, Range No. 34 E, M. D M.

He names as witnesses: Michael Nash, of Carson, Nevada, William Morton, Daniel B. Curtis and James W. Wright, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.


## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S, SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS,
FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

## INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

## BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

## NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

## A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

We are spending more than our profits on *Schilling's Best* tea to get you to try it—just to try it.

Your money back if you don't like it.

At grocers' in packages.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 382

## SAND SUCKERS.

**Old Hulks That Are Profitably Utilized In a New Industry.**

As the steamers pass along St. Clair flats, between Lake Huron and Detroit river, the passengers see numbers of old hulks anchored off in shallow water and invariably ask the steward or one of the deck boys what they are there for. The answer always is given in a gruff and contemptuous tone, as if it were a fool's question:

"They're sand suckers."

"What's a sand sucker?"

"Old tubs that suck up sand."

"How do they suck up sand?"

Then the oracle looks at you and grins. He doesn't quite know whether you're a farmer yourself or are guying him, and it takes a great deal more questioning to find out the fact that a new industry has been found to utilize ancient and leaky hulks that are not fit to go to sea.

The bottom of Lake St. Clair and the flats that surround it are covered with beautiful white sand, and these boats go out every morning, anchor in a favorable place near the channel, and drop overboard large hose pipes of canvas or rubber, with iron tips, which sink of their own weight. Then they set the pumps going and suck up the sand, which brings a good deal of water with it, and is deposited in the bottom of the boat. The sand sinks, and the water rises to the surface and returns to the river through holes pierced for its accommodation. Thus, before sunset the hatches are filled with pure, clear sand at a nominal cost, which is unloaded on the docks at Detroit and sold for building purposes.

In early days there was a community of Frenchmen who made a business of gathering this sand and hauling it to the city, but they had to work very hard because of their ignorance of hydraulics and their lack of boats. They poled and rowed up flatboats, which they would fill by jumping overboard in shallow water and shoveling in the sand. They would work a month with the water up to their waists and not get as large a cargo as a modern sand sucker, operated by two men, can pick up in a single day.—Chicago Record.

**Sustaining Food.**

Raisins, dates and chocolate tablets are all good sustainers for a day's tramp or a day's run on wheels. A country physician who finds himself obliged often to be oblivious to mealtimes says that he finds the compressed chocolate cakes, easily carried and easily nibbled, his food salvation over and over again in the course of the year.—New York Times.

In 1723 over 12,000 houses were burned in Constantinople and 7,000 lives were lost in the fire. In 1745 a fire again raged in the Turkish capital during five days, and a series of terrible conflagrations also occurred in the year 1750.

**REFORMS NEED MORE THAN A DAY**

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

"Do you think it's unlucky to meet a cross-eyed person?" asked the man of superstition. "I should say not," replied his newly-made friend. "I'm an oculist."

**LADIES WANTED**

To act as our resident agents. $3 to $5 a day made at home. Write for territory at once. FERRY DRUG STORE, No. 8 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**HOW'S THIS!**

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

TYPEWRITER & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 663 Mark't St. S.F.

THE WONDER NOVELTIES in Millinery. Large Stock—Low Prices. 1026 Market St., San Francisco.

KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer, Carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a specialty, 606 Market St. S.F.

TYPEWRITERS Remington, $35; Caligraph, $20; Smith, $50; Yost, 25; send for sample work; Scott & Balman, 333 Mont'y St. S.F.

Attend Stiehl's The best and most economical BUSINESS COLLEGE. 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

AYRES' The Leading College. Individual Instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, telegraphy, etc., 825 Montgo'ery St., S. F.

BEST DIP FOR PRUNES AND OLIVES
Greenbank pow. 98% Caustic Soda and Pure Potash. T. W. JACKSON & CO., 226 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal. Sole Agents.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GUNS

BOTTOM PRICES. Send for Catalogue.
GEO. W. SHREVE,
739 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

# The Sheriff of Siskyou.

By BRET HARTE.

"I'm going to try to sleep," said the major. "If your men come, you can waken me."

"And if your men come?" said the sheriff dryly. "Shoot me."

He lay down, closed his eyes, and to the sheriff's astonishment presently fell asleep. The sheriff, with his chin in his grimy hands, sat and watched him as the day slowly darkened around them and the distant fires came out in more lurid intensity. The face of the captive and outlawed murderer was singularly peaceful; that of the captor and man of duty was haggard, wild and perplexed.

But even this changed soon. The sleeping man stirred restlessly and uneasily, his face began to work, his lips to move. "Tom!" he gasped suddenly. "Tom!"

The sheriff bent over him eagerly. The sleeping man's eyes were still closed. Beads of sweat stood upon his forehead. He was dreaming.

"Tom," he whispered, "take me out of this place—take me out from those dogs and pimps and beggars! Listen, Tom—they're Sydney Duck's ticket of leave men, short card sharps and sneak thieves! There isn't a gentleman among 'em. There isn't one I don't loathe and hate and wouldn't grind under my heel elsewhere. I'm a gentleman, Tom—yes, by God—an officer and a gentleman! I've served my country in the Ninth cavalry. That cub of West Point knows it and despises me, seeing me here in such company. That sergeant knows it—I recommended him for his first stripes—for all he taunts me, d—n him!"

"Come, wake up!" said the sheriff harshly.

The prisoner did not heed him. The sheriff shook him roughly, so roughly that the major's waistcoat and shirt dragged open and disclosed his fine silk undershirt, delicately worked and embroidered with golden thread. At the sight of this abased and faded magnificence the sheriff's hand was staid. His eye wandered over the sleeping form before him. Yes, the hair was dyed, too; near the roots it was quite white and grizzled; the pomatum was coming off the pointed mustache and imperial; the face in that light was very haggard; the lines from the angle of the nostril and mouth were like deep, half healed gashes. The major was, without doubt, prematurely worn and played out.

The sheriff's persistent eyes, however, seemed to effect what his ruder

*The half breed fell, so did his companion.*

hand could not. The sleeping man stirred, awoke to full consciousness and sat up.

"Are they here? I'm ready," he said calmly.

"No," said the sheriff deliberately. "I only woke you to say that I've been thinkin over what you asked of me, and if we get to Sacramento all right, why, I'll do it and give you that day and night at your old lodgings."

"Thank you."

The major reached out his hand. The sheriff hesitated and then extended his own. The hands of the two men clasped for the first, and, it would seem, the last time.

* * * * * *

For the "cub of West Point" was, like most cubs, irritable when thwarted. And having been balked of his prey, the deserter, and possibly chaffed by his comrades for his profitless invasion of Wynyard's Bar, he had persuaded his commanding officer to give him permission to effect a recapture. Thus it came about that at dawn, filing along the ridge, on the outskirts of the fire, his heart was gladdened by the sight of the half breed, with his hanging hammock belt and tattered army tunic, evidently still a fugitive, not 100 yards away on the other side of the belt of fire, running down the hill, with another ragged figure at his side. The command to "halt" was enforced by a single rifle shot over the fugitives' heads, but they still kept on their flight. Then the boy officer snatched a carbine from one of his men. A volley rang out from the little troop—the shots of the privates mercifully high, those of the officer and sergeant leveled with wounded pride and full of deliberate purpose. The half breed fell, so did his companion, and, rolling over together, both lay still.

But between the hunters and their fallen quarry roared the cheval de frise of flame and fallen timber, impossible to cross. The young officer hesitated, shrugged his shoulders, wheeled his men and left the fire to correct any irregularity in his action.

It did not, however, change contemporaneous history. For, a week later, when Wynyard's Bar discovered Major Overstone lying beside the man now recognized by them as the disguised sheriff of Siskyou, they rejoiced at this unfailing evidence of their lost leader's unequaled prowess. That he had again killed a sheriff and fought a whole posse, yielding only with his life, was never doubted and kept his memory green in Sierran chronicles long after Wynyard's Bar had itself become a memory.

THE END.

**Bequests For Enterprising Youth.**

Now and then we hear of some rich person leaving several hundred thousand dollars to colleges and other institutions. If rich people would desire to perpetuate their memory, a novel and lasting monument to them would be to select 100 or 1,000 deserving young men and bequeath to them $1,000 each with which to start in business. The blessings that would follow such philanthropy cannot be estimated.—Chatham (Va.) Tribune.

## CARVINGS IN A CAVE.

**Prehistoric Relics Discovered in Central France.**

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, the well-known anthropologist, M. E. Riviere, announces that, in the course of a mission confided to him by the Ministry of Public Instruction, he has discovered in the Department of the Dordogne a prehistoric cave, of which he has explored 127 meters. Its walls are covered with drawings of animals. These drawings are cut deep in the rock, some of them being buried under stalagmites. This fact is, according to M. Riviere, most important, as it constitutes an undeniable proof of the great antiquity of the drawings in question.

The caves of the Dordogne have for some forty years been noted for their relics of a very early race of men. They were first explored by M. Lartet, of France, and our fellow countryman, Mr. Christy, whose fine collection is now in the British Museum; but the one recently examined by M. Riviere appears to be of exceptional size and interest. The special interest—if, indeed, it be not unique—of M. Riviere's discovery is that he has found some kind of incised ornamentation upon the actual walls of a cave. These carvings are sometimes covered by a film of stalagmite, which shows them to be very far from modern; the patterns, however, of the engravings will be a yet more satisfactory proof of their antiquity; for the style of ornamentation practiced by this folk is not so familiar to experts that they can recognize it without difficulty. Both the objects depicted and the material employed throw considerable light upon the condition of Western Europe at this early age. The antlers of reindeer are commonly used for tools and ornaments, and the bones of this animal abound in the debris on the floors. Obviously, it must then have been as common in Perigord as it now is in the extreme north of Asia or America.

This fact, taking into consideration the present range of the animal, and remembering the habits of the people, indicates that in those days Central France cannot have had a climate more genial than that of Northern Norway at the present era. In addition to these animals, the red deer, the Irish elk, the wild horse, the glutton, and, possibly, the rhinoceros are depicted; but the most interesting sketch of all is a fairly accurate and rather spirited outline of a mammoth scratched on a piece of tusk—these figures sometimes are actually sculptured as if to form the handles of knives or of tools of some kind, but in other cases, as in the last named, they are inclosed on the flat or curved surface of a bone or of an antler. Remains of the cave lion and cave bear have been found, though not abundantly, together with those of the hyena, the ibex, the chamois, and the saiga antelope, which now inhabit the plains of the Volga and Southern Siberia. These men of the Dordogne had probably attained to a stage of civilization comparable with that of the Esquimaux before they were brought into contact with Europeans, and there is so strong a family likeness in the handiwork of the two that Prof. Boyd Dawkins, who has paid much attention to the subject, is of opinion that the Esquimaux are the nearest approach to descendants and representatives of this long-lost race. As comparatively few bones of the Dordogne folk have been identified with certainty up to the present time, we are hardly in a position to say what anatomical evidence there is for this view; but, so far as it goes, it is favorable.—London Standard.

## ETIQUETTE AT THE BANKS.

**Boston People Make the Life of the Teller an Easy One.**

It would seem that most of the members of the large business concerns of our proud city understand to a degree the term "bank etiquette," as though they had basked in its element a long time and had been taught from childhood to understand its legitimate meaning. They arrange their deposits with a method the most satisfactory imaginable to the bank clerk, a delight to behold. This regularity, while it distinctly shows the training of a thorough business man, is attended with little or no effort on their part, but it means to the bank clerks the saving of an infinite amount of hard, trying labor. This method consists of placing all the bills, clean or ragged, of the larger denominations together on the top of whatever size package they chose to make, keeping the $1 and $2 bills strictly to the bottom. Thus the clerk can, with little difficulty, make rapid headway through his arduous work, for he knows what he is facing. These deposits are meat to the eyes of the tellers on ordinary days, but more especially so on heavy days, when they have all they can do to finish up by 6 o'clock.

It is interesting to note the marvelous rapidity with which an expert goes through the bills, counting, sorting, straightening and proving, all at the same time. You observe that oftentimes he abruptly throws out a certain bill across the desk, apart from the rest, with a "There!" most strongly emphasized, and immediately spurs up to resume his usual pace, not the least disconcerted. The uninitiated is struck mute by the sudden exclamation, starts nervously and stares blankly at the man whom he supposes to have been bitten by an invisible scorpion or reptile. Closer scrutiny proves this particular bill to be a counterfeit, though it has taken the outsider fully fifteen minutes to distinguish between it and the genuine bill, much to the disgust of the expert, who, at a single glance, detected it, going as he was at the rate of a mile a minute, and discarded it as quickly as though it burned him.—Boston Transcript.

**Queer Ideas About Sleep.**

The natives of the Philippine Islands have many peculiar notions and practices. They are indolent in the extreme, and never tire of sitting still and gazing at nothing in particular.

One of the rudest acts, in their eyes, is to step over a person asleep on the floor. Sleeping is, with them, a very solemn matter. They are strongly averse to waking any one, the idea being that during sleep the soul is absent from the body, and may not have time to return if slumber is suddenly broken.

To get a servant to rouse you, you must give him the strictest of orders. Then at the time appointed he will stand by your side and call, "Senor! Senor!" repeatedly, each time more loudly than before, until you are half awake; then, after waiting a little while, he will return to the low note and again raise his voice gradually till you are fully conscious.

## DECAY OF A POPULAR FAD.

**Little Demand Now for Collections of Postage Stamps.**

According to postal officials, there has been a big slump within the past year or two in the stamp-collecting business. Although the Government clerks are supposed to strictly avoid all dealings with stamp collectors, they are in a position to accurately gauge the condition of the stamp market, and they are unanimous in saying that interest in this fad has fallen off wonderfully of late.

Letters from stamp collectors became so numerous some time ago that Assistant Postmaster General Kerr Craige found it necessary to get out a circular letter in reply to these queries. This letter starts out by saying that the post-office department does not buy or deal in canceled stamps. No specimen stamps, either foreign or domestic, are sold or given away by the department. The department also fixed the penalty for postmasters selling stamps for any larger or less sum than the values indicated on their faces by decreeing that any official violating this law be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500.

Probably the greatest drop in the prices of stamps is that noted in the case of Columbian stamps. Rare specimens of this issue that eighteen months ago were away above par can be picked up almost anywhere at their face value. The reason assigned for the slump in the prices of Columbian stamps is the fact that so many individuals invested in them as a matter of speculation. The majority of these people knew nothing whatever of the relative value of stamps to the regular collectors, and after failing to realize on them at once they have sold out, and so fairly flooded the stamp market.

A local stamp collector is authority for the statement that there is soon to be a united effort made by the dealers to revive the drooping stamp trade. This move is to take the shape of an attempt to bring back the boy trade, which is necessary for the success of the business. It is said that the reason so many boys have abandoned stamp collecting of late years is because of the gradual increase in the prices of rare stamps. The first move will be to prepare a number of specimen stamp albums. This winter a simplified album, which will not call for stamps of rarity, will be placed on sale at moderate prices. It is thought that in this way the trade can be stimulated, although it is conceded that it will be several years before the stamps will be at a premium again.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**A Hundred and Fifty Miles an Hour.**

An electrical engineer has been exhibiting in London the model of his proposed single rail electric line for speeds of 150 miles an hour. The rail is fixed on a V-shaped trestle, and runs up into the body of the car, which as it were, runs astride of it. The car runs on twelve bearing wheels, and seats 135 passengers, with space for their baggage. One of the difficulties met with in schemes for excessively high speed travel is the tendency of the car to run off the track. By running the rail within the car the lateral tendency of the train is overcome. But in this late scheme the great difficulty seems to be the passenger. What would happen to the passenger when the train took a sharp curve while going at 150 miles an hour is not explained.

**High Flight of Migrating Birds.**

Human life is in danger at an elevation of twenty-five thousand feet, and at a considerably lower altitude bodily exertion becomes almost impossible. Birds, on the other hand, rise to an elevation of thirty-five or forty thousand feet, and at such heights sustain great muscular exertions for an indefinite period. In that respect, as in the matter of flight itself, they have a manifest advantage over the best of us.

It is not to be supposed that most birds ever reach the enormous heights just mentioned, but it seems to be certain that the great majority of even the smaller species, when on their semi-annual migrations, move at heights beyond the power of the human eye to see them.

**Teetotalism Spreading.**

America is becoming a nation of teetotalers. An observer says if one does not believe it, let him look at the list of States where the citizens have formally voted that way. We find this list quoted from the bill of fare of a Pullman dining car. A note on the card says: "Wines and liquors will not be sold in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Indian Territory, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Wyoming. No wines or liquors to be sold on Sunday in any States having the prohibitory Sunday laws."

**The Trolley and the Farm.**

Electric railroads are proving of great benefit to the farmers in Maine. The trolley lines run out from the large cities and towns to villages far removed from steam railroad communication, and in several districts arrangements are making to run trolley milk trains, vegetable trains, and the like, to enable the farmers to get their produce quickly to market. It is even proposed to run trolley coal trains, to supply coal to small towns that now use only wood.

**Internal Humidity.**

"I hate," said Mr. Tolliver, as he vainly tried to get his straw hat over his head, "to get these miserable hats wet. They shrink so."

Mrs. Tolliver looked up from the breakfast table.

"There was no rain last night," she freezingly remarked.

Then Mr. Tolliver hastily perched his hat on top of his aching head and hurried from the house.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

**Simple Enough.**

Friend—Why is it that your son rides to business in a cab and you always go on a bus?

Old Man—Well, he has a rich father, and I have not.—London Tit-Bits.

## Friends Failed to Recognize Her.

MRS. HADIX SO CHANGED IN APPEARANCE THAT SHE HARDLY KNEW HERSELF.

**She Says the Secret of the Great Change and Her Present Good Health is Due to the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Other Prominent Citizens Testify to the Merits of this Remedy.**

*From the Call, San Francisco, Cal.*

"You don't know me! Well, I am not surprised at that. I hardly know myself, and yet here I am full of life and vigor. Look at my arms, round, strong and healthy. The color of my cheeks show life and animation."

So spoke Mrs. Hadix, wife of Rev. E. Hadix, of Placerville, California, and "what has produced this wonderful change from almost death to healthful, active life?"

"Well, I will tell you it was Pink Pills for Pale People. You will remember that for years I walked the streets a living skeleton—emaciated—weak, and a complete wreck. My flesh colorless, my nerves unstrung. I had no blood. If my flesh was punctured, a thin pink stain was all that could be produced. My physicians said there was no hope for me. My friends despaired of my recovery. I was sent to Sacramento where three of the most eminent phyisicians diagnosed my case, but they shook their heads and said they could not help me, and they refused to take my money as they could do me no good.

"My husband was sent for to say the last good-bye. When I lay on my couch to rest I felt as though I was sinking, down, down, down. I could not sleep, neither could I rest. When all hope from physicians was gone, I determined to try what virtue there was in Pink Pills for Pale People. I commenced taking them and soon began to improve. I continued their use with the result that to-day I am fully recovered to health and happiness, and this in less than six months from the time I commenced their use. All hail to Pink Pills for Pale People."

J. C. Stephens, another resident of Placerville, said: "I was afflicted with rheumatism for more than twenty years, and only with the greatest difficulty was I able to walk to my place of business, my hands were so stiff and swollen that I could scarcely hold anything in them. When driving my team, I could not hold my whip. I saw in the San Francisco Call that a friend of mine had been cured of rheumatism by using Pink Pills. I commenced using them with the result that I am completely cured."

Mrs. J. G. Bailey was afflicted for a long time with kidney trouble and could not rest nights. She said: "I had heard so much about the wonders that Pink Pills performed that I concluded to try them. I commenced taking them, and found immediate relief, sleep nicely, and in every way am greatly improved."

W. F. Fairchild is a druggist doing business in Placerville. He says he has been selling Pink Pills for Pale People for several years, and that his customers speak very highly of them, and sales have been more than doubled within the last six months, especially since the wonderful recovery of Mrs. Hadix, whose case was considered hopeless, and whose recovery by the use of Pink Pills was considered almost a miracle. The reputation of these pills is fully established for doing what they promise.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

# Bottled Up!

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones,—a condition truly horrible.

Contagious Blood Poison—the curse of mankind—is the most horrible of all diseases, and has always baffled the doctors. Their potash and mercury bottle up the poison, but it always breaks forth again attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S.S.S., is the only known cure for this disease. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up!

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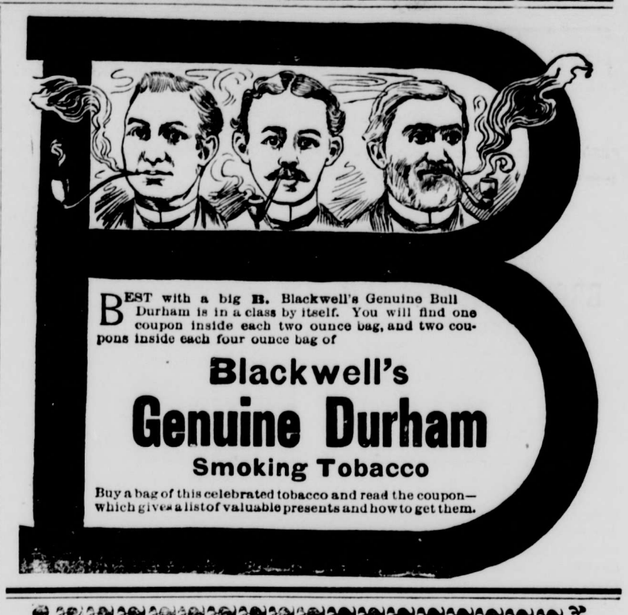

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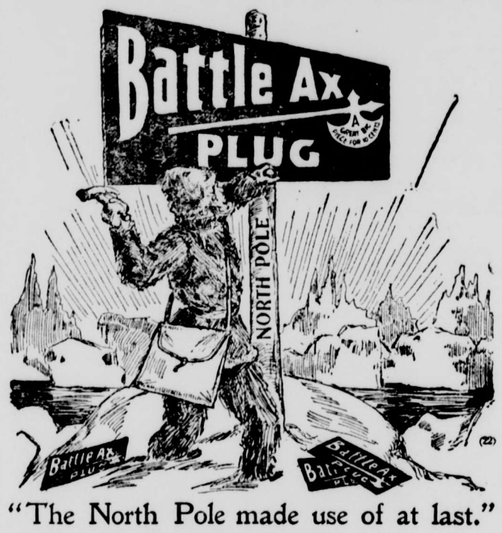


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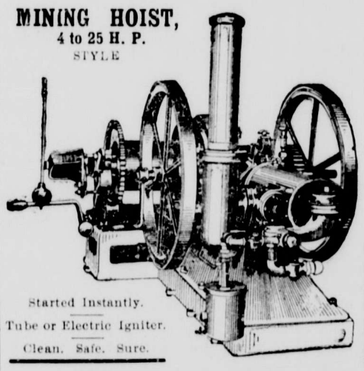

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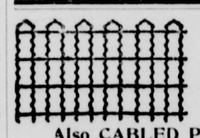

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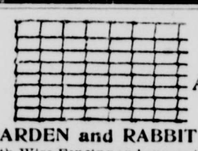

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1896.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 26. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., DECEMBER 11, 1896. WHOLE NO. 1363.

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### THE PRAYER OF CŒLEBS.

Another gone! Alas, one more
Deluded by a woman's trick!
Another stalwart bachelor
To figure as a benedick!
"A marriage," see, "has been arranged
Between Miss Blank and"—yes, and Harry!
My well-loved friend, you must have changed;
You, of all men alive, to marry!

At Cambridge, on debating nights,
Brown and yourself shone in the lists
As valiant foes of "Woman's Rights,"
A pair of stanch misogynists;
How valueless your speeches prove!
Brown, too, I understand, is fated
To make, like you, the deadly move
Which loses all, by which you're mated.

But, though I mourn for you, my friend,
My fears are not for you alone;
This fall of yours, does it portend
A like disaster of my own?
Is love a brief insanity
Which seizes all of us? Shall no men
Escape its ravages? Shall I
Become a lover? Absit omen!

Oh, Maud, or Muriel, or Kate!
Your name, from force of circumstance,
I cannot definitely state:
Let us entreat you in advance;
Oh, unknown maid whom I shall woo,
Let me put forward my petition
Before you have reduced me to
A semi-imbecile condition.

When, on some fragrant summer eve,
I vow that you are quite divine,
And ask you simply to believe
There never was such love as mine,
Despise such platitudes as those,
From my demented self protect me,
And if I finally propose
Be kind, be generous and reject me.
—London World.

## WISE AT LAST

He had run through some £30,000 or £40,000. He had dropped money on the turf, at the tables, and made a fool of himself in various ways; but the fellows who knew him best were all of a mind that "dear old Harry" had never before made such a fool of himself as he did in converting little Myra Bromley into Mrs. Henry Capel.

Nevertheless, it was a matter of opinion. In the theater, in the dressing-rooms, there were not wanting ladies of Miss Bromley's own profession who considered that the girl was getting a good deal the worse of the bargain.

"My dear," said the girl who played the Amazon chief in the highly successful burlesque which had just entered the second year of its run, "my dear, take my advice and never marry a gentleman! Marry a mummer for choice, or a shopkeeper or a shoeblack, or best of all, don't marry anyone. But a gentleman's fatal, and a gentleman without any money—good Lord!"

Words failed her; she threw up her hands warningly, and a small chorus of approval showed that the house was with her.

All the same little Myra Bromley did marry her Harry Capel. For one thing, he was the first man who had ever asked her to be his wife; and for another, she was very genuinely in love with him, indeed.

She migrated from her "combined room" in the Kennington quarter to furnished apartments in Maddox street, and here, on the first floor of a lodging-house, the ill-assorted couple started housekeeping.

It is scarce necessary to say she left the stage. Some things are inevitable, and one of them is that an actress always leaves the stage when she marries, and as invariably returns to it sooner or later.

She did not want to leave it, for she knew her husband's position, and understood that the £5 a week salary that she was drawing would be very useful to them, but Mr. Capel insisted.

"My dear child," he said, "is it likely I would allow you to remain? We may not be very flush just at present, but I am sure we shall be comfortable, and I should not know a moment's peace if you continued at the Audacity as my wife. No, no; we'll live quietly here for awhile until I drop into something, and presently, take my word for it, you will forget you were an actress at all."

As a matter of fact, the conclusion was somewhat irrelevant, for her desire had been prompted far less by any yearnings for histrionic triumphs than by the wish to augment their slender income. But she obeyed, as a wife should, and for six months or more her only visits to the theater were made in the dress circle or the stalls. Sometimes she got orders, and sometimes Mr. Capel paid. At first it was very good fun, the unaccustomed position on the other side of the footlights. She enjoyed the novelty of it, her gloved hands folded and the lorgnette by her side, but by degrees both of the pair began to sigh for the past they had relinquished. The girl's thoughts followed the players to the dressing-rooms between the acts and the man began to reflect moodily that the matrimonial blisses were a shade slow compared with the bachelor frolics of old lang syne.

And he did not "drop into" anything and their capital ran very low. The gingerbread began to show through the gilt, and it was stale gingerbread, moreover, at least to the man.

Little Mrs. Capel was neglected by her husband and bored by her meditations. He took to going out alone in the evening now. He said that if he was to get hold of any post, it was necessary to meet fellows, and keep in the swim. There may have been something in it, but it was not lively for the woman staring at the clock and the reread periodicals or the scaffoldings of the houses that were undergoing repairs on the opposite side of the way. She told him so once; it was the prelude to the crisis. He was out all day and only returned at dinner time to hastily swallow the meal and retire to his room in order to dress.

When he re-entered the parlor, she inquired where he was going.

"Is it essential," she said ironically, "to come in at all? Your visits are so brief that it seems to me you must find it an inconvenience to make them."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean," said Mrs. Capel, "that I am moping myself to death. I married you for your society, Harry, and I need not remind you that I am not getting much of it."

He was hipped, angry, out of sorts. He had lost at a race meeting that day.

"I am sorry," he said savagely, "that you regret my marrying you; if you were single again, you may take my word for it, I wouldn't."

It was the first occasion that anything like plain speaking on the subject had occurred between them. He seized his hat, and left the house in a rage; Myra sat still with tears in her eyes and mutiny in her soul.

Why should she be left to eat out her heart like this, she demanded of herself. Better the distractions of her old life a thousand times. He regretted their marriage, and she, too, regretted it. Well, then, he could lead his own life, and she would lead hers. She would go to the "Audacity" the very next morning, and try for a re-engagement. She would go to-night—now! The sooner the wiser. To-morrow might be too late.

She ran into the bedroom her husband had just vacated, and hastily proceeded to don her cloak and hat. In fastening the latter, she dropped the pin, and, stooping for it, found that it had fallen on the jacket he had exchanged for a dress coat.

She picked them both up together, and a note fell out of the jacket pocket—a note in a woman's handwriting, which began "My Ducky."

She was not a heroine, only a very natural girl, and she read the note through from the address to the signature. When she had finished the perusal, she took the cloak and hat off again and sat down in the armchair, thinking, until Mr. Capel returned.

It was 1 o'clock when the street door was unlocked, and his steps were heard ascending the stairs. Mrs. Capel stood up, with the note in her hand.

"You should be more careful," she said, "or perhaps, since you regretted your marriage so deeply, you were anxious I should assist you to regain your freedom. I promise to do my best."

"Are you mad?"

"No," she said, "I am very sane. We have both made a desperate mistake and my eyes are open to it. Six months ago I should have been prostrate with misery to find you false to me. To-day I thank heaven for my chance of escape. I can divorce you and I mean to do it."

"You are mistaken," he answered sullenly. "I am sorry to dispel an illusion, but you cannot divorce me. I may have been false to you, but I have never been cruel. You are my wife, and you will have to continue so."

"I will not live with you another day."

"Oh, that may be, but my wife you are, and will remain. Any lawyer will tell you as much."

She broke down then and wept passionately; and clumsily, because he was ashamed of himself, he strove to console her. His efforts, however, were quite unavailing, and after abandoning the attempt in despair and seeking refuge in a pipe, he left her to herself and turned into bed.

When he woke the next morning she was gone. He must have slept soundly, for her box was packed and her preparations had not disturbed him.

A letter lay on the table beside him, and reading it he saw that she had left him forever. On the whole, he was relieved to learn it, and he was not surprised, in the course of three or four days, to see her name announced as a member of the forthcoming Audacity burlesque. Well, the episode was over. He had tried most things and found them a failure before essaying matrimony, and marriage had proved as empty as the rest. There was nothing now to prevent him resuming, without restrictions, the more unfettered life he had forsaken at the temptation of little Myra Bromley's pretty face.

He would clear out of the Maddox street lodging and take a couple of rooms somewhere en garçon. He balanced his cash and decided that he was justified in treating himself to a well-chosen little dinner and a music hall afterward. As for Myra, he did not want any more to do with her. She had left him, and he did not intend to think of her again. It was his "reward," he told himself bitterly, for marrying her—her recriminations and desertion. He felt that he had been guilty of a certain King Cophetua nobility in making her his wife at all, when—— No, he could not dupe himself about that. She had been honest enough, but it had been a mesalliance, and when a man made a mesalliance the least he had a right to look for in return was gratitude and devotion. Bah! if he were wise he would go down to the theater and box her ears in the presence of a witness or two, and let her get her divorce after all. On the whole, he thought he would. Let the account close—wipe it out—obliterate it. Hang her!

Whether he would or would not have done so in the ordinary course of events, however, there is no means of determining. He did not, as things turned out, because, while he was still considering it, Myra Bromley made a sudden and unexpected leap into public favor and commanded in the course of a very few months a salary of first £25, next £30 and then £50 a week. Mr. Capel, his ire exhausted, perceived that in ridding himself of a wife on whom he had a right to levy handsome contributions, he would be—to use an expressive vulgarism—pulling his nose to spite his face.

His circumstances, thanks to the illness of the "principal," into whose shoes the fortunate little "understudy" had stepped, were now vastly improved. He took very cozy chambers, indeed, called on his tailor, and was no longer ashamed to sun himself in Piccadilly between the hours of 3 and 5. His correspondence with the goose who laid the golden eggs was rare and brief, but sometimes, when his allowance failed to suffice for his weekly requirements, he dropped a polite request for an additional "tenner," and as Myra lived quite cheaply she always had it to spare and sent it to him. This state of things continued for three years, and then, as might have been foreseen, Mrs. Henry Capel fell in love with an actor.

He was ready and anxious to marry her, but she explained her position to him and told him, without disguising her love, that they could never be anything more than they were to each other while her husband lived. She was, as she had been, straight as a die, and no breath of scandal had touched her. Charlies Eames, who was a thoroughly good fellow, did not attempt to shake her resolution. He only pondered miserably, and then, arriving at a plan of action, went to her at last and suggested it.

"This blackguard of yours is in society, isn't he?" he said. "Knows all of swell people, and they all know he is married to you? Well, look here, Myra darling, you can't divorce him—compel him to divorce you. If you are known to be openly living with me he won't be able to help himself. He daren't let it be said that he refuses to divorce you because he makes you keep him out of your salary, and there could be no other explanation of his attitude. For very shame he'd have to proceed, and I swear to you on all my gods I'll make you my wife the moment the decree nisi is made absolute. What do you say?"

She demurred a long time, but she ended by saying what most women similarly circumstanced would have said. She said she trusted her lover and that her husband was a scoundrel. She consented, and Mr. Capel, to his egregious disgust, found his hand forced beyond remonstrance.

Myra Capel is Mrs. Charles Eames to-day and a very happy wife. Henry Capel is borrowing fivers and drifting so rapidly toward a subsistence derived from the billiard-rooms that he already regrets his concession to appearances. Such a number of people know the true inwardness of the undefended case of "Capel vs. Capel and Eames" that to many this narrative of it will be dull reading. It is written for the larger public who knew nothing that did not appear in the newspapers, and who wasted such a great deal of unnecessary sympathy on the petitioner.—Pick-Me-Up.

### "There Wa'n't Nothing."

The following story of excessive zeal is told by a young minister who spent last summer in missionary work among the Green Mountains. The two maiden ladies with whom he boarded kept no horse, and were wont to rely upon the courtesy of neighbors to bring their mail from the postoffice.

As the ladies and their boarders were sitting on the piazza one evening, a neighbor passed in the direction of the village, and one of the sisters called out: "Are you going to the village, Jonas?"

"Yes," replied Jonas, pulling up his horse; "can I do anything for you?"

"You might get our mail at the office, if you would be so kind," said "Aunt Clary."

Jonas drove on, but did not return from the village until after the household had retired. Shortly before midnight the whole house was aroused by a thumping at the door, and calls of "Clary—Clary—Aunt Clary!"

Aunt Clary arose hastily, lit a lamp, and slipping a wrapper over her nightrobe, descended and unlocked the door.

"Why, it's you, Jonas!" said Clara. "What a turn you gave me!"

"There wa'n't nothing," said Jonas, as he turned to go, full of the happy consciousness of duty performed.

### A Neat Swindling Trick.

The latest swindling game was practiced successfully the other day at Benton, Pa. Two men, who appeared to be strong silver and gold advocates, were in the central depot and became involved in a heated discussion. The gold man offered to get a gold double eagle that if he hammered the coin into a shapeless mass it would still be worth $20. He was ostensibly taken up by the silver advocate, but when it came to selling the lump to Jeweler Roth the store was closed. James Hagerty, a strong sound money advocate who stood by and who had implicit faith in the value of gold, gave the man $20 for the battered coin. The two enthusiasts disappeared shortly after, and then it was discovered that the metal left by them was spurious.

### The Newest Scheme.

Bristow—Here's a minstrel show that will make a hit.

Dorcy—What's the scheme?

Bristow—The management has arranged to throw X rays on all the jokes worked off.—Philadelphia North American.

### One on the Doctor.

Doctor—This bacon doesn't appear to me to be well cured; does it to you?

Lady of the House—Perhaps not, doctor; it is probably like some of your patients—doctored, but not cured.—Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

A woman doesn't mind growing old, if providence is kind enough to keep her looking younger than her husband.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES

London and Liverpool are both at the level of the sea.

The population of the world averages 109 women to every 100 men.

There are in Paris 8,000 women who are heads of mercantile houses.

Twenty-one per cent. of men employed in our merchant service are unable to swim.

In England and Wales 14 per cent. of males and 13 per cent. of females die of consumption.

A mortgagee has foreclosed on the Baptist Church at Du Bois, Pa., and is remodelling the building into a theater.

A century ago there was not a mile of telegraph or telephone wire in existence, not a foot of railway nor a steamship.

Germany has one doctor to 1,500 of population; France one to 3,167; the United Kingdom one to 1,234; but the United States one to 600.

A thief stole a diamond stud from the shirt front of the clerk of a New York police court while the court was in session and the clerk at his duties.

The north of Ireland is aroused in resistance to the project of fencing in the approaches to the giant's causeway with a view to levy toll on sightseers.

Japan, within five months of taking possession of Formosa, has built two lines of Decauville railroads, one thirty-five miles, the other fifty miles long.

The total sum subscribed up to this date for the re-endowment fund of Guy's Hospital, London, is just over $800,000 toward the $2,500,000, which was asked for.

England's first gas motor street railroad has been opened between Blackpool and Lytham. Compressed gas as a means of propulsion has been in use for some time in Germany.

A battalion of Zouaves was drilled at Tunis recently with the thermometer at 107 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. As a result five men are dead, forty dangerously ill and 200 more are in the hospital.

In calling attention to its superior advantage as a place of residence, Manhattan, Kan., dwells with especial stress upon the fact that the assessor was able to discover only forty-two pianos in that city.

The city solicitor of Westminster, British Columbia, has given an opinion holding that the City Council has no power to pass the curfew ordinance for which the W. C. T. U. asked to keep children in at night.

A stage coach full of Murray, Idaho, people on the way home from Walla Walla tipped over going down Nine Mile hill and slid fifty feet down the mountain, and the only person hurt was a surgeon, whose leg was broken.

Runaway horses are unknown in Russia. No one drives there without having a thin cord with a running noose around the neck of the animal. When an animal bolts the cord is pulled, and the horse stops as soon as it feels the pressure on the windpipe.

The impetuous bravery of the Japanese, their patriotic eagerness to face the greatest perils, is to a large extent due to their fantastic belief. It is their creed that each man is predestined to die in a certain way, on an allotted day, and that the combined efforts of man cannot change his fate.

A diner in a Jacksonville restaurant suddenly left the table, grabbing his umbrella and hat, and ran into the street. The proprietor yelled to stop him, and a man who had been sitting at the next table ran after the fugitive, crying out that the runaway had stolen his gold-headed umbrella. The proprietor is wondering now why some men have to be fooled twice.

A prominent dentist says that the mouth should never be rinsed after using tooth powder. The chalk in the powder is a slow antacid; bicarbonate of soda is a quick antacid. The object of the powder, besides that of scouring, is to find its way into cavities between the teeth and, by killing the acids, prevent the decomposition of food, which destroys the tooth tisues.

The jury in a railway case at Portland, Ore., reached a verdict as to the damages inflicted by each member writing down the amount he believed just, after which the sums were added and the total divided by twelve. The jurors' figures ranged from $750 to $100,000. Neither party to the suit was satisfied with the award, and when they learned how it was made preparations for an appeal were begun.

A strange assortment of objects was removed by a surgical operation in an Odessa hospital from the stomach of a Yalta woman, suffering from a horrible form of starvation. It comprised a fork, a piece of iron, two teaspoons, a needle, a piece of lace with the crochet needle, two 2¼-inch nails, four pieces of glass, eight buttons, and a key. The woman is out of danger, and the contents of her stomach attract crowds to the hospital museum.

A trial of the Santa Fe, the first armored torpedo boat destroyer built by Yarrow for the Argentine government, has just been made in England. The boat is 190 feet long by 19½ feet wide; the engine and boiler space is covered by half-inch armor plate, which is strong enough to keep out projectiles from rapid-fire guns. With a load of thirty-five tons the speed obtained in the three-hour trial was 26.5 knots, half a knot more than had been guaranteed.

An important discovery has been made, the usefulness of which was shown during the postoffice jubilee celebration in England. An instrument was tested which enables anyone speaking into a telephone to see his correspondent at the other end, the "image appearing like an animated colored photograph." The distance covered in the experiments shown was only thirty feet, and it still remains to be seen to what distance light will travel over the wires.

There are in the United States, it is stated, 200,000 machinists, 10,000 toolmakers, 25,000 boiler-makers, 10,000 pattern-makers, 750,000 carpenters and joiners, 200,000 masons and bricklayers, 50,000 contractors and builders, 50,000 plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 150,000 stationary engineers and firemen, 100,000 locomotive engineers and firemen, 50,000 electric railway and light employes, 50,000 cabinet makers,, carvers and woodworkers, 50,000 civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineers.

Thousands of spectators witnessed the unique spectacle of the annual blessing of the fisheries, which took place at Folkestone, England, recently. A procession, consisting of surpliced choirs and clergy, with cross and banners, left St. Peter's Church, and after it had made a detour of the fishing quarter of the town, chanting the litany, a position was taken up overlooking the sea. The vicar of the parish gave an appropriate address, and the prayers were offered, asking a divine blessing on the fishermen's calling.

Four ardent W. C. T. U. women astonished a Millbridge, Me., police justice and caused excitement in his court by protesting against his allowing a rumseller to go scot free, as they termed it, when they saw the accused walking away in an apparently happy frame of mind. The prisoner had been bound over for the fall term of the Supreme Court, but the women could not be made to understand it, and they marched out of court declaiming loudly against liquor dealers, lawyers and justices, whom they classed altogether.

### Seeking an Honest Opinion.

The right use of wealth suggests many sermons, and the influence of wealth upon happiness is almost as fruitful a theme. A story told by the friends of an Oregon millionaire goes to show that, after one has grown accustomed to a simple way of life, the possession of a fortune may involve only sorrow and bitterness.

When his silver mines began to yield more money than he knew how to spend, Mr. Blank's ambitious wife conceived the idea of invading society. Washington was chosen as the point of attack. Land was bought, architect and builder were set at work, and a modern palace arose almost as speedily as Aladdin's. Then began the struggle to be fashionable, an effort in which Mr. Blank found himself an unwilling participant. Balls and receptions bored him. Late dinners agreed with neither his head nor his stomach. Even to please his two daughters, he could not pretend a cordial friendship for men who talked of nothing but lawn tennis and the latest opera.

A gleam of pleasure came to the old prospector when, after a year, a former partner visited Washington. It seemed obscured when the old friend asked to see the new house, but the millionaire was too proud to shirk his duty. Wearing a face of deepest gloom he escorted the visitor up-stairs and down, the latter admiring and very enthusiastic. The host said little or nothing. In due course the inspection was finished, and they reached the hall.

"Well, Tim, you can't say you ain't got everything you want," said the visitor.

"Yes, I can," the millionaire answered somberly. "I want a parrot."

"A parrot!"

"Yes."

"What fur?"

"To hang up here, so every time I open the door he could say, 'Here comes that old fool ag'in!'"

### Peculiar Mishap on a Railway.

A very peculiar mishap to a freight train has just come to the attention of the motive power department of the Panhandle in this city, and in its details it assumes the nature of a miracle as strange as those of old. The train was running at a rapid rate between Xenia and Trebeins, a distance of four miles, when the trucks of one of the cars gave way and jumped on to the tracks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, which runs parallel with the Pennsylvania at that point. The trucks lighted squarely on the rails and continued running until they smashed into the pilot of a Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton engine running in the opposite direction. The Panhandle train evidently did not suffer any inconveniences owing to the loss of trucks, as it was not discovered until Trebeins was reached, and then it was found that the body of the freight car was held in position by the couplings and had run two miles without any wheels. The accident is perhaps without parallel in annals of railways, and although absolutely true and vouched for by the motive power department officials, it seems stranger than fiction.—Columbus, O., Press.

### She Needed Air.

"She wants air! She wants air!" yelled a man on the inside of the crowd that had gathered around the female cycler.

"What's the matter—woman fainted?" inquired a policeman, rushing up.

"Oh, no," replied the man; "she has only dismounted to pump more air in her tires."—Philadelphia North American.

### Audience or Company?

"At the end of the first act you are killed," said the stage manager to the new utility man.

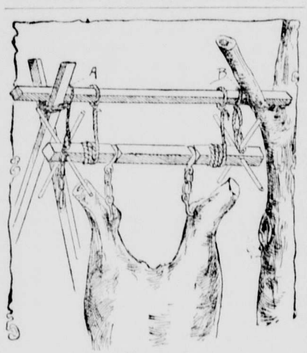
"By whom?" asked the histrion, anxiously.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

There is too much said about love in this world, and not enough about the necessity of a marriage license.

### A Convenient Butcher's Device.

The illustration, taken from Farm and Home, represents an apparatus which makes the skinning and dressing of beef on the farm a comparatively easy matter. In the crotch or fork of a good-sized tree place one end of a stout pole. Rest the other end on a fork formed by fastening together two 4x4 inch scantlings or other similar timbers by means of a rope or stay chain and spreading apart at the bottom. To the pole or cross piece attach two strong ropes long enough to reach the ground. Tie to the ends of these ropes a 3x3 inch oak or other hard wood scantling 4 feet long with two pins inserted in either end at right angles to each other. About 8 inches from each end of this square timber round off a space about 3 inches long on which place two iron rings. To the rings attach iron hooks or stay chains. After the animal is killed and hind legs are skinned, insert the hooks in the large tendon above the hock joint.

Two men, one at each end of the gambrel, can easily lift the carcass either raising it off the ground at once or a short distance at a time. It can be secured at any height by means of a rope, A, which is arranged with a series of loops. These are slipped over the turning pins or handles and thus prevent unwinding. As the skinning proceeds the men will have to stand on barrels or some other elevation to enable them to swing the carcass clear of the ground. This apparatus can be used for lifting hogs, sheep, etc., but need not be made so strong or tall. The whole thing is entirely home-made and easily constructed. If no tree is convenient to support one end of the pole, a post can be set in its place or three rails, fastened near the top and set up like a tripod, will do very well.



BUTCHERING MADE EASY.

### "Top-Poling" a Stone Wall.

In many sections of the country stone walls are the foundation of pasture fences. These must be "top-poled" to keep in sheep—and in many cases cattle. Animals will dislodge poles laid in the angle formed by two stakes. A good plan, that saves stakes also, is shown in the diagram, a cross-section being given. One stake is driven firmly into the ground and bound to an upper stone by wire. The pole is bound also to the stake by stout fence wire, making a fence that cannot be displaced, and one requiring only half the usual number of stakes. Farmers should make greater use of stout wire in building and repairing fences.

A "TOP-POLED" WALL.

### Proper Division of Crops.

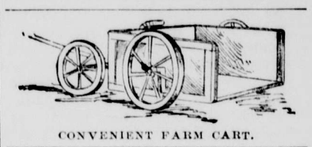
Every year some article of farm produce brings a fair price, and nine times out of ten it is the product that for one, two or three previous years has been unduly depressed. We do not know that farmers are any more sheep-like in their efforts to all move together than are those engaged in other kinds of business. It is the universal complaint of business men of all kinds that whenever anything is found to pay heavily, so many go into its manufacture that the market is oversupplied. The advantage the farmer has over other people is that with ordinary good management his farm will make his living, and he can do something aside from farming if he is enterprising and intelligent to make his entire business profitable as a whole.

### Waste of Corn Stalks.

While it is not true that corn stalks exposed to rains will decay like clover hay, there is altogether too much loss in it, if not secured in time, for any farmer to afford. Green stalks dried without rainfall retain their fresh color inside where not exposed to the sun. But the fading of the outside of the stock does not affect its nutritive value or its palatableness. We have many times fed cows and watched them while they were eating. While they would select the stalks that had been slightly softened by heating, there was no apparent preference for those that had retained their green color over those that sunlight had bleached. But where rain had washed the outside of the stock, and had not reached the inside, the case is doubtless very different. Rain cannot fall on any partly dried vegetable matter without carrying off some of its nutrition.

### Handy Farm Cart.

This cart can be made from material already on the farm. The body is the ordinary two-wheeled cart body. In place of the straight axle a blacksmith has made a "drop" with the necessary fittings for attaching to the front axle. On this front axle a mowing seat is fitted. Such a cart cannot be dumped, but for nearly all farm operations it will be found a great labor saver.



CONVENIENT FARM CART.

### Poultry Points.

Systematic, regular work counts.

A "stunted" fowl better be killed at once. They are useless.

Drain the poultry-yard; this applies to the barn-yard also.

Have any of our readers tried a poultry house with a glass roof?

Feed but one kind of grain at a time, and cover it up with light litter.

If living near a market, try turkeys. Ducks are also profitable.

Both nesting and dusting material should be renewed at least monthly.

Keep fresh water continually before the fowls, warmed a trifle on the colder mornings.

Corn is probably the best cold-weather food. Feed the kitchen scraps in the morning in a clean place.

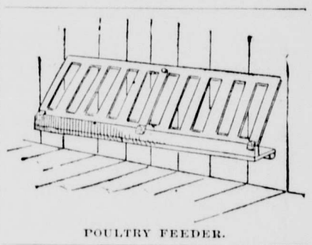
Select the best layers for breeding stock, keeping size and color of plumage as uniform as possible.

A cat or dog has no place in the henhouse or yards. Rats and mice should likewise be treated as intruders. Shut them out.

Thoroughbred poultry pay best. Select your breed, basing judgment upon their characteristics and surroundings, and then keep them pure; introduce new blood every other year.

### A Handy Feeding Arrangement.

When hens are fed in open dishes, they will persist in getting into their food, soiling it and themselves. A handy and cleanly feeding arrangement is shown in the sketch. A board, with a rim in front, is nailed to the wall, six inches from the floor, and to this is hinged a slat-work arrangement that permits the fowls to feed through it, but will not let them get into the food. It opens out from the top when one is putting food upon the board, and remains closed when shut.



POULTRY FEEDER.

### The Dairy.

A good dairy cow is a good eater and drinker.

A trotting match between the cows and the dog may be interesting, but it will not increase the yield of butter.

If the heifer is a spring calf, as a rule the better plan is to herd her so that she will drop her calf when she is two years old.

Just how much increase in the feed of the cows should be made now must be largely determined by the condition of the cow, which should always be one of thrift.

Inasmuch as the world's record for a one day's public butter test is held by a Brown Swiss cow, it is a wonder that the dairy public does not hear more about the breed.

It is said that so many dairy cows have been killed by order of the authorities at San Jose, Cal., that the price of the remaining healthy cattle has advanced 30 per cent.

Uniform good quality in butter is what determines its value. No matter how careful one is to get it to the consumer, if the quality is not the best, good prices will not be obtained.

The temperature for churning depends on the richness of the cream. The richer the cream the colder it is churned, the more of the fat is secured as butter, and the better it is for the butter in all ways.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DEC 11 ..... 1896


### The Ways of the Opossum.

Just why the great zoologists of the present day should have chosen to consider the opossum an animal of a lower order than the stupid and heedless sloth, and the third order from the lowest of all, is not so easy to understand as it ought to be. As a matter of fact, nature has done a great deal for the opossum—far more than for the great majority of quadrupeds. Note what the creature is, and can do, and match it if you can. It eats almost everything that can be chewed—wild fruit, berries, green corn, insect larvæ, eggs, young birds and quadrupeds, soft shelled nuts and certain roots. It is a good climber, and has a very useful prehensile tail. It forages on the ground quite as successfully as any squirrel. It usually burrows under the roots of large trees, where it is impossible for the hunter to dig it out, but sometimes it makes the mistake of choosing a hollow log. When attacked, it often feigns death to throw its assailants off their guard. Like the bear and woodchuck, it stores up a plentiful supply of fat for winter use, when food is scarce, and, above all, the female has a nice, warm pouch in which to carry and protect her helpless young, instead of leaving them in the nest to catch their death of cold or be devoured by some enemy.—W. T. Hornaday in St. Nicholas.

### Queer Wills.

A Paris medical journal states that on opening a short time ago the will of a Parisian the following clause was found: "I request that my body be delivered to the Paris Gas company for the purpose of being placed in a retort. I always used my mental powers for the enlightenment of the population at large, and I desire that my body be used to enlighten the people after my death." Squire Hawley of the village of Hatfield, near Doncaster, left the whole of his estate to his groom, on the condition that his funeral should be conducted in a certain way. He died on a Christmas day and was buried in his own garden in the center of the graves of his cattle, that had died during the rinderpest. He was laid out in full hunting costume, including spurs and whip, and was carried from the house to the grave on a coffin board, when he was placed in a stone coffin, which, weighing more than a ton, had to be lowered by means of a crane. His pony was shot and buried at his feet in bridle and saddle, and his dog and an old fox were buried at his head.

### Never Satisfied.

"Yes, my eldest daughter married for money."

"She is happy, of course?"

"Far from it. While she has everything one could wish for, she is far form being happy. She loved another."

"Your second daughter also married, did she not?"

"Yes, she married a man for his good looks."

"I suppose she is happy."

"Indeed she is not. While her husband is a good provider, he can't afford to give her what her eldest sister receives, and, consequently, she is unhappy."

"And your youngest daughter, the one I always thought so much of, is she married?"

"Yes, she married a man for love."

"Ah, sensible little girl!"

"But her husband is very poor!"

"Still, with all her poverty, she loves the man of her choice, and is, of course, happy?"

"No, indeed. She is the unhappiest of the three."—San Francisco Wave.

### The Difference.

A little boy, who in the course of some conversation of his elders heard a good deal of talk about the progress of civilization, approached his grandfather, who was taking no part in the talk.

"Grandpa" said the child, "what is the difference between civilization and barbarism?"

"Barbarism, my boy," answered the old man, "is killing your enemy with a hatchet at a distance of a step, and civilization is killing him with a bombshell 12 miles away!"

This cynical answer applies well enough, without doubt, to the difference between civilized warfare and that of a period when the world was less advanced than now, but the completest civilization looks toward the abolition of warfare forever.—Youth's Companion.

### Sunday Letters In Belgium.

The Belgian authorities, it seems, are anxious to save the postoffice as much trouble as possible in the matter of delivering letters on Sunday. For this reason every postage stamp is issued with a little perforated supplement inscribed with the legend, "Ni pas livrer le dimanche!" Those who are anxious to have their letters delivered on the seventh as on the other six days of the week tear this off, while those whose communications are not of any special importance leave it on.

### A Mere Artisan.

"What is the reason you insist that Lines is no artist?" asked the Philistine. "I thought he was one of the best illustrators in the country."

"Well, he isn't," said the artist hotly. "He is a mere grubbing artisan. Why, if the text, for instance, described a man to be wearing a full beard, he would draw him that way, instead of with a good artistic mustache and imperial. He's a grubber. That's what he is."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Preparations.

Willie—I knew you were coming to night.

Castleton—Why, Willie?

Willie—Sister has been asleep all the afternoon.—Truth.

The process of beating, cutting and grinding rags into paper pulp occupies from three to four hours.

There are 11 cable lines across the Atlantic ocean, and these have cost $70,000,000.

### A Tipping Tip.

A New York woman who has been visiting in Germany, at the castle home of a countrywoman who married a German nobleman, contributes the following to the always discussed question of servant tipping:

"When my visit came to an end, I was in such a dilemma as to what was the proper thing to do in the way of feeing the servants that, after some deliberation, I went to my hostess for relief. 'You have such a retinue of servants,' I said to her, 'that I simply cannot see them all. I want you to tell me which ones will expect a remembrance, and what amount it ought to be.' Whereupon she told me that the question had come up so often in this very way, from some of her American guests, that she had at last hit upon a plan which her husband agreed was a good one, and which had been in operation for a long time in their household to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, including the servants. She showed me a locked box in a dark nook in the hall, and into a slit in this her guests dropped whatever amount it was their pleasure to give the servants. Once in six months the box was opened and the contents distributed among the staff, the gifts being proportionate to the place held—the butler, footmen, room maids and others who came in direct contact with the guest receiving the larger amount. Which I can assure you was the greatest kind of relief to me and seemed a good idea to adopt elsewhere."—New York Times.

### A Tame Butterfly.

We have heard of tame fleas and performing midges, but the following authentic story of a tame butterfly, told by a French lady, has novel elements in it:

I found in my garden a magnificent butterfly, quite numb with cold. Taking it into the house and putting it into a box for two hours revived the little thing. Then I dipped its antennæ in a solution of sirup and sugar, and continued this treatment for three days. On the fourth day the creature fluttered on to my hand and sucked the liquor of its own accord, and after this it became perfectly tame. I put flowers into my room, and it fed on them, and was perfectly happy. When it sat on the table, I could pass my finger down its back without the slightest fear the butterfly might take to wing. In fact, it arched its back as does a cat when it is pleased. After three weeks of perfect tameness its colors faded, its wings shriveled up, and it died.

What next, one wonders? A butterfly arching its back when stroked by a human hand is surely a phenomenon that seems to give promise of all kinds of possibilities. Scientists and variety artists take note.—Westminster Gazette.

### John Randolph of Roanoke.

When Mr. Randolph was opposed by Mr. Epes, who was Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law, the whole power of the administration was brought to bear against him. He had been exceedingly severe upon his opponent at the Buckingham court. Some of his friends counseled moderation. The excitement was great, and serious consequences were apprehended. Mr. Randolph told the sheriff to make a proclamation that he would address the people. An immense throng gathered about the stand. He stood for several moments surveying the crowd, not a feature of his face changing. After a painful suspense he began with the following remark, which has frequently been in print:

"When I was boy, my mother taught me that the fear of God was the beginning of wisdom. Since I became a man I have found out that the fear of man was the consummation of folly."

He then made a fiery onslaught upon his opponent. Instead of moderation he was more severe than he had been before.—Powhatan Bouldin in Century.

### Some Horses.

Some horses cannot bear to be without company, especially in the fields, while others apparently dislike it, and may be seen grazing always apart from a troop on some large common or fell. I have known a horse of mature years fall as deeply and desperately in love with a donkey at first sight as the veriest moon calf that ever visited a ballroom. In fact, such was the poor animal's pitiable plight that, after a day or two of companionship, he would not eat until the ass had made a start from his manger. On the other hand, I have known a horse, at first averse to the society of the same donkey, after awhile grow quite fond of it, thus proving that platonic affection may be a thing of slow or rapid growth between animals, as in human beings, according to individual disposition.—Speaker.

### The Lady Author.

In The Publishers' Weekly is told a story of a "lady author," who, in returning galley proofs of her book, remarked to the publisher that it was all right, but she didn't like "the pages quite so long," nor did she want "the book printed on one side of the page only."

"Newspaperdom" caps this with a story of a bookseller who, on receipt of a copy of an uncut book, wrote the following to the publisher: "I have received the books you sent. One of them is not bound properly. Two of the edges (side and bottom) are left rough and uncut, while the other edge of the leaves (top) is cut and gilded. Shall I take it at half price or return it?"

### The Saltiest of the Salt Seas.

Some idea of the saltness of the waters of the Dead sea may be gained from the comparison made below. The Dead sea is situated in Palestine, 20 miles east of Jerusalem. It is 35 miles long and from 10 to 15 miles wide, with an average depth of 20 fathoms (120 feet). Common ocean water contains but 30 parts of salt to the 1,000; those of the Dead sea contain 250 parts to the 1,000, which makes the briny solution exactly one-fourth salt.—St. Louis Republic.

### A Weasel's Hypnotic Power.

A London correspondent writes: A friend on whose word I can rely told me the following: He saw a lark flying above the turnpike road, fluttering some four or five feet above the ground in evident distress. As he looked he saw a weasel in the middle of the road waiting for the bird to come down. This it did, falling helplessly close to the animal, which killed it and carried it away. This incident seems to show that a weasel has some fascination in his eye.

## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA. October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. N. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M.; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.55 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2.75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.80 chs 322.7-ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.35 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1, L S R; whence corner to sec ion 13, 14, 23 and 24, T 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross Ravine 4 lks wide; course S 46 deg E; ascend 3.15 chs, top of cross bears S 15 deg E; 15 min E; ascend 4.51 chs 3.00 ft to original location corner. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 93 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 53 deg W and S 51 deg E, and descend along E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 1072.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Benson Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D C N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Then so deflecting 93 deg 15 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, ascending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.35 chs 234 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.31 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7.50 chs cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in., in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face, and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45 min E 1.60 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E; 6.50 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.80 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E; 9.30 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 61 deg W and S 69 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 55 deg E and N 30 deg W, 15.30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 15.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5, W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for first corner at edge of road deflecting 31 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs to road which bears S 80 deg W 3.00 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.50 chs 309 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.45 acres.

The location notice of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 105, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mae or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof, or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

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☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

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SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

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JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

Je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

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CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. A. C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.


## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. N. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post 1 No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 00 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, ascending 2.75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 30 min 159 lks distant, S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 00 min E 136 lks distant, a shaft bears S 80 deg E 112 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant, 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post 1 L L; mouth of incline shaft bears north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.40 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 55 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound, marked N Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post 1 L N L.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course westerly; ascend 3.20 chs 2.14 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked 1 No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15, 22 and 23, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 27.50 chains; thence deflecting 93 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 chs cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.30 chs top of spur bears S 20 deg E; 6.70 chs 446 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, mark d 1 No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 33 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E 11.00 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked 1 No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 45 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.70 chs, 455 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in., in ground, with rock mound, marked 1 No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 54 deg 15 min E 1.5 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 13.50 chs, top of spur bears S 50 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked 1 No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 1.00 lks distant. Thence deflecting 56 deg 15 min to left, S 25 deg 15 min W 1.50 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.00 chs, cross trail, bears N 10 deg W and S 20 deg E; 8.50 chs 440 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked 1 No 7; whence the corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 43 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 89 deg 30 min to right, N 51 deg 30 min W, 20 chs cross road, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 223.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 203, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof, or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


THE NUCLEUS—THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

—x—

☞ Flawless hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

—o—x—o—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have Been Added

—o—x—o—

These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.


MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING PARLOR.

J. TUCKER, Prop'r.

HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING

☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.


### Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.


### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

SURVEYOR

——AND——

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:35 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:50 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:57 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 2:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 1:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:36 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:29 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:20 p m | Ar 11:45 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $3.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.....1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

**GROVER CLEVELAND,**

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**GEN. STEVENSON,**

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. N. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist...FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Bernardi, G. B. LaFaber, Thos. H.
Carroll, T. W. Keys, P. W.
Cummings, Wm. T. McConnell, J. E.
Sheets, Ira W.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

Are we going to have a Caristmas tree?

Did you hear the whistle of the air-ship Wednesday morning?

Ten stamps more will shortly be added to the battery of the Reward mill.

Fred Holbert, of Alvord, has been in Independence for several days this week.

Harry Floyd, a nephew of Mrs. J. D. Blair, arrived here from England Wednesday.

The Presidential fight is sunk into insignificance by the late "scrap" in San Francisco.

Parties just returning from south-eastern Inyo state that the mining interests in that region are looking well.

E. Robinson yesterday sold to L. J. Blackburn, a Reno cattle buyer, 60 head of beef cattle at $30 per head.

A. Mairs and Jack Welch left this morning for Saline valley to do the yearly assessment work on their copper mine.

A kindergarten for colts, a miniature race course, copied after the one at Palo Alto, has been built by I. H. Mulholland.

L. J. Blackburn, a Reno cattle-buyer, arrived here Wednesday evening and is around interviewing our cattlemen who have beef cattle for sale.

Clark Young and William Brockman passed through Independence Monday on their return to Bishop from a visit to Los Angeles and Randsburg.

The young ladies of Independence and the vicinity are making arrangements for a Leap Year Ball New Year's Eve. Further particulars will appear next week.

It is reported that the Inyo Marble Works will be started up the first of the year. The company will put on a large force of men and the work of taking out marble will be prosecuted vigorously for the entire coming year.

A woman was lecturing against dancing down in Pasadena, and she told her hearers that she would rather see her daughter in her coffin than in a ball room. The dear daughter must be viciously inclined to be so terribly contaminated by mingling with a ball-room throng. The Whittier School for Reform is where she belongs.

Charles Garretson and Charles Duarte returned from an extended prospecting trip in the Randsburg district on Saturday last. They report every foot of land located within twenty-five miles square of Randsburg and over 2,500 men in the district. Men are plenty and jobs are scarce, and men in need of employment should seek other fields.

On Sunday next Rev. Thos. H. Nicholas will hold religious services as follows:

Aberdeen at 11 o'clock a. m. Subject, "Obedience Better than Sacrifice."

Liberty in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject, "Is Christianity a Failure."

Independence in the evening at 7 o'clock. Subject of discourse, "The Punishment of Those Who Profane, and the Blessedness of Those Who Keep the Sabbath."

All are cordially invited to these services.

In the North and West this season is the most severe in the history of the country. In Oregon and Washington the rivers, including the Columbia and many smaller streams, are closed with ice, while the small bodies of water are everywhere frozen. Such severe weather, so early in the season, finds stockmen totally unprepared to protect their cattle, many of which are still on the range, and it is estimated that many thousands will perish of cold and starvation. In the region about the headwaters of the Missouri river the whole country is covered with snow and ice to the depth of 12 to 16 inches. Cattle by the thousand are unable to get food and are dying by droves. Many stockmen have large stores of feed, but owing to the sudden severity of the weather, are totally unable to distribute them in a way to relieve their stock.

### Special Religious Notice.

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, D. D., Supt. of the Nevada Mission, will hold the first quarterly Conference of the Independence Chapel, in the M. E. Church on Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The order of services will be as follows:

Dr. Van Deventer will preach in Independence Dec. 25, service to commence at 7:30 p. m. On Sunday, Dec. 27, at 7 p. m., and on Monday, Dec. 28, at 7:30 p. m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the Sunday evening service.

Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Lone Pine on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 7:30 p. m., and on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The Sacrament will be administered at the close of the morning service.

Dr. Van Deventer will also preach at Georges Creek Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27, service to commence at 2:30.

A collection taken at the close of each service to meet the Superintendent's expenses.

Dr. Van Deventer is well known to you all, and we hope that you will all avail yourselves of the opportunity of hearing this gifted preacher at every service. All are very cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### Thanksgiving Celebration

The following is an extract from a letter written from the Wilson mine in the Argus Range, southern Inyo, and shows that Thanksgiving was duly observed by some of our friends: "We had a fine time here Thanksgiving. There was church in the morning, when Parson Harry Cook delivered an impressive sermon and sang some sweet songs, in which we all joined. The day was spent in a baseball game and a foot race. Louis Padilla and Li Hung Chang were the runners. Padilla was the favorite in the pools and an easy winner. At four o'clock the Apollo Club gave the concert of the season under the direction of W. R. Johnson, at Johnson's Hall. First tenors, L. B. Padilla, Thomas White and Harry Cook; first basses, W. R. Johnson and G. H. Lewis; sopranos, Mrs. W. R. Johnson and Mrs. L. B. R. Scanlon. At Johnson's Hall in the evening there was a grand ball, music by the Los Angeles Band and one of the greatest pianists, Miss Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler. The grand march was started at 8 o'clock sharp. There was about forty couples present."

### The Wool Interest Active.

That the champions of the American wool industry are wide awake and making ready to push the cause before Congress is shown by the following telegram, which comes from New York:

President McNaughton of the Wool Exchange, assisted by Senator Clarence Lexow, is preparing a bill designed to readjust the tariff on wool, which will be presented about December 15th. According to statistics compiled by wool growers and manufacturers, the Wilson-Gorman bill has been almost criminal in its effects on the wool growing industry. Since 1892, when the tariff was taken off wool, the number of sheep has been decreasing at the rate of 3,800,000 a year. The loss has been 30,000,000 a year, and many wool growers have been ruined and others driven from the business. Importers of wool would be satisfied if there was no tariff at all on wool. By the growers it is said that importers can purchase Australian wool cheaper than that grown in Texas. The importers reply to this by saying that the home-grown product is inferior. Manufacturers, however, favor the tariff, and will endeavor to have the McKinley bill restored. The Dingley bill does not afford adequate protection, as it places too much duty on manufactured goods and not enough on raw material. The concensus of wool dealers opinions is that the American wool industry cannot exist if the tariff laws are not speedily changed.

### Independence School Report

Report of Independence School for the month ending Dec. 4th, 1896:

Whole number of pupils enrolled 43.
Girls 23.
Boys 10.
Average enrollment 42.
Average attendance 40.
Percentage of attendance 95.

Neither absent nor tardy Blanche Bunney, Elsie Gill, Viva Gill, Mamie Hession, Amy Lawrence, Evva Lawrence, Lena Levy, Lizzie Matlack, Estella Robinson, Louella Robinson, Ellie Roeper, Lizzie Thompson, Blanche Woods, John Hession, James Hession, Jesse Hession, Jesse Lawrence, Ben Lawrence, Howard Mairs.

M. E. T. STEVENS, Teacher.

### Entertainment

There will be an entertainment given at the M. E. Church on Thursday, Dec. 17. There will be an excellent program consisting of singing, recitations, etc. Refreshments will be served at the close of the program. The object of the entertainment is to raise money for new Song Books for the Church and Sunday School, and for Sunday School supplies. Everybody come and have a good, social time, and help this worthy cause. All are invited. We expect a very large attendance.

Henry Levy and H. P. Cartier returned from Randsburg Thursday. They predict that it will be the biggest mining camp ever known in California. They say gold is everywhere and all that is needed is capital to prosecute the work of development. No Chinamen are employed in the district, and if one happens to drop in there he is at once notified that his room is preferable to his company, and is prevailed on to leave at once. For twenty miles in every direction from Randsburg may be seen prospector's tents and outfits and new finds are of daily occurrence.

The social dance held at Baxter's last Friday evening was a most enjoyable affair. About twenty couple were present.

### Ready made Base-ball Views

*Note to the Compositors:*—Keep these two paragraphs standing. Whenever the home team loses a game use the first, and when a game is won by our nine use the other. Have the first paragraph stereotyped, so as to save the wear of the type.

VIEW No. I.

There seems to be no doubt that public interest in the game of baseball is rapidly on the decline in all parts of the country, and another season will probably see the practical abandonment of this sport by professionals. It will then be relegated to the school-boys, among whom it originated and where it really belongs. There has never been anything in the game worth the attention of grown up men, and that it should ever have attained to the distinction of a national amusement is simply another manifestation of the ease with which the community can become bewitched over an idle craze. There is nothing elevating or amusing about the game as now played, and never has been, and its whole influence has been demoralizing in the extreme. Its tendency is in the direction of illeness, gambling and unhealthful excitement, and the country will be better off morally, physically and financially when the degenerate sport shall be numbered among the things of the past.

VIEW No. II.

It is a good thing to see such a deep-seated public interest in the noble game of baseball. In this country we are so completely absorbed in business that we seem to have little care for pleasure, and therefore anything that can draw us out to much needed rest and recreation is much to be commended. There is nothing better calculated to effect this than the national sport, of which we may well be proud. There is surely an abundance of good in an amusement that can, as this does, engross the attention of the whole country for nearly six months in the year. All classes in the community are interested in it, the sport already has a literature of its own, and everybody knows how high runs the healthful excitement over the work of the different clubs. There are no signs of any waning of the public interest, and we trust that our sons and our grandsons for many generations will continue to derive the same enjoyment from the sport that we today are having.—*World.*

### Good Horses Are Getting Scarce.

The military authorities at the Presidio, San Francisco, are finding it difficult to purchase remounts for the cavalry, due to the fact that the country is almost bare of young and sound horses suitable for cavalry purposes. For the last three or four years such animals have been cheap almost to the point of having no market value; but horse breeding has very largely ceased, and there is no resource for any immediate demand. Recently Chief Quartermaster Col. Kimball advertised for sealed proposals for sound, well-bred horses, and incorporated in the stipulation that horses bred in California would be given the preference. No response whatever was received from California breeders, and only a few came in from local dealers. In addition the prices asked were four times as high as those which accompanied the bids of several years ago, and the Government had to abandon the idea of securing California-bred horses and the animals required were purchased in southern Oregon. The price paid was $133.50 per head. Horses are scarce in Oregon, too, but the abandonment of horse breeding has not been so extensive there as in this State. Col. Kimball has issued an announcement that twenty-three more horses are required at the Presidio, and it is understood that these, too, will have to be purchased in Oregon, or possibly in Arizona.—*Rural Press.*

Here is an opportunity for some of our horse-raisers to make a sale of horses. We feel confident that there is fully two hundred head of horses in Owens valley that would meet the requirements of the Government. Why don't some of our horsemen correspond with Col. Kimball and get all the particulars as to size, age, color, etc?

### A New Mining District

On Sunday there was organized near Mojave a new mining district called the Mojave. This district takes the Jumbo mine for its center and includes the territory for 7½ miles in every direction, or or having a circumference of 45 miles. Judge Haralson was the chairman of the meeting, and J. W. Lancaster secretary. H. E. Coleman was chosen recorder. A stringent rule was adopted that every man filing a claim must commence work thereon within 60 days after recording. A provision of this kind is greatly needed in every mining district. It is the absence of such a rule that has kept the Randsburg country back so long and prevented development.

There are a number of rich mines already located in this district and considerable work has been done. From one mine 200 tons of ore have been shipped to the Selby smelting works and netted $15 a ton over all expenses. Most of the ore has to be smelted and Mojave is considered a good point to establish such works. The new district starts out under the most favorable auspices.—*Californian.*

### Taboose School Report.

Report of Taboose School for month ending Dec. 4, 1896:

Enrollment 14.
Average attendance 13.
Percentage of attendance 98.
Perfect in attendance John Callaway and Rolla Doss.

M. T. DOSS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that public land is getting scarce in this country, so now is the time to get yourself a ranch and hold on to it.

Don't forget the entertainment to be held in the Church next Thursday evening.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. December 10, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 18, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Honard, for the W ½ S W ¼, Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Staudinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

No. 730.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. December 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that LULU GORMAN, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 730, for the W ½ Lot 4 in N W ¼ Sec. 5, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Keegan, John D. Lewis, John S. Gorman and Neel Bell, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in full money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the south-east quarter of Section No. 13, and the North east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South east quarter of section No. 9, all in township No. 18 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and State of California, as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the south east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 15, in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 85 links; thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 50/100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 1 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Lida Spaulding lode."

Bids must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or can be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of a sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D. DUSHEY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 30th day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dushey, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 19. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his homestead Entry No. 930, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


# GRAND

## HOLIDAY OPENING

AT

## NATHAN RHINE'S,

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1896.
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

A CORDIAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL, ESPECIALLY THE CHILDREN.

New and Pleasing Novelties in Every Line.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administator of the Estate of JOHN LUCAS, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 633. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South-west quarter, the West half of the South east quarter, and the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28), Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov. 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE:—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. I. Stevens | 9 | 1700 | 510 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 150 00 |
| B. J. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 13 00 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 180 | 36 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation made on the 17th day of October, 1896, the above Delinquent Sale was postponed to Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

E. H. EDWARDS, President.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Vandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

### TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

No. 175.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 24, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Joshua W. Robinson, has filed notice of intention to make proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1896, on timber culture application No. 175, for the N W quarter of section No. 15, in Township No. 12 S, Range No. 34 E, M. D M.

He names as witnesses: Michael Nash, of Carson, Nevada, William Morton, Daniel B. Curtis and James W. Wright, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## MERCHANDISE.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.


## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

....AND....

MINER'S, SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled——

A. K. EUGLEY.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD, Inddpendence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS, FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.


## MISCELLANEOUS.


Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:—*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immediate attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

"Actions speak louder than words"—ask your grocer if we really mean money-back if you don't like *Schilling's Best* tea.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco 384

## HE SAVED THE BABIES.

**But the Story Was Told In Two Widely Different Ways.**

Heroism and modesty proverbially go hand in hand, but there are few more striking examples of the combination than that afforded by the captain of a wrecking tug in New York harbor. His own account of the affair was thus set down in the tug's log: "Jan. 30—Left Jersey City 7 a. m. Ice running heavy. Captain Joe stopped leak in ferryboat." Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, in his "Day at Laguerre's," tells the story more fully.

The Hoboken ferryboat was stopped, midway of its early passage, by the ice pack. At this juncture an ocean tugboat crashed into her side, cutting a V shaped gash below the water line. A panic ensued among passengers and crew. Just then the wrecking tug Reliance ran alongside, and Captain Joe Smith jumped on board.

He dropped into the engine room, met the engineer half way up the ladder, compelled him to return, dragged the mattresses from the crew's bunks, stripped off blankets, racks of clothes, overalls, cotton waste and rags of carpet, cramming them into the great rent left by the tug's cutwater until the space of each broken plank was replaced except one. Through and over this space the water still combed, deluging the floors and swashing down between the gratings into the hold below.

"Another mattress, quick! All gone? A blanket, then—carpet—anything! Quick, for God's sake!"

It was useless. Everything, even to the oil rags, had been used. Little by little the water gained, bursting out below, then on one side, only to be recalked and only to rush in again.

Captain Joe stood a moment as if undecided, then deliberately tore down the top wall of calking he had so carefully built up, and before the engineer could protest had forced his own body into the gap, with his arm outside, level with the drifting ice.

An hour later the disabled ferryboat was towed into the Hoboken slip with every soul on board. When they lifted Captain Joe from the wreck, he was unconscious and barely alive. The water had frozen his blood, and the floating ice had torn the flesh from his protruding arm from shoulder to wrist. When the color began to creep back to his cheeks, he opened his eyes and said to the doctor who was winding the bandages:

"Was any of them babies hurt?"

**A Thirty Story Building.**

A 30 story office building is to be erected on Park row, New York city, on the site of the old International hotel and will be 386 feet high from the curb line. There will be 27 main floors and 3 floors in the side towers, 30 floors in all. The foundations consist of piles driven into the sand, cut off below the water line and covered with concrete and masonry bases for the columns. The outer walls will be carried by cantalevers, as in many other tall buildings of this character.—Engineering News.

**Sorry to Disappoint.**

After the prospective tenant had told all that she expected to get in a $30 flat the agent sadly shook his head.

"Even if we were permitted to sublet the earth," he said, "we wouldn't dare let one tenant have it all."—Chicago Post.

MAILED FREE to any address our Special Price LIST of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.

This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special sales. Send us your address. You will find both Goods and Prices right.
WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

BEST DIP FOR PRUNES AND OLIVES
Greenbank pow. 98% Caustic Soda and Pure Potash
T. W. JACKSON & CO., 226 Market Street
San Francisco, Cal. Sole Agents.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book. DRS. MANSFIELD & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

Attend Stiehl's The best and most economical BUSINESS COLLEGE, 723 Market St., San Francisco. Write for "Free Book."

Liebold Harness Co., 110 McAllister St., San Francisco. Buy your Harness at wholesale from the Manufacturers. Send for catalogue.

EVERYTHING you want, almost! at Smith's Cash Store, 1418 Front St, San Francisco. "Home Circle" free

Pacific Academy Academy Sciences Bld'g, San Francisco, Commercial & English training. VIRGINIA PATCHETT and HELEN M. CURTIS.

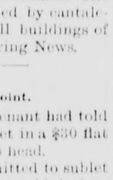
HARNESS AND SADDLERY BEST AND CHEAPEST. C. L. Haskell, 541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAILEY, PORTER & CO., Miners and Assayers, Dealers in Mining Properties. Refer. Selby Smelting & L'd Co. 415½ Montgomery St., S.F., Cal

Oakland Business College
OAKLAND, CAL. Send for the College Journal.

HAY PRESSES MAKE MONEY. PRESSING HAY, Write I. J. Truman & Co., San Francisco, Cal., for particulars.

2½ Horse Power, $185.00
Discount for Cash.
HERCULES
Gas and Gasoline Engine,
MANUFACTURED BY
Hercules Gas Engine Works,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Illustrated Catalogue Free.



CANCERS AND TUMORS.

The greatest discovery of the age. An infallible remedy for Cancers and Tumors, both internal and external, and after two and three operations. Cancer of the Stomach readily cured. Thirty years experienced. All remedies purely vegetable. The best of references given.
Dr. A. S. COOK and Mrs. Dr. COOK,
634 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

S. F. N. U. No. 751. New Series No. 46

FOR PEOPLE THAT ARE SICK or "Just Don't Feel Well," DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS are the One Thing to use.
Only One for a Dose.
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# Mistress of the Foundry.

By EARL JOSLYN.

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CHAPTER I.

"Pour off!"

The molder waited a moment by his crucible of glowing, molten metal. Then in a loud deep voice he cried again:

"Pour off!"

Don, the foreman of the foundry, turned with impatience to three young fellows who were sorting metal chips out of a barrel of foundry sweepings, and who were all smoking clay pipes. "Pat, Jack and Mike, when you hear a molder call 'pour off,' you get to him lively," he said shortly.

The foreman's eyes sparkled ominously as he watched the trio hustling over copper ingots and piles of zinc, dodging now and then stacks of flasks. "Shut the window there, Mike. You'll bust your cylinder," he roared.

"Water," called the molder.

"Here, you, Pat, why don't you have the watering pot always full? The flask boards will burn to cinders while you're fetching it. You're a dandy!" The foreman turned away disgusted.

The metal was poured into the small holes prepared for it. Tongues of beautifully colored flame darted from the beds of sand, and the smoke, full of ashy flakes, rose in billows. Bang! There was an explosion louder than usual. The molder and his helper laughed. They always liked to hear a good round report. "That will be a fine cylinder ring," said Don. "Now go help the core boys; they are crowded. And look alive," he added, glancing sharply at the three.

"And what did yo hear at the mission the night, Mike McCoy?" asked Luke Reardon of his benchmate.

"The mission, Luke? Father Gogarty's after askin where the likes of you bees," responded Mike. "'Luke's a hard one,' says Father Gogarty. 'He's traveled many a mile hanging on un-

*"How much are your wages a week, Donoghue?"*

der a freight car, and he's niver a bit consarned for his sowl that'll go to purgatory some day by way of a header,' says Father Gogarty."

"Come off now," laughed Luke. "Father Gogarty niver said that. But what did ye hear at mission, I ask ye, Mike McCoy?"

"Ah, thin, Luke, the father kept saying, 'Stand up, now.' Be the time I was well up he said, 'Sit down, now.' It bein a new service, Father Gogarty had hard work to kape us movin. He gave us a dressin down at the end. 'You're in your sates aisy and comfortable,' he says, 'when ye should be on your knees. Kape watch on me,' says he, 'and whin I jinnyflict then you jinnyflict.' Them missions is pious work, Luke."

At 10 minutes to 6 the men were washing up. "Going to the union tonight, Tinmy?" asked Tom Mahanney.

"'Dade that I am, Tom. We'll spoil Mowry. He won't hire union men to work for him, and we'll see that his pots are doctored. Did ye know that the big casting that he sint to Dinver was brittle as glass? I know the man that made it. 'That'll bust suddint on you, Mowry,' says my friend when he poured it. 'You needn't be so high and mighty with us brotherhood felleys. You'll come down a peg,' says he."

"Hist, hist, Tinmy. There's the missis."

A lady dressed in plain black stood in the smoky foundry. She was perhaps 35 years old, but she was still extremely girlish in figure and face. She was speaking with Don. "Good night, Mr. Donoghue," she said when she had finished talking and then stepped lightly along, bowing courteously to the men as she passed them.

"I does hate to have the missis see me when my shirt's all open and I'm as red as a gobbler," said young Dan Doyle.

"Red, are you, Dan?" mocked Luke. "You're the greenest Irishman that ever stood on ten toes."

"Tin, is it, Luke? Dan stands on nine iver since the bottom of Paddy O'Shea's crucible fell out and slopped on Dan's feet," said Dennis Slavin, the oldest man in the foundry.

"The missis is polite to us jacks," said Dick Flanaghan in his shrill, squeaking voice. "That last hot day I was all of a lather and had been dusting my work with charcoal. The wind blew it in my face, and I looked like a striped devil. Don was off to a picnic. Up comes the missis smiling. I wanted to jump under me bench. 'Mr. Flanaghan,' says she, 'and will ye be having them hame balls ready to go on the last express the night?' 'Shure they're poured and cooling there,' says I, 'but you'll have to ask Mike if he'll be after tumbling them.' 'Thank you, Mr. Flanaghan,' says she. Anybody niver called me 'mister' before. She did me proud. She's the lady for ye."

"Ye're long winded, Dick," broke in Don. "Don't ye see I'm waiting to lock the door? Dump them grates, Pat. Must I tell ye ivery night to put the fires out?"

The men hurried out on the street and went clumsily homeward. Mrs. Sterns, the "missis," had gone toward High street to her house. Half an hour after her entrance she was seated at her dainty dinner table. She had changed her foundry dress for a delicate tea gown. A letter bearing an English postmark had been placed by her plate. An immense mastiff lay stretched out on a rug by her chair. He was always near his mistress when she was at home. Between the courses she read the letter.

"I am gone much longer, Kate, dear," her husband wrote, "than I expected to be. Some litigation has arisen about the patent and will keep me here several months longer. But after we win the case, as we shall, I can quickly negotiate the sale and return. The patent is more valuable than I thought and will greatly increase our wealth. Can you hold the men together? There are signs of renewed labor troubles."

Mrs. Sterns laid down the letter and mused. It was a hard task set her. The molders and polishers, from big Luke to little Joe, her office boy, were devoted to her. They would not trouble "the missis." But Parker, the bookkeeper, was hostile to her and resented her appointment as treasurer in her husband's absence. Parker was an untried man, the trusty old bookkeeper having died a year before Mr. Sterns' departure to England. Preston, too, the manager, was against her and friendly to Parker. Moreover, Parker was nephew to the wife of the president of the corporation, Edward Starkey. Starkey was not pleased with Sterns' lack of confidence in his relative as shown by the latter's choice of assistant treasurer. Sterns had signed Starkey's notes. To what extent Mrs. Sterns did not know. That way might lie ruin. She would do her best, she replied to her husband's letter, but she must know for what amount he was on Starkey's paper. "I am confident that Parker is dishonest," she continued, "though I cannot detect any fraud. But I am continually on the alert and shall unearth it if any exists."

The next morning at 9 Mrs. Sterns was at her desk. She opened the morning mail and passed the orders to Parker for entry, with the letters that must be answered. She receipted the bills that had been paid and placed the checks in the bankbook. Looking up just then, she saw Moore, the foreman of the polishing room, standing by her and waiting.

"I can't get them air chambers off today, Mrs. Sterns," he said. "Jim's out. He's sick with the copper dust. It busted his lungs, and they're bleeding. He'll be all right tomorrow. Nobody can do them so good as Jim."

"I'm sorry for Jim," answered Mrs. Sterns; "but, Moore, we must send the large air chamber today. It goes into a great ocean steamer that sails from New York Friday, and it will not get there a moment too soon."

"I'm doing that one," Moore said.

"Don't hurt your lungs, Mike."

"No, I look out for mesilf. I wears wet sponges," he said as he left the office.

The other foremen came for orders. They would not take them from Parker if they could avoid it nor report to him. Parker was unpopular with the men, chiefly on account of his curt way of speaking to them.

So the day went. Soon after 1 o'clock Parker returned from the bank with the money to pay off the men. Mrs. Sterns had previously signed a check, which he had cashed. He threw on the table before him the heavy bag of silver and bills, which he proceeded to count and place in the pay envelopes. While he was doing this Mrs. Sterns noticed a peculiar flutter of the eyelids. It occurred to her that she had been carefully excluded from the work of the pay roll. She turned her chair round to her desk and inwardly debated what course to pursue in order to get this business into her own hands in a way that would arouse no suspicion on Parker's part. She knew that she must be wary.

After Parker had finished paying off the men he was obliged to go out of the city on business for the company. Being hurried to catch the train, he inadvertently left the pay roll book out of his desk, which he carefully locked before leaving.

Shortly after he had gone Don came in to ask her to have some files ordered. When she had made a memorandum of the sizes and kinds, she inquired:

"How much are your wages a week, Donoghue?"

"Eighteen dollars, ma'am," he answered.

"Can you give me a list of all the men's wages per day, Don?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Will you keep dark, Donoghue?"

"Yes, ma'am, glad to."

"I depend on you, Donoghue," said Mrs. Sterns, looking keenly at the foreman.

"You're safe, ma'am," replied the foreman and respectfully touched his paper cap.

Mrs. Sterns put the pay roll book into her black satin handbag, and as she was leaving the foundry Don placed in her hand the daily wage list. Then she went homeward.

Kaiser was on the piano looking serious. It was the swill gatherers' day, and he and the swill gatherers were at feud. Kaiser objected on principle to any one that removed so much as a feather from the yard. He brightened up as he saw his mistress approaching and marched majestically down the walk to greet her.

"Good fellow, Kaiser," she said lightly as the dog sprang joyfully up to her face. "Have you been kind to the pussies today?"

After dinner Mrs. Sterns compared the wage lists. Don reported himself as receiving $3 per day. Parker's record showed $3.75. According to Don's list, every employee received from 75 down to 20 cents a day less than Parker's book showed. On computation Mrs. Sterns found that Parker professed to pay out $200 weekly more than Don's list called for. She was astonished and frightened at her discovery. Her heart beat rapidly. That night she telegraphed the facts of the case to her husband and asked instructions. Reply came: "Use your judgment for present. Have written."

The next morning Parker was visibly disturbed and remarked:

"I cannot find my pay roll book, Mrs. Sterns."

(To Be Continued.)

**Gave Him Away.**

Sophy (who had accepted Mr. Charles Fleetwood the night before)—Does Mr. Fleetwood strike you as being a sensitive man, Pauline?

Pauline (who doesn't know of the engagement)—Gracious, no! A man who has been rejected by 14 girls within six months and gets fat on it cannot be sensitive. Why, Sophie, what's the matter?—Strand Magazine.

**Colors of African Children.**

The children of the blackest Africans are born whitish. In a month they become pale yellow, in a year brown, at 4 dirty black, at 6 or 7 glossy black. The change is in the mucous membrane below the cuticle.

The great fire of New York took place in 1835. The value of property destroyed on this occasion was $15,000,000.

# The Library Corner

The Roberts' Keynote series is to be augmented by Marie C. Balfour's "Maris Stella" and Claude Nicholson's "Ugly Idol."

The complete edition of Kipling is to be in eleven volumes, each with a frontispiece by the author's father, Lockwood Kipling.

Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian scholar and poet, has undertaken to write a school history of Canada. It is sure to be a good one.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson's sympathetic and dignified magazine articles on George Washington are about to be published in book form.

The general verdict appears to be that Max Nordau's volume of stories called "Soap Bubbles" must have taxed to the utmost his powers of dullness.

The poems of Johanna Ambrosius, the German peasant poetess over whom the critics have been so wide-eyed, are to be published in English. The translation is made by Mary J. Safford.

Sir Richard Temple's autobiography, "The Story of My Life," soon to appear in two volumes, covers an active public career of nearly half a century. Sir Richard spent twenty-nine years in administrative work in India, and during his membership in the House of Commons took part in 3,000 divisions.

J. K. Huysmans, who is to be an illustrious member of the new Goncourt Academy of Ten, has about completed a work called "La Cathedrale," in which he will continue the train of thought started in "En Route" and eventually to be completed in "L'Oblat." He prefaces his new book with some flattering words from Mr. Gladstone.

**Exit the Blue Jacket.**

A proportion of the blue jackets of any full-rigged ship were necessarily athletes. The "upper yardmen" in a line of battle ship or a frigate were exceptional men in this way, and much more so, perhaps just about the time that sail power was receiving its death warrant than ever before. These young men had to race aloft to nearly the highest points, at top speed eight or ten times a week when the ship was in harbor, to keep their heads and maintain their breath while holding on by "their eyelids," as the phrase goes, and manipulating with a careful and measured order of action the various and intricate arrangements for "crossing" or "sending down" the royal and topgallant yards. It was all done at full speed, for it was universally held that the upper yardmen gave a character to the whole ship; and that one which was foremost in this exercise was ever considered the smartest ship in the fleet. The upper yardmen were always the coming men. They had the most opportunities for distinguishing themselves, were the best known, and were most under the eye of the authorities. They developed great muscular power in chest, shoulders and arms. Their lower extremities suffered, and one always knew the men who had been upper yardmen by their tadpole-like appearance when they were bathing.

But in the modern steam line-of-battle ship and frigates these extremely athletic specimens formed a very small minority of the ship's company, and none of them could lose his turn at being upper yardmen so long as the ship's reputation depended on the speed with which the upper yards were crossed and sent down. In harbor the rest of the blue jackets had the handling of yards and sails for exercise once or twice a week, but at sea the use of sails for propulsion grew less and less important, and most of the work aloft was more of an exercise and less of a necessity.

**In League with Satan.**

Almost every renowned man of antiquity in the Middle Ages was believed to be in league with Satan. Probably the oldest legend of which the Faust legend is a continuous thread is that of Simon Magus. According to Justin, he was a native of Gitton, a village in Samaria; he was, no doubt, a man of great intellectual powers. He was the father of the school of the Gnostics. It is also reported of him that he could make himself invisible, that he could pass through flames unharmed, could transpose matter, make gold, and exorcise demons; in fact, he laid claim to all these powers, and his name as a miracle worker lived through many centuries. Unusual accomplishments, great erudition, were attributed to the supernatural influence, and the general disposition to superstitious assumption was strengthened on the one hand by dogmatic affirmation on the part of the church of the existence of a personal Satan, with his numerous household, and on the other hand by incorporating the magic arts among the practical sciences, of which astrology and alchemy occupied no mean part.

**An Exceptional Case.**

"You know old John Goodner?"

"Yes."

"Never called anything but 'Honest John' for forty years."

"Um."

"County treasurer for twenty-eight years and guardian for half the orphans in the country? Trusted by everybody."

"Yep."

"Dead three weeks and experts have gone over his books."

"Well?"

"They found that he was honest in every way."

**Teacher's Saying.**

"More ple, Johnny? Why, child, you can't possibly hold another mouthful."

"But, ma, our teacher says there's always room at the top!"—New York Tribune.

**A New Version.**

Little Miss Muffett sat on a tuffet
Eating ice-cream and cake,
While the young man with her was all of a shiver
To think of the cash it would take.
—Law Bulletin.

Brown—Does your wife ever threaten to go home to her mother? Jones—No, that's the worst of it! Her mother boards with us.—Puck.

## COLORS IN BATTLE.

**Why the Soldiers In the English Army Are Arrayed In Scarlet.**

The scarlet uniform of the British infantry has been greatly criticised in recent years, chiefly on the ground that it exposes the men to needless danger by disclosing their whereabouts to the enemy. The objection taken to the scarlet, however, is groundless, and scientific reasons are given why the prevailing color is for all purposes the most suitable that could be selected.

In the first place, scarlet affords the best attainable protection against the extremes of heat and cold to which soldiers are liable to be exposed. The darker the color protecting a warm body the more rapidly radiation proceeds. White would be the best color to reduce radiation to a minimum, but white is barred by other considerations, as are also all the grays. Scarlet or red comes midway between white and black or other dark colors, while with reference to protection from the sun scarlet takes a far higher place than any of the blues, greens or drabs and other shades often used for military clothing.

Yellow and orange are excluded because these colors are particularly conspicuous at a long distance. Although scarlet or red is more conspicuous than gray, when the sun shines directly on the troops it blurs on the sight and is consequently more difficult to hit.

With existing rifles the actual result of a fight is usually decided at a distance just outside the effective range of the weapons. This distance lies between 600 and 800 yards. Nearer than that it is impossible to close without replying to the enemy's fire, and as soon as the return fire whistles about the defenders' heads the possibility of aiming rapidly and accurately decreases.

Therefore, from this point of view, it is unimportant whether the object to be hit is conspicuous or not, but from a moral point of view it is a serious consideration. Within 700 yards each subsequent advance is conditioned by fire superiority already achieved, the defenders are shaken, the time for counting heads is past, and the mental impression conveyed by the sight of the assaulting troops becomes the main point.

It is a distinct advantage that our men should bulk large in the decisive stages of an encounter, and there is no color which enables them to do this so effectively as scarlet. On the whole, therefore, every scientific consideration justifies the retention of scarlet as the best uniform for our troops.

**A Well Lighted Street.**

Fifth avenue is probably now the best lighted long street in the world. The magnificent new lamps are now in position and add to the beauty of the thoroughfare. The lamps are a foot square, of bronze and gold, while the face is of white ground glass, with the street names in letters eight inches high in a deep red or maroon.—New York Letter.

**Taken on a Jump.**

He—Don't you think people are very silly in the honeymoon?

She—Oh, this is sudden, but I can tell you better after our honeymoon.—Detroit Free Press.

A TE ACIOUS CLUTCH

Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, nervousness, and loss of flesh and vigor. Biliousness and constipation frequently accompany it. These, besides malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, are also subdued with the Bitters.

"Are you angry, Miss Spitely?" "I'm enraged. I'm going to make that man's life miserable if I have to marry him to do it."

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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## WHEN THE WIFE IS GONE AWAY.

When the wife has gone away, they tell
me that I seem
Like some one that's a-walkin' an' a-talkin' in a dream,
I move so quiet roun' the house, an' speak so soft an' low,
Or sit there by the winder, where her sweet geraniums grow—
Or take the willer rocker beside the old fireplace,
An' stare above the mantel, where I see her pictur'd face,
For hours and hours together! I'm "strange," the neighbors say,
An' they don't know how to take me, when the wife has gone away!
The mockin' bird keeps singin' in the old mulberry tree,
An' from the little garden all the roses nod to me.
The mornin' sky is just as bright—ain't anything to blame—
It's jest my heart ain't beatin' right, jest me that ain't the same!
You see, when folks has lived so long together, through the years
That sometimes brought 'em gladness an' sometimes sighs and tears,
They kinder feel like they was one, an' hard it is to part;
An' they time each other's absence by the beatin' of the heart.
An' so, I'm always lonesome when the wife is gone away;
It seems jest like it's winter roun' the roses of the May,
An' there ain't no joy in livin', an' there ain't no peace or rest,
Till once more we're united, an' I fold her to my breast.

—Utica Globe

## A BEAR STORY.

"You observe," remarked the jewelry salesman, "I wear very little of my own goods."

"Possibly," suggested the listener, "it is on the same principle that a doctor does not take his own medicine."

"No, not exactly," laughed the drummer, "for my jewelry, unlike the doctor's medicine, is 18 carat fine always."

"And there are no tricks in your trade," grinned the listener, who at that very moment was wearing a 15-cent pearl scarf pin that looked as if it had cost $75. "However, why don't you wear jewelry? Can't you afford it, or are your tastes too delicate and refined?"

"Thereby hangs a tale," said the drummer. "I used to wear a lot of it and of the most expensive kind, but I had to give it all up once upon a time and that taught me a lesson. At the same time you may think when you have heard my story that I ought to go around all the time loaded for emergencies."

"It takes you a powerful long time to get to the story," ventured the listener, who had an invitation to go to a Thanksgiving dinner along in the latter part of November.

"Does it?" snorted the drummer. "Well, it's good enough to keep and put in your Christmas stocking, but I won't do that. Here she goes. About seven years ago I was on my way back from the Pacific slope and I stopped for a week's rest and recreation at a semi-wild hotel in the Rocky Mountains. As usual in those days, I was loaded to the guards with jewelry and couldn't give it up even in the woods. But I was only there for a short stay and had with me my ordinary civilized city attire. I remember I wore a $1,000 diamond stud in my shirt front; a $100 chain to a $500 watch; a $100 diamond collar button, heavy link cuffles with a big diamond in each one; an uncut diamond worth $1,000 for a watch charm, and so on until I was a glittering array of gems and things worth a small fortune. Besides, I was my own traveling advertisement and stock of goods in one, for whatever I had that struck anybody's fancy and he wanted to buy I would sell on the spot. That was really the only possible excuse for decking myself out in such a fashion. Well, game was plenty in the mountains just around the hotel and a newspaper man from Chicago who was there for a month was putting most of his time in with his gun. He was fixed for it, though, and I wasn't, so I let him go his way and took his word for the sport he was having. One afternoon I was sitting on the piazza of the tavern arrayed in all my jewelry, for the safest place for it was on my person under my immediate eye, when the Chicago man came dashing through the grounds with his gun, calling me to grab up a shotgun there was in the hall and come on, for there was a bear up in the mountain back of the house. I ought to have had more sense, I suppose, but I am fond of a gun, and before I thought of how little I was fixed for it, I caught up the gun, and noticing there was a powder horn and pouch hanging to it, I made a grab and away I went. The landlord told me that it was loaded with buckshot, and to skip, which I did. The newspaper man took up one side and I the other, and in about half an hour I had got clear out of sight and hearing of everything, and the next thing I knew I ran slap into a big bear that wasn't looking for me or any body else, and evidently had not been disturbed before. I was so close on him before I saw him that escape was impossible, and besides I was up there to let him do the escaping if he could. On the instant he was up on his hind legs and coming at me and on the instant I banged away. Of course, I hit him, but it was a most scattering kind of a hit and merely threw him off his pins for a moment to make him a hundred times worse when he got at himself again.

"Some way or other I must have upset the pouch with the powder horn, for when I dodged behind a tree and prepared to load again, there wasn't a buckshot or anything else in it. That left me in a pretty pickle, and I hadn't any time to formulate methods of defense until the bear was coming for me again. It was an old muzzle loader, and in my wild anxiety to get something into it besides powder and paper wad, I was about to shove the ramrod in and give him that, when it occurred to me that a ramrod might come in handy if ever I wanted to load again. In the meantime I had climbed up the rocks, which were big and plenty here among the trees, and was managing to keep myself fairly safe. As I slipped into the last niche of the rocks before I had to take chances and run across the open to a clump of trees, my heavy watch chain caught on something and almost tore itself out of my buttonhole. It gave me a thought, though, and in a second I had it loose and was ramming it down the gun barrel. A hundred dollars a load was rather expensive, but it was my life against the watch chain, and there were other watch chains. To make the chances in my favor somewhat better, I dropped my link buttons and a collar button into the other barrel. They were not so heavy as the chain, but the range was short and I was counting to do some valuable work in my behalf with that watch chain, which weighed half a pound, a friend of mine used to say and looked a ton. As the bear got on the level with me and rose to embrace me to his throbbing bosom, I tried to remember that my chance for life lay in that gun barrel, and I must be cool and collected and very brave, and I guess I must have remembered it, but to save my neck I couldn't be steady, and as I backed away to let the bear go on by me if he wanted to, I stepped into a hole in the rock, the gun went off, my beloved watch chain went whizzing out into the blue empyrean of the Rocky Mountain heavens, and the bear winked and growled and came right at me. The next shot he got at short range, and collar and cuff buttons were hanging in his hair, while diamonds glistened like the mountain dew as I tumbled off the edge of the rock and lit on a ledge about six feet below. Here I was safe for a minute or two, at least, and I stopped to think. Thinking at such a time is a thing a man ought never neglect to do. The bear, weighing about a ton, exclusive of the loads I had put into him, was on top of the rock, chewing and spitting like the mayor of New York, and tearing around in a blinded rage for the man with the gun and the jewelry samples, while I was hanging on to the side of that boulder with a gun in my hands and nothing to load it with except powder, unless I could think of something else. Under these circumstances I thought of what the last charge was, and once more I went through myself. This time I got the uncut diamond, marked down from $1,500; the diamond stud going below cost, and an assortment of small articles, such as scarf pins, studs, suspender clasps, necktie pinches, and a variety of things that wouldn't go into a gun barrel without squeezing. These I rammed down and waited, for I knew the beast would be coming as soon as it got its wits together.

"And it did. I guess it must have scented me, for with a roar and a bound it came over the side and lit on the rock beyond and immediately proceeded to join me on my small territory. Now, I knew I was a goner if I didn't do something with the loads in that gun, and as Mr. Bear came on the gun went off, and there was a howl went up that was terrifying. I thought I had blown the bear clean into kingdom come, but I hadn't; I had merely blown his face full of bric-a-brac and small jewelry, and my hope was that enough of it had gone into his eyes to blind him and give me a chance to get away. He was pawing his face and pulling at himself in great shape as I left the rock, and I hoped I wouldn't be called on to risk my life further, but bears are animals of no sort of courtesy and kindliness, and before I had got any distance he had cleared up his line of vision and was after me again. Fortunately for me, rocks and trees were plenty, for after I had poured in my first load I was much more agile than he and could by extra effort keep out of his way, though if he could have got me in the open I wouldn't have had the chance of a humming bird in hades. As I covered myself behind the next point of rocks I thought again of loading my gun and wondered what there was in stock to load it with. I went through my pockets and found only a bunch of keys and a pocket knife, both too big to go in the gun, as was the silver dollar and other change. Neither could I find a bit of stone small enough and I began to think of climbing a tree and waiting for a storm to come and blow me to town or something like that, for I didn't see much chance in any other direction, when I bethought myself of a heavy gold pencil studded with jewels that my best girl had given me, and must have cost a hundred and a half, if it cost a cent. It was in my inside vest pocket and I went after it with a rush. I rammed it down, and as I pulled out the ramrod it occurred to me that that would be of no further use to me now, and I might as well bang it into the bear, too, so I shoved it into the other barrel and waited for my enemy. He was as game as you ever saw, and though he was badly disfigured he was still in the ring. But he was groggy and uncertain on his pins and I felt sure that one more good one would fix him so I could go home where I had been wanting to go ever since I had met the confounded beast. Well, I steadied myself better than at any time since the scrap began as he came at me, and when he had got as close as I had the nerve to let him get without making some sort of a demonstration, I banged away with both barrels and the jar knocked me off the rock, rattling the gun down after me. I only fell two or three feet, and as I jumped to my feet I caught up the gun and stood with it clubbed, ready for the last and greatest effort of my life, for there wasn't anything now to ram with even if I had plenty to ram. But the bear didn't show up, or down, rather, and after a minute or two I slipped around to see what I was expected to do next. To my infinite relief I discovered that I could go home or do anything else I wished, so far as that bear was concerned, for he was kicking his last kick and going along the road to bear heaven as fast as he could go. I sat watching him for five minutes or more, and then when I was sure he was approachable I went up to him and investigated a while. I don't know how long he would have lived if I had not fired that last shot, probably to this day, for the jewelry had only barked up his face and blood-ied up his eyes so he couldn't see, besides cutting him up about the neck until he was weak from loss of blood, from which he would easily have recovered with three or four days' rest in his den, and the beautiful $150 lead pencil of my best girl had simply cut a pretty round hole through his ear and gone to meet the watch chain, I suppose, while the ramrod, the poor and despised ramrod, the last resource, went into his eye, and so his brain, and killed him."

"Where is that ramrod now?" inquired the reporter.

"I have it as a souvenir. I also have one of the cuff buttons that caught in his hair, but the others were so injured by the shock that I only got 75 cents a pennyweight for them, and there wasn't enough to hardly pay expressage."

"I should think you would have offered a reward for the watch chain and the pencil?"

"I did," said the drummer sadly, "but I never found the pencil. The watch chain brought me the only luck I had in the whole adventure. I had offered $20 for its return and I got the twenty myself, for being out there the following year I went fishing one day in a lake near the hotel and inside of a fish I caught I found my chain."

"Busted?" queried the listener.

"No, sir," was the indignant and honest answer. "Didn't I tell you all my jewelry was 18 karat fine, warranted not to fade;" and the listener believed the drummer fully, for there never was yet a drummer who would elaborate a statement when it was about a matter of business.—New York Sun.

### Imitation of Pearl.

When nitro-cellulose, dissolved in alcohol and ether, or in soda and potash soluble glass, is spread over a surface of wood, paper, glass, porcelain, or metal, and the solvent allowed to evaporate, the film remaining is said to have the appearance of mother-of-pearl. The proportions recommended are: 1 part of nitro-cellulose, 78 parts of alcohol (90 to 100 per cent.), 21 parts of ether.

With soluble glass as solvent, ten parts of this to ninety parts of water are employed.

The nitro-cellulose may be pure or crude, or in different stages of nitrification, as gun cotton, etc. Ethyl or methyl alcohol and sulphuric or acetic aether are recommended. The degree of concentration of the nitro-cellulose may be varied within certain limits, which variations produce different results. The addition of bisulphide of carbon in the proportion of 25 parts to 100 of the above solution, or the addition of benzine, produces a difference in the brilliancy and arrangement of the colors of the iris developed on the mother-of-pearl-like surface.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

### The Cow Ate the Ring.

A gold ring that is supposed to have spent nearly two years in a cow's stomach was sent the other day to its owner, a young lady of Homestead. Two years ago the young lady was visiting on a dairy farm near here and while in the barn picked up a kitten and tossed it in a pile of chop and bran. With the kitten went a gold ring from her finger, which could not be found, and was given up and finally forgotten. Several days ago Edward Jones, a Suterville butcher, bought a cow from Frank Hough, the dairyman, and when the cow was killed the ring, with the young lady's name engraved on it, was found in its stomach.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

### A New Telephone.

A Russian electrician named Kilischewsky has perfected a telephone which practically disregards distance. At a recent test between Moscow and Rostoff, 890 miles, talking, singing and instrumental music at one end of the line were distinctly heard by listeners at the other. An experiment is to be made by land wires and Atlantic cables in talking between London and New York.

### Mountains of the Moon.

The mountains of the moon are immensely larger in proportion than those of the earth. The moon is but one-forty-ninth the size of the earth, but its mountain peaks are nearly as high. Twenty-two are higher than Mont Blanc, which is within a few feet of three miles high. The highest is a little more than four miles and a half.

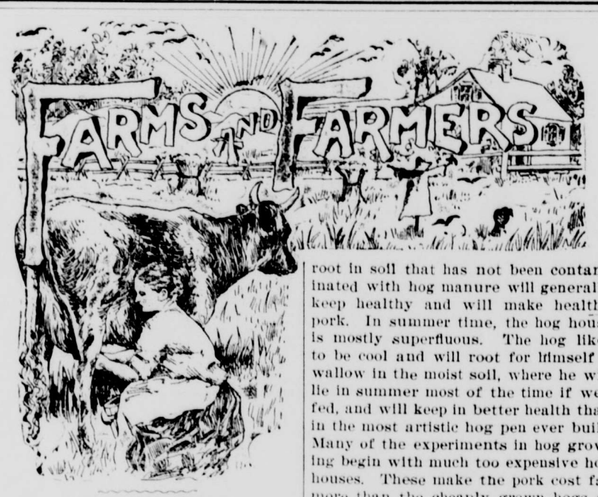
### The Greedy Crocodile.

The moment that a young crocodile breaks its shell it is to all intents and purposes as active as it is any time during its life. It will make straight for the water, even if it be out of sight and a good distance off, and it will pursue its prey with eagerness and agility during the first hour of its free existence.

A man usually uses his best judgment in buying cigars, and his poorest in selecting a wife.

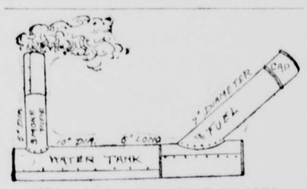
A doctor never does well until he earns the reputation of not telling his wife everything he knows.

When you can't say anything else complimentary of a man, you can usually say that he means well.




### A Homemade Heater.

The heater is made of galvanized sheet iron, is 5 feet long and 10 inches in diameter. The pipe at the left for carrying off the smoke is 5 inches in diameter—ordinary stove pipe; its height will be governed by the depth of the tank. The pipe at the right is slanting, 7 inches in diameter, and is provided with a cap for covering the opening. Through this the fuel is put. The cap must contain two holes which will permit of a proper draft. At night, fill the water tank, and the last thing before going to bed put the fire and the fuel in the heater. In spring, remove it from the tank and store in




CHEAP AND CONVENIENT HEATER.

some dry place. If properly taken care of, so that it will not rust, it will last for several years. Any kind of fuel can be used, and it is surprising how little it takes. For removing the ashes, an old dipper is just the thing. The original, from which a drawing was made and is reproduced above, cost $3.75.

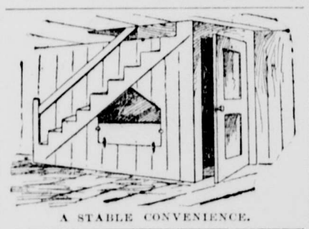
### Prices Too High.

One of the causes for loss in the cattle feeding business is not difficult to find, and it would be well to give this subject careful consideration in calculating the chances for profit. An "article well bought is half sold" is an old adage among merchants, and it is alike applicable in the business of cattle feeding. Of late, stock cattle and feeders have commanded prices out of all proportion to the price obtained for the finished article, and it has been impossible, even with cheap food and careful feeding, to realize much profit from the investment. Unfortunately, a large proportion of both stockers and feeders offered for sale are not of the best quality and such cattle must be bought cheap or loss in the feed lot is inevitable.

When cattle are well bred and have individual merit there is far less risk incurred in purchasing, even if the price is somewhat high, for with such cattle well finished a price close to the top can be confidently anticipated. But with the ill bred steer, lacking style, the most careful feeding can never make amends for what should have been secured by breeding, and such cattle prove dear at almost any price. It is sheer folly to embark in the cattle feeding business making calculations, as feeders often do, upon advanced prices when the cattle are ready for market. No business man could ever be successful by buying above the market in anticipation of a rise in values, and the feeding of cattle, to be successful, must be conducted on sound business principles.

### Waste Stable Space.

The space under the stairway in a stable is usually worse than wasted, because it is apt to be made the dumping ground for a thousand and one odds and ends, resulting in a heap inextricably confused. The accompanying illustration shows a way of utilizing this space that will add to stable conveniences. The space is boarded up and that portion having the greatest height is made into a harness closet, while the rest is made a grain bin,



A STABLE CONVENIENCE.

with one or more compartments. To reach the bottom of the bin when the grain is low, a part of the front is hinged, so as to turn down.

### Cheap Hog Pens.

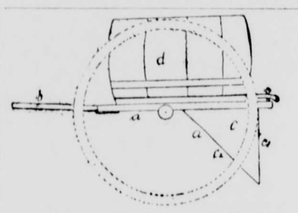
It does not need an expensively built pen to house a hog, unless it is one of the variety that stands on two legs. The genuine hog, which is the only kind really profitable, goes in for comfort, and not at all for style. A pen warm in winter, with a tight roof over it to exclude rain, and floor enough for the hog to stand on while he is eating, is better than a painted house of matched lumber that will cost a hundred dollars. It is a good thing in a hog house to have a dirt floor, and that the hog house be light and strong enough so that it can easily be moved. Every time the house is moved there will be a new floor, and the hog, if unringed, will root it over. A hog left free to root in soil that has not been contaminated with hog manure will generally keep healthy and will make healthy pork. In summer time, the hog house is mostly superfluous. The hog likes to be cool and will root for himself a wallow in the moist soil, where he will lie in summer most of the time if well fed, and will keep in better health than in the most artistic hog pen ever built. Many of the experiments in hog growing begin with much too expensive hog houses. These make the pork cost far more than the cheaply grown hogs of farmers, who can thus undersell the amateur farmer, who handicaps himself by putting on too much style.

### Farm Tools.

Where are now the tools used in the summer work in the hay and grain harvest? If they are still in the fields where used, or, what is just as bad, drawn up along the roadside near the house, it is safe to say that such a farmer's tools will be rusted out before he has got enough out of them to pay for their cost. A farm tool house makes a better interest on its cost than most farmers can get from an equal investment of money. It should be convenient to the barn, and also with two doors, so that the reaper and mowing machine may be drawn into it with a team, and the team taken right through on the opposite side. This will save a great deal of tugging by hand to set these heavy machines in the right place. It is well to make the tool house tight, so that with a fire it can be made comfortable for doing work there in winter. That will also be an excellent thing for the boys, testing whether they have any inclination to mechanics, as most American boys have. The life bent of many a boy is thus brought out on the farm by putting different things before him, and his parent can then better tell what course his education should take.

### Kitchen Water Wastes for Fruit Canes

I never give dish water to pigs, as I believe it better to supply them with fresh, clean well water, says a correspondent of Farm and Home. Dish water, the week's wash water, chamber slops and familiar wastes are put in a barrel, which is emptied every evening around small fruit plants and canes. As portrayed herewith, the barrel is fastened on a two-wheeled cart; a is a platform 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide; b are handles 1½ feet long and




MOVABLE KITCHEN WASTE BARREL

2½ feet apart; c is a support, c1 being 1½ feet and 2c 2 feet in length; is is a half-barrel with a faucet 6 inches long. In dry seasons our small fruits do not dry out as do our neighbors' as a result of the frequent watering with this well-fertilized material.

### The "Know How" Principle.

The money value of "knowing how" was forcibly illustrated not long ago. An intricate machine was taken to an expert to be put in order. In a few minutes it was taken to pieces, cleaned, oiled, and put together again, when it was found to be all right. When the workman was asked what his charges were, he asked $5. Upon the owner's objection to the charge as excessive for so short a job, and his demand for an itemized bill, the workman made out one somewhat as follows:

| John Doe. | Dr. |
|---|---|
| For one hour's time spent in repairing machine | $0.50 |
| For knowing how to do the work | 4.50 |
| Total | $5.00 |

This "knowing how" embraces a principle that is especially applicable in all departments of agriculture. The man who knows how has a decided advantage over the one who does not in every walk of life. Verily, knowledge is money. Profit thereby.

### Increase of Potato Rot.

Wherever potatoes are largely grown the rot is apt to increase. This it a natural result, as there are more chances in a large acreage for some of the rot fungus to be kept through the winter, and by being fed to stock getting into the manure heap. Owing to the cheapness of potatoes a good many last winter were fed to stock or thrown away altogether. In either case the result is likely to be an increase in potato rot in that locality this year.

### Rat-Proof Corn Cribs.

The loss of grain on a farm from rats is quite an item, as they destroy a portion other than that consumed. The cornerib should be made rat-proof and all harboring places made disagreeable. They can be prevented to a certain extent by traps, poison and other devices, but the best method, if possible, is to provide no harboring places for them.

### Feathers.

It should be remembered that the removal of the feathers of geese is a great drain on the system, and if the most is to be made of the geese the picking should never be done while they are laying or setting.

## "TALKING SHOP" AT HOME.

### Drop Business as Far as Possible with Business Hours.

"There are times when it seems that a man's house is the best, and at times it is the only place for a business consultation of importance, and no wife will resent such occasions," writes Edward W. Bok, in an editorial protest against "'Talking Shop' at Home," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Those times are, however, rare, as every man knows, and they should be kept so. Business, at its best, interests a woman simply because it interests her husband and because his interests are hers. She has no inherent love for it. She cannot have. It is not her sphere. And, therefore, to impose business talk upon her every evening, or nearly every evening, is nothing short of an imposition and an injustice. Men ought to be wise enough to see this. And they ought to be sensible enough to understand that, for their own interests, it is best for them to drop business matters, so far as possible, with business hours. A man's mind needs diversion; it requires exercise in entirely different channels from those in which it has been running during the day. For this reason the proverb is so full of common sense that every man should have a personal hobby as far removed from the nature of his business as possible. A sensible hobby has saved many a business man from early collapse. The mind needs rest, and a man's home is the only place in all the world where such rest should be given it. And American wives should more rigidly insist that this mental rest be taken by their husbands. It is not an easy matter in some cases for the woman of the home to take such a stand and persist in it. But she can do it if she will. A woman can do almost anything with the man who loves her if she only goes about it in the right way. The trouble is that so many women choose the wrong way. The practice of 'talking shop' should cease in our American homes. Our wives are right in the interest which they take in their husbands' business affairs. Their influence is frequently seen and felt in the business world. And it is an influence which every right-minded man respects, knowing, as he does, that a woman always acts for the best interests of the man she loves. In her interest and sympathy she is right. Nothing works as much good in a man's capacity and enjoyment of business as his wife's faith, interest and co-operation in that business. So long as she permits her interest and sympathy to act only as a means of encouragement she is wise."

### The Crocodile.

There is little in the animal kingdom that can look so dead and be so much alive as a crocodile. The number of unsuspecting persons who have taken him for a log and have failed to discover their mistake until it was too late to be of any benefit to them will never be known.

In ancient times, several years prior to the British occupation of Egypt, some of the people of that country worshipped the crocodile as a god, there being nothing else like him. They fed him on dainties, and togged him out with jewelry. In other parts of Egypt, however, the natives looked upon him as a devil. Having no firearms, they did not fill him with lead, but they managed to immolate him successfully with such weapons as were fashionable at that time.

The crocodile is not so numerous in the Nile as he was in the days of the Rameses family; in fact, he rather shuns the river now below the second cataract on account of the annoyances inseparable from tourist traffic. It seems impossible for a tourist to see a crocodile without trying to plug him with a revolver, and to a reptile that is fond of a quite life this sort of thing is simply insufferable. He will not molest a man unless he can take him at a disadvantage, and so long as a man does not, unthinkingly, step on him the crocodile will go his way and calmly await his opportunity.

He feeds on fish, but for a course dinner he would rather have humanity, black preferred, which shows there is no accounting for taste even among reptiles. His methods for capturing large game are plural as well as singular. Sometimes he will lie on a river bank, partly covered with sand or mud, until an absent-minded native wanders within reach. Having grabbed his prey, he will waddle into the water and there drown the struggler. He will then drag his victim ashore and bury him in sand or mud, and wait for days before he gorges himself.

### The Most Luxurious City.

John Gilmer Speed writes of the money spent annually in "The Most Luxurious City in the World," in the Ladies' Home Journal. He asserts in a prefatory way that New York is the most luxurious city in the world, and that expenditures are made on mere living with an elegance and ostentation unknown in any of the capitals of Europe. The total wealth of New York would, if equally divided, give to each man, woman and child of that city $3,756.82—an amount greater than any other city in the world. Mr. Speed states that $20,400,000 are paid annually to the lawyers of New York; $11,328,000 to physicians and surgeons; $3,000,000 to the clergymen; $2,665,000 to architects; $1,600,000 to dentists; $13,020,000 to brokers. An aggregate of about $100,000,000 is spent annually for clothing, $10,000,000 for furs, $20,000,000 for diamonds and other jewels, $3,500,000 for cut flowers and growing plants; $20,000,000 on yachting (the boats representing an investment of $20,000,000), which is something more than is spent yearly on horses and carriages. The elevated railroads take in $12,000,000 for carfare, and the surface lines $15,000,000, a total of $27,000,000 for going about New York. Mr. Speed estimates that $31,837,500 are spent by New-Yorkers each year for European travel, $2,537,500 of which go for steamship tickets. New-Yorkers spend $30,000,000 for beer and $90,000,000 for wine and spirits—about sixty-six and two-third dollars for each person per year. In their gifts to charities New-Yorkers are most liberal, $9,000,000 being the annual sum thus expended. More money is spent in supporting and furthering church work in New York than is paid all theaters and playhouses of the city. The total spent for amusements is $5,900,000, while considerably more than $6,000,000 is contributed to the support of churches.

### Girls' Evening Dresses.

"The materials in vogue for young girls' gowns for evening parties are simple but dainty," writes Isabel A. Mallon in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Lightweight silks, chiffon over silk, organdy or dotted muslin developed in the same way with decorations of youthful-looking laces and many ribbons make particularly pretty gowns for evening wear. The young girl's bodice is made either quite high and finished with a soft frill about her neck or else it is cut out in what is known as the 'Dutch square.' Long sleeves or elbow puffs are proper with the 'Dutch square,' and many picturesque effects are obtained by this combination. No matter how rounded an arm may be, nor how pretty the hand, evening gloves should be worn with the party dress. The fan is not an absolute necessity to the evening toilette, but it is always a pretty and a graceful addition.

"China silk, lightweight corder silks, chiffon, organdy and muslin are the materials dedicated to the young girl. When any one of these is made up for evening wear the lining should be of a lightweight, but not a corded, silk, or an inexpensive satin. Pale blue, turquoise-blue, rose and salmon pink, pale silver-gray, and, best of all, white, are the colors in vogue for the young girl. No matter how charming the heliotrope shade may seem it should not be chosen for a young girl, and no matter how glowing and attractive a bright red fabric is, it is inartistic as a party dress, and should on no account be chosen. In this connection it may be said that the prettiest of all party dresses for a young girl is the one made of white material."

### A False Teaching.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst writes of "The Young Man at Play" in the Ladies' Home Journal. He asserts that "it is play rather than toil that is most germane to our true nature and that lies closest to the Divine intention. The care needing to be exercised as to the quality of our amusements must never be construed into a verdict against amusements in themselves considered. With most of us the play impulse stands far more in need of encouragement than it does of restriction. The proverb, 'It is better to wear out than to rust out,' is true in form, but false in spirit. The flowers do not wear out, but neither do they rust out. One reason why so many people are asking whether life is worth living is that we are teaching ourselves that man's chief end is to struggle and to crucify spontaneity on a cross of drudgery. We are not arguing for indolence. Indolence is as distinct from play as a pool is from a mountain brook. But we shall be greatly disappointed in Heaven if it does not give a great deal of opportunity for energy to issue in activity that takes no thought and is a joy to itself; and an experience that will be saintly in Heaven can hardly with reason be criticised as limp and puerile if indulged in before we enter Heaven."

### Delicate Prints on Iron.

It is a curious fact that has often been proven by actual experiment, that a delicate fern or other leaf may be placed between two smooth blocks of iron and have a plain impression of every rib and fiber of itself left on the hard surface of the iron plates after they have been driven suddenly together by the explosion of a stick of dynamite. Another experiment in this line and one equally curious is made with a smooth block of iron or steel and a cake of compressed gunpowder. A delicate piece of lace is placed on the metal surface and the disk of powder is laid on top of the fabric. When the powder is detoned the lace will be utterly annihilated, but its impression will be clearly left on the metal.

### Bear Heavy Pressure.

Piscatorial authorities of highest repute say that fishes and mollusks living at a depth of more than three miles under water have to bear a pressure of several tons, the weight being that of the superincumbent brine, which exerts its power from all sides alike. The reason that they are able to bear this tremendous weight is because they have exceedingly loose tissues, which allow water to flow through every interstice, thus equalizing the weight. When the pressure is removed they die almost instantly.

### No Choice.

Young Man—Ah! How do, Dick? Is your sister at home?

Little Dick—Which sister? The homely one what's goin' to have all pa's money, because she's likely to be an old maid, or the pretty one what ain't goin' to have anythin?

Young Man—Um—er—both of them.—Woonsocket Reporter.

### Strength and Sex in Royality.

It is noted that the women of the royal families of Europe are, on the average, much stronger, mentally and physically, than the men.

A woman is a bride as long as she puts away her choicest preserves for her husband, instead of for the minister.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DEC 18 ..... 1896


## BLACKBERRYING.

When I was but a wee, shy boy,
My mother's pride, my father's joy,
My hands and mouth had full employ
When blackberries were ripe.
And oft my mammy she would squeeze
The thorns from out my arms and knees,
And my good dad, to give me ease,
Laid by his favorite pipe.
And even since I've become a man,
And dressed on quite a different plan,
I've still gone carrying the can,
When blackberries grew sweet.
Yes, trampling through the bramble brakes,
I'd court the keenest pains and aches
For two or three fair colleens' sakes—
Whose names I'll not repeat—
Till Norah of the amber hair,
Who'd been my partner here and there,
Around, about and everywhere,
As blackberries came in—
When I just tried, with too much haste,
The richer, rarer fruit to taste
That on her lips was going to waste,
She tosses up her chin.
And marches by me night and morn,
Her gray eyes only glancing scorn.
Regardless of the rankling thorn
She's rooted in my heart.
Yet maybe—though I much misdoubt—
Her eyes that flash, her lips that flout,
Will yet turn kind, and conjure out
That thorn of cruel smart.

—London Sketch.

## EARTHQUAKE SCIENCE.

**The Internal Fires of Earth and the Cracking of the Upper Crust.**

It has long been the popular belief that volcanoes were the cause of earthquakes, and many scientists have held to this theory, but Professor John Milne, F. R. S., who has recently been investigating the causes of earthquakes in Japan, in connection with the University of Tokyo, made the statement in a lecture that most of these shakings, probably 95 per cent, were caused by fractures of the earth's crust.

He explained that the earth's crust was in perpetual motion, and the tremor was either so slight as to be imperceptible or so great that it might plainly be felt. It is not, he said, necessary to go to Japan or South America to study earthquakes, for an earthquake in one part of the world can, by proper instruments, easily be recorded in another.

"The inside of the earth is hot," said Professor Milne, "and the crust is constantly breaking downward, and as it accommodates itself to what is underneath, the surface of the earth's crust becomes puckered up, and mountains and hills are formed. When any interruption takes place in the process of the internal crumbling of the crust of the earth, there is a subsidence producing a violent shaking, which is called an earthquake. If a big shaking takes place in any part of the world, the motion is sufficient to be propagated over the whole surface of the earth.

"In countries where there are volcanoes earthquakes are most frequent, but they are not all directly attributable to the volcanoes. When the ground opening upward is near the ocean or other great body of water, volcanoes are found there, for volcanic action is due to steam from water in heated rocks, the water having soaked through from the surface.

"In Japan earthquakes, great or small, are of such frequent occurrence that people there do not talk about the weather, as they do almost everywhere else in the world, but you are asked what you thought of the last earthquake, and there is much guessing and betting on the earthquakes that are to come.

**A Boy's Appearance.**

Ruth Ashmore, addressing herself to "That Boy of Mine" in Ladies' Home Journal, writes that his personal appearance "should be good. You owe that to yourself. And whether it is at the office or when you are out visiting you should be a clean, wholesome looking young man. Cleanliness does much toward godliness, and a clean body aids a clean soul. It may not be in your power to possess a dress suit, but if you should not don't borrow one and don't hire one. Brush up the best clothes you have, make them immaculate and then enjoy yourself and forget your clothes. Your linen can always be fresh and clean, and your tie can be in good style and properly knotted. Never wear a loud scarf and never wear imitation jewelry. Gentlemen select plain gold buttons, and simple gold links, and scarfpins of the most modest pattern. If you can afford dress clothes, remember never to appear in them until after dark. You may wear, as you like best, either a lawn tie or a black satin one, but the stiff little bow should be looped by yourself and not bought ready made."

**The Senator's Dress Suit.**

There is a certain senator from a western state who dined with the president one night not long ago. He wore on that evening what he always wears on full dress occasions, a coat made after a design of his own—a coat which combines the elegance of a dress coat with the lines of a cutaway, but is neither one nor the other. When the senator was ready to start for the White House, some busybody bustled up to him and said:

"Why, senator, aren't you going to put on a dress coat?"

The senator drew himself up to his full height.

"What! I dress like a waiter!" he said.—Washington Star.

**Waitresses.**

The deftness of the woman waiter is rapidly being recognized. Caterers are announcing that they can supply neat, capable waitresses for all manner of social functions, and society women accept the news as a gratifying guarantee that their new gowns will survive the most elaborate dinner in an unspotted condition. The expert maidens are clad in black alpaca, with dainty white caps and aprons, and so far they are guiltless of gloves.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Siberia.**

A graphic idea of the immense size of Siberia may be gleaned from the following comparison: All of the states, kingdoms, principalities, empires, etc., of Europe (except Russia), and all the United States, including Alaska, could be placed side by side in Siberia, and yet but little more than cover that immense country.

## WHITE AND BLACK CRAVATS.

**In Former Times They Were Badges of the Wearer's Profession.**

Years ago the white tie in this country was the characteristic wear of the reverend clergy, their monopoly. Thence it passed into general use and disputed popularity with the black. The black neckcloth was early in this century likewise a professional badge. Those who followed the profession of arms claimed the right to wear it as their monopoly and sometimes enforced that right. Cooper in "Wing and Wing" makes a very dramatic use of this custom. A French privateer captain in disguise has fallen into the hands of the English and is brought before a court martial. So skillfully does he stick to his assumed character of a fisherman that his judges are puzzled until one of his accusers suddenly places around the prisoner's throat the black neckcloth which all officers wore. Then his true character blazes forth and he is condemned, but escapes execution to die sword in hand. Cooper knew what he was writing about, for he, too, had been an officer.

Military and naval men wore black cravats when in plain clothes, and civilians aped them until black became the only wear. Before the rise of the black cravat, carelessly tied white lace, the Steenkirk, had been in vogue for neckwear. Its popularity likewise was a civilian tribute to military valor. At the battle of Steenkirk the French Royal guards, the household troops, being suddenly called from their tents to meet the oncoming English, had no time to tie their rich lace cravats with their accustomed neatness and loosely knotted them about their throats. They were the dandies of Europe, the perfect pinks of military propriety, and were correspondingly brave. They did up the English in about one round, and thenceforward the Steenkirk cravat was the fashion, and the more carelessly it was knotted the more Steenkirky it was.

As white is now the color of peace, may not the psychologist be justified in hailing snowy cravats as evidences of man's recognition that peace hath her victories not less fashionable than those of war and as worthy of being commemorated at the neck?—Boston Transcript.

**A New Version of an Old Story.**

Poor M. Floquet is hardly cold in his grave before posterity has set about stripping him of his chief claims to glory. Everybody remembers that the Radical politician's reputation was built upon an incident which occurred in 1867. The Czar Alexander II, then on a visit to Napoleon III, had been shown over the Palais de Justice, and was stepping into his carriage, amid cheers, kindly provided by his host, when somebody in the crowd shouted, "Vive la Pologne, monsieur!" Floquet got the credit of this audacious bit of impertinence, and on the strength of it secured a seat in the chamber. M. Jules Claretie declares that he heard from Floquet himself that the real author of the cry was Gambetta, who generously allowed his friend to profit by it. On the other hand, M. Andrieux asserts that he invented the Gambetta legend to amuse the readers of a provincial paper, and that he did so at Floquet's request.

But another curious piece of evidence has been brought forward. The czar never heard the words at all, but he noticed the tumult to which they gave rise and saw the mob gather round a figure in their midst. "What on earth," he exclaimed, "does that old priest want?" Now neither Gambetta nor Floquet could possibly have looked like a disheveled ecclesiastic, but a man who was a close spectator of the scene positively affirms M. Delattre, a barrister of very advanced views, to have been the real simon pure. The czar's description would apply to him, and the language resembled his utterances in the tribune. Here we must leave the question, which affords, at all events, one more proof of the uncertainty of history.—St. James Gazette.

**The Best Thing College Does For a Man.**

Whatever may be in store for the American college as the predecessor of the American university, it can never cease to be an agency for the training of a man in the great business of living. It enriches his life; it deepens and broadens his view of truth; it ennobles his aims; it strengthens his choice of the right; it clarifies his vision of, and his love of, the beautiful. The college pours oil into the lamp of character and makes its light more radiant and more lasting. When these functions are lost, if they ever be lost, they must be assumed by some other power. For, so long as the race continues, so long are its members to be trained to think, to judge, to reason, to act with independence and with justice, to work laboriously, and to be large and true and noble men. These qualities represent the best thing which a college can do for its students.—Forum.

**A Question of Physics.**

The omnibus was about half full when the masher got in and took a seat next the pretty girl.

He had placed himself superfluously close to her, and she edged away, but little by little he crowded up to her until she was jammed into the corner.

The situation was painful, and was complicated by the glare of the women on the other side. She wondered if they thought she liked it.

The pretty girl turned on her pursuer. "If you want my place, sir," she said, "I shall be happy to rise and give it to you, but please don't try to occupy it while I am in it."

And the masher pulled the strap and got out.—New York Journal.

**There Was Cause.**

"Have you fastened the windows, dear?" she asked as they were about to retire for the night.

"No; what's the use? I gave you the last dollar I had to buy that hat, and we need not fear burglars."

"But they might sit down on my hat, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

The egg of the dogfish is provided with a system of spiral cables like the tendrils of climbing plants. These feelers reach out in every direction, and whenever they encounter an object which they can seize twine themselves around it and hold the egg in position until it is hatched.

A man endowed with great perfections, without good breeding, is like one who has his pockets full of gold, but always wants change for his ordinary occasions.—Steele.

## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. N. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 150 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M D M.; said Lot No. 4 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2.75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 1.80 chs 522.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1, L S E; whence corner to section 13, 14, 23 and 24, T 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.54 chs 300 ft to original location corner. Set post, 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W; ascending along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 50 deg W and S 50 deg E, and ascend along E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course north 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 1072.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernain Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, within the same mound, marked D on N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 281 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross a road N 20 deg W and S 70 deg E, 7.60 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face, and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 63 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45, min E 2.00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E. 6.30 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.50 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 chs wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E, and N 30 deg W, 15.30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 16.40 chs 1103 ft, the point of location identified by claimant falling at edge of road. I set witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5, W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.00 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.34 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.15 acres.

The location notic of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 103, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

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O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

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CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is gaurantee at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.
July 28, 1896 tf.


## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. N. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post I No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 70 deg 06 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, ascending 2.75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 39 min 150 lks distant. S W corner of blacksmith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 1.06 lks distant, a shaft bears S 80 deg E 142 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant. 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post I L L; mouth of incline shaft bears north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long standing in rock mound, marked N. Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post I L N L.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3.20 chs 2.14 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked I No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15, 22 and 23, tp 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 ch cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 55 deg E; 6.50 chs top of spur bears S 80 deg E; 6.00 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound mark d I No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg 30 min W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.00 chs, top of spur bears N 6 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 1.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 4 deg 15 min E 1.15 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E, 11.50 chs, top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked I No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E 550 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1.25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.80 chs, cross trail, bears N 29 deg W and S, 20 deg E 6.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, which I marked I No 7; whence corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 65 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W, 2.40 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.40 chs 224.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 203, in Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


THE NUCLEUS—
THE NUCLEUS—

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

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☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

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Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

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A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

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Nine New Rooms Have been Added

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These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

ESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.


MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

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——The only hotel in——

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Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
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TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

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☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.


## Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec


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BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

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BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

——x——

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.


## NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention.

☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
——AND——
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.


## TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
F. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:40 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Sparks | 60 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 151 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:40 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 183 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Benton | 193 | 1:20 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 239 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:25 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valeys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO. |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:57 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:56 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:39 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:18 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:50 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

### TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

### VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DEC. 18 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Briggs, W. C. — Doyle, J.
Burton, G. H. — Stepora, Mr.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

I. H. Mulholland and wife visited Bishop this week.

Schools in the county close to-day for a two week's holiday.

I. N. McLaughlin came up from Lone Pine yesterday morning.

Mrs. M. E. Curtis came down from Big Pine last Monday.

Hon. T. B. Rickey arrived from Carson last Wednesday evening.

Wm. Miller and Mr. McLean came up from Keeler Thursday morning.

Mrs. D. J. Holland of Keeler has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Alvah Conklin, of Aberdeen.

Albert Lewis came in from the Argus range on last Tuesday morning. He will not return until after the holidays.

Daniel Scott, of Bishop, had his leg broken a few days ago while at work on Owens River Canal by a rock falling on it.

A. O. Collins and Miss Grace Collins came down from Black Canyon on Sunday last and remained in town a couple of days.

Wells Barnes came in from his mine early in the week and reports the mining outlook in that section as more than encouraging.

E. C. Mattly, F. D. Mattly and Edward Renedict, of Mono Lake, were at Independence on Monday last on business in the Land Office.

The Committee on the Christmas Tree would like all those who are going to put presents on the tree to have them at the Church by 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Sam Levy, of Keeler, and Miss Pauline Marks, of San Francisco, were married in S. F. on Monday and left the same day for their future home in Keeler. They were accompanied by a young niece of the bride's.

Hon. T. B. Rickey says during the last six weeks the price of cattle have advanced over 50 per cent., and at the present time there is a greater demand and more activity in the cattle market than there has been for several years past.

The *Bodie Miner* and *Mining Index* have been consolidated and will hereafter be known as *The Bodie Miner-Index*. It is a six-column paper, very neat in appearance, and deserves the liberal support of every well-wisher of Mono county.

Tim Madden came in from Beveridge on Monday last, bringing with him some very rich specimens of ore taken out of his mine. On his return he will take with him a turkey and a couple of gallons of the flavoring extract for mince-meat to celebrate Christmas with.

Hon. P. Reddy has bonded ten of the sixteen mines owned by the Randsburg Company. This company consisted of four partners, of whom Mr. Reddy the well-known San Francisco lawyer was one. By the terms of the agreement, the interests of Mr. Reddy's associates was bonded to him in the sum of $150,000.

The Leap Year Ball, New Year's Eve., bids fair to be a social success. The young ladies have complete charge of the affair and manage the floor until midnight, when they allow the gentlemen to take control. The dance will be held in Mairs' Hall and supper at Mairs' hotel. Tickets, including supper, $2. Gentlemen free.

Phillip Cartier, well known in this community and a former resident of this place, met with a serious accident by a premature blast at Melrose, Mont., on the 29th of last month, having had one of his hands blown off and his eyes and face badly injured. Phil's many friends in this locality will be sorry to learn of his misfortune.

Religious services will be held as follows, on Sunday, Dec. 20:

Independence—Preaching service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Subject of discourse, "Triumphant Faith."

Georges Creek—Preaching service at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Lone Pine—Preaching service at 7 o'clock p. m.

All are cordially invited to these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

## INYO COUNTY GOLD MINES SOLD.

### Chicago Capitalists Invest Big Money in Them.

**Rich Ores Which Have Already Yielded a Small Fortune.**

The sale was announced this morning of five gold mining locations in the Beveridge mining district, Inyo county, near the town of Independence, the price paid being in the neighborhood of $250,000.

The purchasers are H. S. Gillette and Calvin I. Brown, two prominent capitalists from Chicago, who have had the ground carefully prospected for some months past by experts, who have covered the property very thoroughly in every detail.

These mines have a phenomenal record. Although the greatest depth attained in any of them is not over 100 feet, there is said to be ore enough in sight to pay for the property, if never another pound of it is found at a greater depth. So far the ore worked will average from $50 to $100 per ton in free gold.

There is now on the dump a quantity of ore which will run over $40 per ton. The last crushing yielded 132 ounces of gold, worth $17 per ounce. So far only an arrastra has been used to crush the ores, which had to be packed on mule back from the mine to the point where it has been worked at a cost of $12 per ton.

The new owners purpose now to change the system of reduction in vogue by putting in a first-class milling plant at the mine, equipped with all modern appliances for the economical working of the ore.

The original owner and locator of this ground is an old miner and prospector 78 years old, who has personally carried out not a small portion of the development work himself. The advent of outside capital into the camp is hailed as the forerunner of still greater prosperity by the other mine owners of the camp.—*S. F. Post of Dec. 8.*

### Christmas Ladder.

The ladies of town have been busying themselves in the interest of the school children by getting subscriptions from the heads of the various families of town for the purpose of giving a Christmas ladder. This will be something new in the community and will commend itself as being easier to obtain than the tree hitherto used. A ladder about three feet wide and twenty feet long will be used to hang the presents on, and when tastefully decorated and festooned with gifts, will make a very pretty showing. Santa Claus will need to be limber for he must climb to the top and by the aid of a bucket and rope send the topmost presents down for distribution. It was thought advisable to hold the festivity in the schoolhouse, but on considering that an organ would have to be hired, lamps provided and extra benches placed, the church was selected as being less expensive for the purpose. Anybody may put on a present for any other body, irrespective of age, color or sex. There will be no programme and Santa Claus will probably be along about 7 o'clock. This will be children's night and no pains will be spared to make it a pleasant memory for the little ones.

### Special Religious Notice.

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, D. D., Supt. of the Nevada Mission, will hold the first quarterly Conference of the Independence Chapel, in the M. E. Church on Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The order of services will be as follows:

Dr. Van Deventer will preach in Independence, Dec. 25, service to commence at 7:30 p. m. On Sunday, Dec. 27, at 7 p. m., and on Monday, Dec. 28, at 7:30 p. m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the Sunday evening service.

Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Lone Pine on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 7:30 p. m., and on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The Sacrament will be administered at the close of the morning service.

Dr. Van Deventer will also preach at Georges Creek Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27, service to commence at 2:30.

A collection taken at the close of each service to meet the Superintendent's expenses.

Dr. Van Deventer is well known to you all, and we hope that you will all avail yourselves of the opportunity of hearing this gifted preacher at every service. All are very cordially invited.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

### He Thought He Had Great Odds.

A McKinley man in Cleveland wagered a Bryan friend $100 to a cent that New York would give over 150,000 plurality for the Republican candidate. A condition of this apparently great odds was that if the McKinley man won he should receive an additional cent for every vote in the plurality above 150,000. McKinley's plurality in New York was over 266,000. The man who had offered the odds of $100 to a cent therefor wins by the terms of his wager $1160. The Bryan man when he drew his check for the amount said it was a bunco game, but any man fool enough to get caught like that ought to pay for it.—*Washington Post.*

### Prosperous Farmers.

It appears that 72 per cent of the farms in the United States are free from mortgages. This is a fact, and a gratifying rose-colored fact, which "knocks the stuffing" out of many loud and long-winded harangues. If further inquiry should be made it would doubtless be discovered that in a majority of instances the mortgages on the 28 per cent of mortgaged farms represent money barrowed for improvements. The American farmer sometimes has occasion to growl; but, take him for all in all, he is the most prosperous tiller of the soil and the most Indepependent in the world.—*Philadelphia Record.*

## A STEADY RUSH TO RANDSBURG.

**Men Going in From Everywhere at the Rate of One Hundred a Day.**

Patrick Reddy, the widely known attorney and one of the owners of a rich gold mine in the Randsburg district, has returned here after a week's absence at the mine. He says there is a big boom at Randsburg, the mines are all looking well, and he believes the district will prove one of the richest ever known.

He was found at his law office yesterday, very busy trying to catch up his work. He said he did not have time for a detailed interview, but would in brief say that it looked like a coming great country to him.

"As to the area of the rich region," he said, "it is several hundred miles long, and it is known to be from forty to fifty miles in width. Both quartz and placer mines are found all over. In a general way the veins follow the north and south course of the hills. Taking it from east to west, a number of mountain ranges are crossed.

"There is water at Cow Wells, the place recently called Garlock, where there is an eight-stamp mill, two stamps run by steam direct. Another mill, one of ten stamps, is being erected. Plenty of water can be had by sinking.

"Reddy, Campbell and Metson have a shaft 377 feet deep. At sixty feet water was struck, and it has been increasing rapidly. There is enough now for a 20 stamp mill. This mine is on the west side of the valley from the Randsburg mines. All the Randsburg mines that have been worked for ore exclusively pay, and will pay.

"It was estimated a week ago that there were from 1000 to 1500 men in the camp, and they are going in at the rate of about 100 a day from everywhere.

"It is very cool there. I had a fire in the cabin all the time I was down there. It was average winter weather. Up where most of the developed mines are it is much cooler. The altitude is some 4000 feet. The weather never gets hot. Even in summer it is pleasant.

"There is another mill at Kain's Spring. It is of five stamps and is running, and besides this there is machinery on the ground for five stamps more. No doubt other mills will be erected there. Kain's Spring is also on the west side of the valley.

On the eastern slope they are putting up a ten-stamp mill, and have found water that will be pumped into Randsburg.

"I think it is the greatest gold field in California. The mines are not confined to a single range, but there is range after range, and the extent of the field east has not by any means been determined or limited. As I see it there will be a great camp there by the next year. I cannot compare the district with the Rand or Coolgardie, because I have not an intimate enough knowledge of those places.

"Lots of capital is now going into the Randsburg country for investment. This capital and the men that are going there will, I think, cause some great developments. It is in all respects a remarkable country."—*S. F. Call, Dec. 8.*

### The Church Social.

The Social at the church last evening was well attended. A good program was rendered and plenty of coffee, chocolate and cake was served. The following was the program:

Song ..... Choir.
Prayer ..... Rev. Nicholas.
Recitation ..... Miss Stella Robinson.
Song ..... Choir.
Recitation ..... Lulu Moffett.
Song ..... Choir.
Vocal Solo ..... Miss Viva Gill.
Recitation ..... Miss Susie Roughuey
Vocal Solo ..... Irma Webb.
Song ..... Choir.
Recitation ..... Isa Johnson.
Inst. Solo ..... Miss Muth Rasmussen.
Recitation ..... Mr. P. W. Forbes.
Song ..... Choir.

### From Aberdeen.

Messrs. Callaway, Tapman, J. and W. Hines, have gone to Waucoba to get a supply of fuel.

The services held at the Taboose school house were well attended last Sunday.

There will be a Christmas entertainment at the Taboose school house on Christmas Eve. All are cordially invited.

A desire for more light took possession of the citizens of Aberdeen and vicinity, and a subscription to raise money to purchase a lamp for the school house was started, and $4 subscription received.

AURORA.

### Liberty School Report.

Report of Liberty School for month ending Dec. 11, 1896.

Number of boys enrolled 12, girls 7; total 19.

Percentage of attendance 96.

ROLL OF HONOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edna Partridge, | Villa Partridge, |
| Minnie Smith, | Arthur Smith, |
| Grace Smith, | Gilbert Wright, |
| Lloyd Smith, | Iona Partridge, |
| Edward Anger, | Leonard Partridge, |
| Edith Anger, | Walter Wright, |
| Lester Anger, | Chester Partridge, |
| | Winfield Wright. |

MISS M. M. GREGORY, Teacher.

### Odious Comparisons.

The official returns of the vote of Nebraska at the last election show the aggregate poll to have been 223,091. The vote of South Carolina, as given by the Augusta Chronicle, was 68,431 only, and of Mississippi 69,463 only. Yet both of these Southern States have a greater population than Nebraska, the present estimates being 1,375,000 for South Carolina, 1,350,000 for Mississippi and only 1,160,000 for Nebraska. Mississippi and South Carolina have nine electoral votes each, and Nebraska only eight.—*N. Y. Sun.*


MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. December 10, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 18, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Standinger, Finlay McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

No. 730.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. December 3, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that LULU GORMAN, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 730, for the W½ Lot in N W ¼ Sec. 5, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Keegan, John D. Lewis, John S. Gorman and Neel Bell, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South-west quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South-east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 19 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres.

The South-west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 18 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 38 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 86-100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D. DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 30th day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 19. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by his decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No. 29 of ten cents (five) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California.

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, section 25, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

# GRAND

# HOLIDAY OPENING

## AT

## NATHAN RHINE'S,

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

A CORDIAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL, ESPECIALLY THE CHILDREN.

New and Pleasing Novelties in Every Line.

MISCELLANEOUS. — MERCHANDISE.

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administrator of the Estate of John Lucas, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 63. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South-west quarter, the West half of the South east quarter, and the East half of the South-east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty-six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of he Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, state of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There is delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 25th day of July, 1896 the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

| Name | No. Cert. | No. Shares. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. I. Stevens | 9 | 1750 | 510 00 |
| R. I. Stevens | 10 | 500 | 150 00 |
| R. I. Stevens | 29 | 51 | 15 30 |
| John Davis | 13 | 60 | 18 00 |
| Mark Hand | 30 | 325 | 97 50 |
| Mark Hand | 32 | 100 | 30 00 |
| H. C. Hamilton | 42 | 181 | 54 30 |

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 25th day of July, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of P. W. Forbes, in the Court House at Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, (being the District Attorney's office), on the 20th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Location of Office—District Attorney's Office in the Court House at Independence, Inyo County, California.

### POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation made on the 12th day of October, 1896, the above Delinquent sale was postponed to Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. of said day.

E. H. EDWARDS, President.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Yancell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

### TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

No. 175.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 24, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Joshua W. Robinson, has filed notice of intention to make proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1896, on timber culture application No. 175, for the N W quarter of section No. 15, in Township No. 12 S, Range No. 34 E, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Michael Nash, of Carson, Nevada, William Morton, Daniel B. Curtis and James W. Wright, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of VICTOR EUGENE TREPIER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Victor Eugene Trepier, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal. October 2nd, 1896.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Administrator.

## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND ...

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD, Inddpendence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

WINES and LIQUORS, FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf — O. I. MAIRS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

*AGENT FOR:——*
*FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.*
*COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.*

MAIL ORDERS receive immedite attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

## CHINESE CONJURERS.

**People Supposedly Cut to Pieces and Then Put Together Again.**

The court jugglers in the time of Kublai Khan made it appear to those who looked on as if dishes from the table actually flew through the air. One of the travelers who visited the regions of which Marco gives us some account says, "And jugglers cause cups of gold to fly through the air and offer themselves to all who list to drink." And Ibn Batuta, a Moor who visited Cathay a century after, gives this account of a similar incident:

That same night a juggler who was one of the khan's slaves made his appearance, and the emir said to him, "Come and show us some of your marvels." Upon this he took a wooden ball, with several holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and, laying hold of one of these, slung it into the air. It went so high that we lost sight of it altogether. It was the hottest season of the year, and we were outside in the middle of the palace court. There now remained only a little of the end of a thong in the conjurer's hand, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to lay hold of it and mount. He did so, climbing by the thong, and we lost sight of him also. The conjurer then called to him three times, but getting no answer he snatched up a knife as if in a great rage, laid hold of the thong and disappeared also. By and by he threw down one of the boy's hands, then a foot, then the other hand and then the other foot, then the trunk and last of all the head. Then he came down himself, all puffing and panting, and with his clothes all bloody kissed the ground before the emir and said something to him in Chinese. The emir gave some order in reply, and our friend then took the lad's limbs, laid them together in their places and gave a kick, when, presto! there was the boy, who got up and stood before us. All this astonished me beyond measure, and I had an attack of palpitation like that which overcame me once before in the presence of the sultan of India when he showed me something of the same kind. The Kazi Afkharuddin was next to me, and quoth he: "Wallah, 'tis my opinion there has been neither going up nor coming down, neither marring or mending. 'Tis all hocus pocus."—Noah Brooks in St. Nicholas.

## MODERN PRISONS.

**Their Very Improvements Are What Drive English Convicts Mad.**

The official belief is that there is little or no prison made insanity. Prison doctors are keenly alive to the possibility of shamming, and they hesitate to admit that there is any flaw in the system for the administration of which they are so largely responsible. Still the fact remains that the ratio of insanity in prisons has exactly doubled since 1877.

The admitted general increase of insanity is not sufficient to account for this startling fact. Prison discipline is now more mechanical, and therefore more depressing. Its very improvements in this respect "take the heart out of a man." It is probable that prisoners were far happier in the old unreformed prisons, when they herded together and had companionship of a kind.

An expert witness who had passed four and twenty years in jail told the prison committee some startling things from the convict's point of view. The rules, he said, are too minute for human observance, and some minds are totally unable to bear the strain of them. A man may be reported for knocking something over in his cell, though it may be by pure accident. The name for this offense is "unnecessary noise." As the poor wretches walk their weary round in the exercise yard one may fall out of step and thus throw the others out. The first offender or the last—any one, in fact, on whom the warder's eye happens to fall—is liable to punishment for this mischance.

In this way the convict gradually acquires an expression that never leaves him—the round the corner glance of a being who dreads a tyrant on the pounce. We want a new Howard if the system is only half as bad as it is said to be by those who have best reason to know.—London News.

**The Acme of Knowledge.**

Muggins—Is Bjones well informed?

Buggins—Yes, indeed. Why, he actually knows as much as the average young man who has just been graduated from college thinks he knows.—Philadelphia Record.

**MIND READING.**

You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer of dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rheumatic, the weak, and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

"Then you mean to tell me I'm a liar?" "Well, no; I don't wish to be quite so rude as that, but I will say this—you'd make a very good weather prophet."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.


**SPECIAL OFFER TO GENERAL STORES.**

Dry-Goods Stores, Dealers in Notions. We wish to establish in every town on the coast an exclusive agency for the A. M. W. Water-Proof Dress Facing and Binding. Best seller on market. For terms, samples, and particulars, address at once,

PACIFIC COAST AGENCY WEBER MANUFACTURING CO., 819 Market St., Rooms 23-24, San Francisco, Calif.

**DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED**

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**TYPEWRITER** & Mimeograph Supplies for all machines. Send for catalogues. United Typewriter & Supplies Co. 661 Mark't St. S.F.

**THE WONDER** NOVELTIES in Millinery. Large Stock—Low Prices, 1026 Market St., San Francisco.

**KODAK AGENCY** H. B. Hosmer, Carries a full line of Photographic Goods, Developing & Printing a specialty. 338 Market St. S.F.

**TYPEWRITERS** Remington, $35; Caligraph, $20; Smith, $30; Yost, $25; send for sample work. Scott & Bannan, 333 Mont'y st. S.F.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to **Dr. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY.** Stops itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.


# Mistress of the Foundry.

By EARL JOSLYN.

"Where did you leave it, Parker?"

"In my desk, I thought. I went away in such a hurry that I may have left it outside."

"Can you remember, Parker?" continued Mrs. Sterns.

"No, I cannot," was the answer. "If I had entered on the ledger the amount of the pay roll, I would not mind the loss."

"How much have you in the safe? Cannot you tell by that, Parker?" Mrs. Sterns was looking directly at Parker's face as she put the last question.

"Yes, very nearly."

"How much have you?" pursued Mrs. Sterns.

"Fifty dollars," said Parker after a pause.

"Thirty-six of that came in this morning. Did you have $14 on hand?"

"Yes," replied Parker, "I did."

Mrs. Sterns said no more. What had he done with the $200 overplus? She had found that for six weeks he had falsified the pay roll.

Parker was very uneasy about the missing book. Perhaps he suspected what had become of it. At all events on the following pay day he made out a correct list of wages. When all was ready, Mrs. Sterns said:

"I will pay the men, Parker. I like to know them by name, and if I pay them I shall remember them."

Parker hesitated, but delivered up the envelopes with the best grace that he could muster.

When her husband's letter came Mrs. Sterns learned that he had signed Starkey's notes for $25,000, $15,000 of which was due in 30 days. "I have instructed my lawyer," the letter continued, "to secure me when the first note falls due and to manage as best he can on the second. Keep Parker with you until the notes are paid. Then arrest him. My lawyer understands my wishes and will act when the time comes for action."

### CHAPTER II.

The strikes of that autumn will always be remembered by business men for their bitterness and long continuance. The brotherhoods of brass and iron workers were finally drawn into the strife. One evening shortly before 5 o'clock Mrs. Sterns saw six sooty faced fellows enter the office.

"We can't work any more, missis," said Luke, who had been appointed spokesman.

"Why, Luke, what is the trouble?" inquired Mrs. Sterns, considerably alarmed.

"Nothing that you can help, missis," said Luke. "Fact of the case is the union has ordered us to quit, and we must stop work tonight at 5. We was ordered out last Saturday, but Don said we must help you out by finishing up the big order for them bibbs, so we got leave to stick by until now. I'm dumbed sorry to serve you so, especially when your man's gone, but we can't help it. We'll come back, ivery lad of us, as soon as the union let's us."

Dick Flanaghan thrust forward his long grimy arm and bent down toward the desk his dark, alert face. "We're smokers, missis," he said excitedly, "but don't ye be afraid. We'll never smoke the likes of ye out, though we will some as lives near ye. If ye iver made a strong arm, there 'tis for ye."

"Shut up, Dick Flanaghan," interrupted Luke. "Ye wasn't illected Paddy first of this diligation." Then, turning to Mrs. Sterns, Luke continued: "Will ye kindly pay us our wages tomorrow? Yis? Ye're a lady. Don't ye be afraid of nothin."

The men shuffled awkwardly out of the office. Paddy O'Shea, who went last, slammed the door violently. A moment later he put his head in to say: "Beg pardon, missis. The door went togither aisier nor I expected."

The workmen went slowly out of the foundry by twos and threes. Even Dave Collins, the clown of the foundry, wore for once a serious countenance and lingered until the last moment. He went over to his corner near the core oven and said, "Goodby, old bench, till I come again." Then he reluctantly went his way. Dave had often cursed his place as being the hottest in the foundry, but now he regarded it with affection.

*Big Luke's voice whispered "Go back, missis."*

Mrs. Sterns looked down the street after the receding figures of the men. It was two months before they returned to their work. In all that time not a foundry fire was lighted in the great city of Riverbank.

Meanwhile the contest between the workmen and their employers increased in violence, and now hunger began to press hard on the foundrymen's families. They always lived from hand to mouth, the tobacco and drink that the men consumed costing much more than the food of the women and children. But for days past one scanty meal was all that the women could provide from their lean larders, and it seemed impossible to procure that little for any considerable time longer. The men were becoming disheartened, as their employers persisted in refusing to accede to their demands.

Big Luke and Don met on the street one afternoon while affairs were at this pass. Luke was loud mouthed against those whom he considered the oppressors of the poor. "It is tonight that we have a bonfire, Don," said Luke. "Will ye be there? That old wharf rat, Mowry, is the one that holds out and kapes us fellers from gettin back to work. He ain't starvin, and his wife's got stacks of clothes in her drawers that Dan Doyle's mother saw when she cl'aned house there—more nor she could wear out in two lifetimes—and here we bees half naked. Look at my ragged pants! See my shoes! Old Mowry wears good ones on his divil's hoof. Why don't he share his money with us workingmen? We're the producers. His foundry belongs to us. We made the money that paid for it. Manufacturers ought to divvy up the profits that the men makes. We've got to scare them into it, Don. That's what we've got to do. They grind us poor men's faces till our noses are worn flat. Ye don't think as I do, Don, but it's God's truth that I'm after tellin to ye."

"There's some truth in what ye're sayin, Luke," admitted Don.

"Truth? I'll tell ye more yet that's true, Don. I have tramped it, and ye know it. Why did I tramp? Because no man under heaven can stand foundry smoke long, and ye know it. When ye have your big melts of zinc, I'm just about crazy after breathing the smoke. Poor Bob McEvoy has been loony twice from the effects of zinc and is in the hospital now. If I didn't get out into the fields and breathe the fresh air, I'd be stark crazy too. Sleepin on the ground seems to take the pizen out of me. The smoke don't strike to every molder's head, but it does to mine, and I'd ruther have it there than in my kidneys, as others does. And what does Mowry care for us poor divils? I've worked for him, and I knows him. The little core boys asked him once for a raise of 10 cints a day. They was gettin 75 cints. Mowry discharged them on the spot. And that same week he bought his great hound and paid $1,000 for it. A thousand dollars, man, for a dog, but no 10 cints for a boy! That $1,000 would buy me a fine little shanty, and then I would marry Bridie Hamilton, the purty little girl, and settle down and be stiddy. D'ye know what Mowry's new house cost? Ninety thousand dollars he paid, and I haven't money to buy a pigsty! He wouldn't put in a blower to save his polisher's lungs because it cost too much."

"Things ain't right," said Don, who was listening with darkened face.

"They'll lose some of their fine things the night, though," said Luke angrily. "Goodby. I have business on hand. I'm going to engage the 'Water Witch.' The firemen are friends of mine."

Luke lurched down the street toward the engine house on Dover street, and Don went past the foundry.

At 1 o'clock in the morning following this conversation a terrible alarm of fire sounded through the city of Riverbank. Springing from her bed and throwing on a heavy blanket gown, Mrs. Sterns raised her curtain and looked out. The whole street seemed wrapped in fire. Mowry's handsome house opposite was a blazing mass. From the houses on her left and right lurid tongues of flame shot upward to the sky. Supposing her house to be also on fire, she ran in her alarm to her door. There in the shadows of the broad front piazza she saw a figure crouching. Big Luke's voice whispered: "Go back, missis. We're watchin your house before and behint. The 'Water Witch' is on the way and will stand before yer house, whoever else's burns, and wet down the roof and walls. Ye've been good to us. We'll take care of ye."

Mrs. Sterns retreated. In three minutes more the "Water Witch" pulled up before her gate. Though ostensibly playing on the burning houses, she perceived that the sharpest lookout was exercised over her home, and it escaped unscathed, although all around was a wall of fire. Never before in her experience had she been so terrified. Yet the conflagration so fascinated her that she could not turn her eyes from the terrible sights without. As she stood at one of the long French windows of her drawing room she saw a throng of laboring men rapidly passing down the street and distinguished the rude words of their low chanting:

Smoke High street louts!
Burn her out,
Burn her out!

She recognized Dick Flanaghan and Paddy O'Shea in the crowd. Opposite her granite steps a dark, wild faced man glowered at the house a moment. Then, raising a petroleum torch, he was about to hurl it on the roof of her veranda. Dick Flanaghan's strong arm knocked the torch into the street. "Let alone, man," he commanded. "The missis lives there. Cheer, boys, cheer! Cheer for the missis!" A yell as if from the throats of a thousand Tammany tigers went upward.

"Oh, God," moaned the woman standing at the window, "protect me from the horrors of this night!" The mastiff, bolt upright and growling low, stood by her side. Her old colored servant was shaking with terror in the rear of the room. "It's the judgment day," she groaned. "De Lord has come. My ole man allus said the world would bust and burn up like stubber. Oh, come, Lord Jesus! Send the golden chariot fo' me!"

All that dreadful night, which seemed endless to Mrs. Sterns, Big Luke was her self constituted sentinel. Several times she heard him saying in a low, distinct tone: "Move on, boys. She's all right."

At 5 o'clock Luke tapped on the pane. Mrs. Sterns cautiously opened the door. "The cops is after us," he whispered. "I'll stay till daylight if I can. Leave yer doors unfastened, missis, so I can skip through the house out into the back yard and git off."

"Do you know the way, Luke?"

"Better nor ye do, missis," he rejoined.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**Wellington on the Defeat at Ligny.**

Next morning Wellington was conversing with General Bowles when a staff officer drew up, his horse flecked with foam, and whispered the news of Ligny. Without a change of countenance, the commander said to his companion: "Old Blucher has had a —— good licking, and gone back to Wavre, 18 miles. As he has gone back, we must go too. I suppose in England they will say we have been licked. I can't help it; as they have gone back, we must go too."—William M. Sloane in Century.

**An Innocent.**

She—Am I the first girl you ever kissed?

He (surprised)—Why, no! I have three sisters.—Somerville Journal.

## TRUMPET CALLS.

**Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.**

THE moment a lie is born, it begins to run.

Isn't it about as wrong to be wrong, as it is to do wrong?

Every converted man is a living proof that the Bible is true.

A lie is always an enemy, no matter how friendly it may look.

We would all love God more, if we would only trust him more.

How much praying is done in public that God isn't expected to hear.

Bringing prayers closer together is very apt to put sins farther apart.

The devil has a good start in every home where there is a moderate drinker.

The children of a millionaire can only be slightly acquainted with their father.

The man who would be strong in the Lord always must not feed his soul on moldy bread.

There are preachers who do not claim acquaintance with Christ outside of the pulpit.

It is doubtful if the church loafer weighs any more for good than a loafer anywhere else.

The man who is holding on to a few favorite sons is playing hide and seek with the devil.

If the Bible in your home is simply a parlor ornament the devil may walk in and sit down on it.

If some men would get nearer to the Lord, they wouldn't have to talk so loud when they pray.

The Bible says that Job sinned not with his tongue, but it fails to say the same about his wife.

Isn't it strange that so many men think they can do most for the Lord where the pay is best?

The woman who marries a man to reform him has no time to take proper care of her complexion.

It is better to believe that there is some good in everybody than that there is no good in anybody.

Look at it this way: The world and everything in it is yours to help you make a true man of yourself.

The real Christian will not shut up his Bible and quit, because things fail to go as he wants them to go.

Find a man who loves God with all his heart, and he will be found working for him with all his might.

Call the devil by any name that sounds well, and how quick he will pull in his claws and shake hands with you.

One week a year of self-denial from every Christian in the world would soon raise money enough to bury the devil, horns and hoof.

**Closing Hours in London.**

Mr. Albert Larking, assistant secretary of the Early Closing Association, writes that traders to whom legislation in this matter is distasteful are mainly responsible for the introduction of any bill to reduce the long hours of shop assistants generally, through their unwillingness to fall in with the voluntary proposals made to them from time to time. Mr. Larking gives a number of examples of this kind of opposition, and adds: "One would have thought a 9 o'clock closing on four nights of the week perfectly reasonable, but in all parts of London our efforts to secure even this reasonable hour in place of 9:30 and 10 o'clock have failed. That our legislative policy is generally approved is evidenced by the steady increase year after year of our income from employers and assistants, the increase for the first seven months of this year alone being no less than £330. While waiting for legislation, however, which we are certain will come, we have not abandoned our voluntary work, and it is hoped that when we open our autumn and winter campaign on the return of our secretary (from his enforced absence through ill health) we may receive a more ready co-operation from the London traders to secure some reasonable improvement in the present late hour of closing. One of the sad sights of London at the present time is to see shops of every thoroughfare crowded with well-dressed women, who ought to know better, as late as 9 o'clock at night, and who could, with a little self-sacrifice, shop earlier, and thus help to make the lives of the overworked shop assistants a little brighter and happier. We despair, however, of thoughtless women ever giving up their cruel and bad habit of late shopping until compelled to do so by finding the shop doors closed against them at 8 o'clock."—London Telegraph.

**Whittier's Large Fortune.**

Whittier left $250,000, though for his earlier poems he received nothing. Lowell, on the other hand, published his first poems at his own expense, and to the end his income from them was small; and it was only in the closing ten or fifteen years of his life that Browning, who had a similar experience with his first volume, received anything from his poems.

**Strictly.**

Hungry Higgins—What are you readin' now?

Weary Watkins—Markits.

"What's de quotations on shirts?"

"Unchanged."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Shaving Down.**

Chollie—Say, barber, are you shaving down?

Barber (wearily, very wearily)—Yes, sir, I am.—Texas Siftings.


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# A HAPPY MAN.

A USED-UP OLD MINER RENEWS HIS YOUNGER DAYS.

*From the Report, San Francisco, Cal.*

Among the afflicted who have for years visited San Francisco to brace up their shattered constitutions is the well-known William Shore, of 28 Minna Street, familiarly known as Daddy Shore, because of his affectionate disposition and kind-heartedness. Mr. Shores is the head of a family. He has a happy home, a loving wife and children, city and country realty, paying mining investments and a pretty substantial bank account. For years, however he has lacked one thing which all his wealth could not buy. He lacked health and spent thousands of dollars for doctors and medicines to obtain even temporary relief.

Mr. Shore's greatest and most painful ailment was rheumatism. For ten years he suffered terribly. At times the pains were almost unbearable and he writhed in agony. His limbs would swell and his head would ache, so that rest was impossible.

These spells of sickness were as distressing to his family and his friends as they were weakening to the sufferer.

In San Francisco he had the best of medical skill, but all that the doctors could do was to afford temporary relief. All the health resorts and all the famous springs of the State were visited in turn without effecting any permanent good results.

Mr. Shore was about to give up in despair and settle down with resignation into being a life-long sufferer, when a San Francisco friend—at whose home he was stopping—told him of some miraculous cures made by the use of a certain pill, the name of which at the moment he could not remember.

Clutching like a drowning man at a straw, Mr. Shore requestedd his friend to make further inquiries about the wonderful medicine. Next day he was presented with a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Scarcely two days had passed before Mr. Shore seemed to get some relief and he felt very much encouraged and continued his treatment with steadiness and faithfulness. Before a week was over all signs of swelling had disappeared and his limbs were of normal shape and size. Relief from pain was gradual until it all went away. The sufferer was amazed. He could scarcely believe his senses, so pronounced became the cure in reasonable time. To say that Mr. Shore is a happy man does not express the situation. He is brimming over with joy. Although an old-timer, he is as young as the youngest, dancing and prancing around, singing the praises of the medicine that wrought such a miracle.

There is no secret about his cure. Mr. Shore is one of the representative men of the Pacific coast, with hosts of friends and acquaintances all of whom can testify to the truth of the circumstances related above

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatsim, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.


# Cancer Of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwithstanding the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctors soon pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer he gave the case up as hopeless.

Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she begun it, and an improvement was noticed. The cancer commenced to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned.

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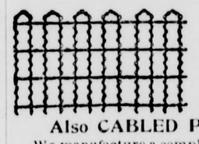

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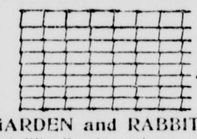

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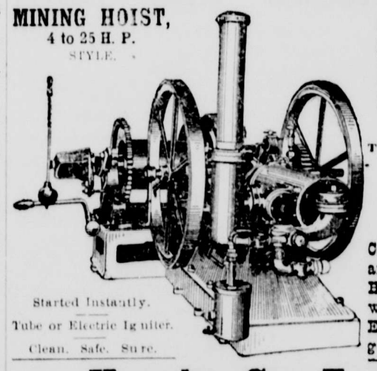

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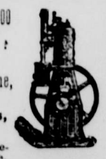

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1896.

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## THE STEERSMAN.

The fore shrouds bar the moonlit sand,
The port rail laps the sea;
Aloft all taut, where the kind clouds skim,
Alow to the cutwater snug and trim,
And the man at the wheel sings low; sings he:

"Oh, sea room and lee room
And a gale to run afore;
From the Golden Gate to Sunda Strait,
But my heart lies snug ashore."

Her hull rolls high, her nose dips low,
The rollers flash alee—
Wallow and dip and the untossed screw
Sends heart throbs quivering through and through—
And the man at the wheel sings low; sings he:

"Oh, sea room and lee room
And a gale to run afore;
From the Golden Gate to Sunda Strait,
But my heart lies snug ashore."

The helmsman's arms are brown and hard,
And pricked in his forearm be
A ship, an anchor, a love knot true,
A heart of red and an arrow of blue,
And the man at the wheel sings low; sings he:

"Oh, sea room and lee room
And a gale to run afore;
From the Golden Gate to Sunda Strait,
But my heart lies snug ashore."
—Bookman.

## THE MORTAL COIL.

These two, Allan and David, were brothers; and, what is often more than brothers do, they loved one another. While they were mere boys they had been left orphans, friendless, alone with the world and with necessity. They were industrious and frugal, their purse was common, and working thus together they managed to keep off starvation and debt.

They were now in the period of early manhood. Allan, the elder, was 23 years of age, and David 20. They occupied two pleasant rooms in a respectable lodging-house, lived well, and had some money saved in the bank. "At first I used to be afraid that we could not make it," Allan would say to his brother, when they talked in the evening of their life and their affairs; "it was such a hard struggle. But there is no longer any doubt that we are going to succeed in the world."

To this prophecy, which Allan rejoiced to speak, David would always assent, with an enthusiasm that came not from any confidence in his own powers, but solely from his belief in his elder brother. The difference between the brothers was more than that of years, as each of them well understood. Allan was strong, keen, and determined. David was gentle and sympathetic, but a little dull. They were alike, however, in their intense devotion to one another.

It happened in the midst of this which they regarded as prosperity that Allan was suddenly beset by a grievous illness. It had been written down in the pitiless law book of nature that he should pay for the sins of some ancestor, of whose very existence he was ignorant. The disease ran its slow course through many weeks, and there were now and again critical times when the heart of the younger brother, watching by night, stood still.

At last it came to an end. The sentence of nature was fulfilled. The life of the young man was spared, but the disease left him blind and a cripple. As Allan began to recover his strength, and the dumb consciousness of suffering gave way to active thought, he demanded to know how soon the bandages were to be taken from his eyes. To this and to other questions of a similar nature, the doctor who attended him returned evasive answers. Thereupon, Allan, half guessing the truth, became silent. In the meantime, David, also silent, clung desperately to a fragment of hope.

One morning the doctor, as he was about to leave, motioned across the sick man's bed that he wished to speak with him alone. They went out into the hall, where the physician sat down upon a chair and David leaned back against a corner of the wall.

Presently Allan heard the confused murmur of their talk. He climbed out of the bed and dragged himself with difficulty across the floor into the sitting-room. Placing his ear against the hall door, which was not quite closed, he heard all, unseen and unsuspected.

"It is useless for me to continue these daily visits," said the physician; "hereafter I will come only when you send for me."

"Well, what shall we do about it—about his eyes?"

"They will probably not pain him any more. You can take off the bandage whenever you are ready to tell him the whole truth."

David's lips grew very white. "You mean that he will never recover?" he said.

The doctor looked up at him suddenly with a frown. "Really," he said, "I thought I had made the state of things pretty clear to you."

"Yes," said David; "I know—but I kept hoping."

"My dear boy, I am sorry, but I cannot even let you hope. If your leg was cut off would you expect another to grow in its place? A part of the eye is gone—and that ends it."

"And the lameness?"

"He will always walk with crutches."

Perhaps it was well that no mortal eye saw the wan face pressed toward the opening in the door. There was a shuffling across the floor, and Allan drew himself upon the bed again, where he lay motionless and silent, though all his body seemed to quiver and his thoughts to cry aloud.

Presently the footsteps of the doctor sounded on the stairs and the lower door opened and shut. But nearly an hour passed before the younger brother came back to the room. When he came it was with the belief that he was prepared to speak to Allan and tell him all. He looked for a moment at the figure curled on the bed and shook his head. He would wait.

Several days passed. Then in the evening Allan said suddenly to his brother:

"David, what is the matter? Perhaps I imagine it—but is there not something that you want to talk to me about?"

"Yes," said the other, startled.

"It is about my eyes and my lameness, is it not?"

"Yes."

The time had come. He sat down by the bed and took his brother's hand. His own trembled violently, but that of the sick man was quiet.

"Poor boy," said Allan, as though not he but David were the one upon whom misfortune had fallen. He stroked his brother's arm gently for a moment, and then whispered: "You need not tell me, David. I know all. I listened when you and the doctor talked about me."

David spoke also in a whisper: "I could not bear to think of it—and so I could not speak to you."

"Poor, dear brother," said Allan, but with perfect calmness. They sat in silence for a few moments, and then Allan said: "Now, David, we have looked the worst of it in the face; let us examine some of the smaller troubles. What about money matters?"

"Oh, Allan," cried the other, "don't ask about that yet."

"Yes," said the elder brother firmly; "you must tell me all. Be frank and fair, as I would be with you."

So David told. The money in the bank was all gone, of course, and there were debts—to the doctor, the chemist, and the landlady. Having explained thus far, David hung back, and it took determined questioning on the part of Allan to bring out the rest of the story. Their friends at the club, knowing the trouble of the brothers, had raised some money—a considerable amount—for their benefit.

"It just paid the nurse," said David.

The proud lines in the other's face deepened to harshness. After a momentary struggle he managed to say aloud: "It was very kind of them."

But to himself into his pillow he muttered: "My God! This is the beginning!"

"I am afraid," said David, "that it will be some time before we can pay up these debts. Everyone seems to be good about it. The doctor says he will wait years if need be."

"Yes," replied Allan absently.

"Of course, you know what my pay is," continued the younger brother, "and you also know what our expenses are. Well, they don't fit. I've been thinking about it. We must move into one room and must economize in various other ways."

"Yes," said Allan.

"The worst of it is," David went on, without looking at his brother, "that we cannot get the things you ought to have. It is so hard for you to be all alone here——"

"Never mind about that, Davy," said Allan quickly; "what we must think about is how to clear up those debts and how to live on your pay."

After this the old confidence seemed to be restored between the brothers. What small part of the day David was not at work he spent with Allan, and they talked of their affairs just as they had done before the misfortune came. Yet there was one thing David failed to understand, although he studied over it a great deal. Why was Allan so calm and undistressed? It was not like him.

"Can it be that he does not really appreciate what it means to be blind and helpless?" thought the younger brother; "he was always so proud, ambitious and full of hope. And he is sensitive. I thought he would suffer."

The sick man's strength gradually returned. Presently he was able to move about the room, and then, accompanied by the landlady's little daughter, he managed to make short excursions into the street. He wore a dark shade over his eyes and walked on crutches.

The various economies which the brothers had talked over were practiced, and yet every day they ran more into debt. David's pay was very small; it was not enough to keep two people in comfort—one of them an invalid needing medicines and a physician's care. Yet Allan remained apparently unconcerned. At last David found work to do in the evening. He now earned enough to cover their necessities, but Allan was left alone most of the time.

One evening David had an unexpected vacation. An accident caused the establishment where he worked to close early, and he hurried to the room, eager for the pleasure of a few hours with his brother. When he came to the street door he said to himself: "I will go up quietly and surprise him."

He ascended the stairs with a quiet tread. The door to the room was open, and he saw Allan seated at the table, moving a pencil slowly over a large sheet of paper. "The poor fellow is trying to write," said David. Then he noticed that the edges of the sheet were notched at intervals, and that it had not been folded in creases. As the blind man wrote, he felt for these notches, and then ran his finger along the crease in advance of the pencil.

Full of tender sorrow and pity David crept up behind, that he might put his hand on Allan's shoulder and thus make his presence known, but happening to glance down upon the paper he saw the words, "My dear brother," and he knew that the writing was for him to read. He did not give himself time to wonder that Allan should be writing to him, but began instantly to decipher the misshapen characters on the paper. In a few moments he had overtaken the pencil.

This is what he read:

"My Dear Brother—You will find this note fastened on the outside of the door. Please read it through to the end before you enter. Perhaps you will then think it best not to enter alone.

"David, my brother, these words come to you from the dead. I have destroyed the pitiful fragment of life which fate left me. You were wont to be so strong and brave—can you read on calmly now, and try to understand me when I tell you my reason? Can you love me and trust me as you always have done? I believe that you can and will, and that is why I have dared to take this step.

"Several days ago I procured some poison which I have kept concealed from you. Through it death comes swift but painless."

David watched the slow, laborious making of the last few words, and it gave him time to think. Where was the poison? He glanced across the room to a chest of drawers. There was a small drawer at the top which Allan had used exclusively, and which was now half open. With noiseless step, the younger brother crept over the floor to this chest of drawers. The guess was correct. Hidden under some handkerchiefs lay a small vial, filled with a colorless fluid.

David took it up, shook it mechanically, and then turned it over and over in his hands, while he tried to think what he had better do. At any moment Allan might finish his writing and come in search of the poison. It would then be necessary for David to speak aloud and explain, and his brother would suffer the torture of humiliation. That would not do. Better to carry away the vial and make no explanations, unless they were demanded. He was about to steal out of the room when the thought struck him that his brother, if determined, could secure death by other means than this one bottle of poison. There was a loaded revolver in the drawer—that must be taken away. But what was to prevent Allan from obtaining more poison?

He was accustomed to buy his own medicines, and now he was strong enough to get about. Ah, there were so many ways!

The blind man seated at the table wrote on, feeling his way carefully along the folds in the paper. David crouched upon the edge of the bed, watched him and thought:

No; merely to remove the means of death would not save Allan. The only hope lay in appearing to him, in pleading with him for his own life, in conjuring him by the love which held them together, not to do this terrible wrong. What should he say? David was not easy of speech. His very thoughts were blunt, ill-assorted and confused. Deep in his soul he felt that his brother was about to make a mistake—one of the most awful of which life contained a possibility. This feeling was independent of religion or of superstition; it was a part of David's very existence. But how was he to speak of this to Allan, who seemed to understand everything so much better than he?

And now it suddenly occurred to him that he really did not know his brother. Evidently this desire of self-destruction had been in Allan's thoughts for many weeks, and yet he, nearest to him of all beings on earth, had never been allowed to suspect it. This was why Allan had been so calm and had accepted his misfortune so lightly. Tortures of sorrow there must have been, unspeakable agonies of ruined hope, all endured in secrecy and silence. It seemed to David that he himself, and not Allan, must have lacked the power of sight.

But what was to be done now?

The pencil was still moving slowly over the paper. David rose from the bed, and resuming his place behind the blind man read on:

"This concerns you and me and no one else; is it not so, brother? The world is far away from us; we are alone together."

"Now, what has existence for me? When first I learned I was to be always blind and a cripple there came with the knowledge an impulse for death. But I put it away and said: 'No, let me think of this more fully. The calamity seems now to sweep over all of life. Perhaps when I am more calm I shall find that much remains untouched.' So I waited and thought, and in the end I found one thing, the happiest of being with you. That is real and lasting, and for a time I asked myself if it were not enough. But I remembered that my existence, wretched and useless as it was, meant more of labor and hardship for you, and I thought, too, of what sorrow you must feel for me, and the pleasure of being with you turned to bitterness. There was nothing left.

"But you—you love me and you have a right to my life. It is for your sake that I have spent these long weeks in silent, solitary debate, after every other doubt was cleared away. At one time I had almost decided to beg my life of you, as I might any other favor, but I dared not. Yet I am begging it now—after I have taken it.

"Dear brother, I know that you are unselfish. I believe that for my sake you would give up the greatest happiness which life affords—as I would for you. Can you not, then, allow me the little that I take when I deprive myself and you of my existence? If, now, the conditions were reversed—if I were the one to be strong and well, while you were crippled and blind—I try to think of it in that way, in order that I may understand it better and judge more fairly—I should, of course, feel an intense sorrow——"

What was the matter? The pencil was moving slower and slower. At last it stopped. David looked up at his brother's face and saw it working with strong emotion. Then, after a moment the pencil went on:

"——that you should suffer so, and it would be an unspeakable happiness to help, to work for you—you would be dearer to me than, a thousand times, than if——"

"Oh, what am I saying!" exclaimed the blind man, aloud. The pencil dropped from his fingers and he threw himself back in his chair. "I could not let him go," he cried; "it would be cruel in him to leave me. But I—what will he—oh, Davy!"

He leaned upon the table with his face resting in his open hands, while David stood watching almost breathless in the struggle to keep silent. At last Allan caught up the sheets of paper on which he had been writing and tore them to fragments.

"It is over," said David. He restored the bottle to its place and crept past his brother out of the room. Presently Allan heard the street door noisily open and shut and David's tread sounded upon the stairs.

That night, as the brothers were about to retire, Allan said:

"David, there is something that I want to promise you. I have already promised myself, but I want to assure you of it also."

"Yes," said David; "what is it?"

"I think I had better not tell you what it is. You would be distressed, perhaps. But I promise you."

"Very well," said David; "let it remain a secret, then. But I accept the promise."—Spare Moments.

### A Thrilling Feat.

Colley protests that it was nothing at all; Mrs. Johnson insists that it was a daring feat, of which few would be capable. Residents of Bath Beach and Bensonhurst share Mrs. Johnson's view.

Mrs. Jay S. Johnson's home in Bay 35th street, Bensonhurst, is one of the finest in that place. Her horses, behind which she and her daughter Mignon take the air each morning, could be driven by no less expert horsewoman.

Charles Colley, of No. 11 West 16th street, this city, who is working at Bath Beach this summer, is a practiced bicyclist. He was wheeling up 18th avenue in Bath Beach yesterday morning when Mrs. Johnson's handsome turnout came in sight. Mrs. Johnson was driving, and beside her sat her little daughter.

Colley dismounted from his wheel and stood at the roadside to watch the dashing equipage as it swept past. Hardly had the carriage rolled by when the horses broke into a run. In an instant Colley saw that Mrs. Johnson was powerless to control them.

Leaping on his wheel, the bicyclist put forth every energy in a race to overtake the horses. Fast as they went in their mad run, the wheelman went faster. Soon he was even with the carriage, then alongside one of the plunging horses. A burst of speed, and he was at the animals' heads.

Keeping one hand on the handlebar, the bicyclist shot out his arm and seized the bridle of one of the horses. Still pedaling, as he held to the frantic animal, he called to the terrified woman and child not to be alarmed, but to sit perfectly quiet.

Riding in this fashion, Colley saw that he was powerless to check the speed of the runaways.

Grasping the bridle with a firmer hold, with a mighty effort he kicked his bicycle from under him, rolling it to one side.

Then, with all the strength that was in him, he swung to the horse's back. Once astride the animal, the rest was easy, and in a short time the animals were standing still. Dismounting, he stood by the horses until he had them perfectly quiet, then discouraging Mrs. Johnson's protestations of gratitude, he returned to his bicycle, mounted and rode home.

Not so much as a harness buckle had suffered in the runaway.—New York Herald.

### Tea at $175 a Pound.

Tea at $175 a pound! If a grocer should ask the average housewife that kind of a price she would be likely to drop dead. Yet there is such tea, and G. N. Merriweather, a tea merchant of Cincinnati, has some of it. A little of this goes a long way and five ounces of it constitutes his stock.

Very little of this tea is ever brought to this country. Indeed, little of it is marketed anywhere, as it is extremely rare, and millionaires, even, if the price was no object, would have difficulty in getting hold of it.

This $175-a-pound tea is known as the Ceylon golden bud. It is the pickings of the first tips of the blossoms. The greatest care must be taken in the picking, and nothing but the bright golden-hued tip taken off the blossoms. All the picking of this grade is carefully done by hand. The process of drying these tips is as delicate as the picking. The annual output is estimated at 12,000 pounds, valued at $2,100,000.

But five pounds of this tea has ever been known to have reached the United States, excepting a few pounds placed on exhibition at the World's Fair. A rich lady residing at New York wrote to Mr. Marr, the agent of the Ceylon tea-growers for America, at Chicago, and asked him to try to procure for her if possible five pounds of this remarkable and expensive tea. Mr. Marr was successful in securing six pounds of the precious article. The New York lady gave a check for $1,000 for her five pounds. Mr. Merriweather, who is a personal friend of Mr. Marr, received five ounces of the extra pound procured.

### Beware of Tight Garters.

Bicyclists, male and female, should beware of tight garters and of stockings which are too thick. A garter which is wide and has little pressure is just as effective as a narrow one very tight. The result of wearing the latter is bound to be bad, it being a fertile producer of varicose veins.

How tantalizing heaven will be to the women, to see so much gold lying around, and no chance to spend it!

## SHEAR NONSENSE

De song birds, dey hab lef' de lan';
We doan' know whah dey's at;
But de eagle is a screamin' an'
De turkey's gittin' fat.
—Washington Star.

"What is the average life of a good bicycle, Sprockets?" "Well, some of them last until they are paid for."—Chicago Record.

Scienticus—"Let me see, what is the name of the instrument that records the pugilist's blow?" Jollicus—"I guess you mean phonograph."—Puck.

"Folks dat is allus lookin' foh trouble," said Uncle Eben, "hab jes' one t'ing ter brag erbout. Dey doan' hardly eber git disapp'inted."—Washington Star.

Teddy—"I tell you it's so." Nellie—"I say it is not." Teddy—"Well, mamma says it's so; and if mamma says it's so, it's so, even if it isn't so."—Harper's Round Table.

"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end." "Thank heaven," murmured an auditor; "he's going to stop talking."—Philadelphia North American.

Mr. Hojack—"Miss Tenspot must be surpassingly beautiful." Mr. Tomdik—"Indeed! What makes you think so?" "She looks well even in an amateur photograph."—Life.

"Do you suppose the telephone will ever replace the telegraph?" "It may, but no matter what happens, it's safe to say the telephone will have the call."—Roxbury Gazette.

Teacher—"Anything is called transparent that can be seen through. What scholar can give an example?" Bobby—"De hole in de fence round de baseball park."—Norristown Herald.

"I wonder why it is that young girls like to marry widowers?" "It is because they know that widowers have been cured of their foolish illusions about women."—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Mamma—If Lord Forgivus asks you to marry him, tell him to speak to me. Ethel—Yes, mamma—but if he doesn't? Mrs. Mamma—Then tell him that I want to speak to him.—Truth.

Farmer's Wife—"I hope you are not afraid of work?" Tramp (uneasily)—"I ain't exactly afraid, mum; but I always feels fidgety when there's anything like that about."—Boston Traveler.

The Financee—"I'm surprised at you! I saw you flirting with her!" The Fiance—"I swear, Priscilla, you are mistaken! Beauty has no charms—never had any charms—for me!"—Puck.

"Say, Weary, wot are you walkin' 'round in yere bare foots fer?" "I'm tryin' dis yer new Kneipp cure." "Wot fer, Weary?" "'Cause some dinblasted snoozer stole me shoes!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I am sorry I bought one of those doormats with 'Welcome' on it." "Why so?" "Some stupid fellow mistook the meaning of the word and helped himself to it the first night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There are no jokes like the old jokes,"
Said the humorist blithe and gay.
"And the jokes that now find favor
Pleased the folks of another day."
—Philadelphia North American.

"What a superb touch that pianist has," she gushed. "I should say he had," replied her matter-of-fact escort. "I understand old Skinflint has given up $500 to have him here this evening."—New York Press.

Mr. Summer Borde—Mrs. Skantfayre, don't they say man should learn wisdom from the ant? Mrs. Skantfayre—Yes; don't you think he should? Mr. Summer Borde—No; a blindfolded man wouldn't walk into butter like that.—Puck.

Nell—"Miss Bjones uses French phrases in the most peculiar manner." Bell—"Does she?" Nell—"Yes, indeed! Why, at breakfast yesterday I asked her how she liked her eggs and she said they were very chick."—Philadelphia Record.

"Maria, hurry, for heaven's sake! The whole back part of the house is gone and the roof is blazing right over my room! You haven't a second to lose!" "How unreasonable you are, John! I haven't my overgaiters buttoned yet!"—Chicago Tribune.

Manchester—The man I introduced you to awhile ago is one of the most noted hunters in the country. Birmingham—I wouldn't have thought it from his conversation. Manchester—It's true, nevertheless. He is a fortune hunter.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Voice at the Telephone—Major, will you please bring your family and take supper with us next Sunday? Servant Girl (replies back through telephone)—Master and mistress are not in at present; but they can't come to supper, as it's my Sunday out.—Boston Globe.

"What is the complainant's reputation for truth and veracity?" asked the lawyer. "It is generally good, I think," answered the witness, "though in telling about the size of the snakes he has killed, he seems to be inclined to go to almost any length."—Indianapolis Journal.

Weary Walker—Say, what makes you breathe so kind o' jerkin'? Born Tired—Ain't you on to that? Weary Walker—Naw, I ain't. Wot is it? Born Tired—It's 'cause I'm so humane. That's what it is. I don't want to work both me lungs at once.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## THE DAY FOR GREEN CHECKS.

### Scheme Used by Restaurants to Avoid Being Swindled.

It was at one of those places where you can get a good meal for fifteen cents. If your finances have run down to an unusually low ebb, ten cents will suffice to meet the demands of your appetite. Still, it is there as every place else. If you get a spread of first-class viands you have to pay for it.

It is one of the regulations of the establishment to charge up its patrons on squares of heavy paper that vary in color on different days, red, yellow, and green being the preferred tints.

About a week ago a young man went in and ordered a ten-cent lunch. As soon as it was brought in the waiter gave him a check.

The young man lingered long over his cheap repast and noon paper, and at last the waiter evidently forgot that his customer had been ticketed once and gave him another check.

The young man thought he saw the hand of Providence in the double deal, so he cautiously slipped one into his inside pocket to use on a future occasion and gave the other to the cashier. That day the checks were red.

It was a week later when the young man's hunger mounted to such a pitch that nothing but a meal of generous proportions would satisfy him. Remembering the ten-cent check that was hidden away in his pocket, he had no hesitancy in ordering whatever he wished.

The value of his lunch was an even dollar, but when he got to the cashier's desk he laid down his ten-cent check. Instead of accepting the dime and passing him along to make room for the next customer the cashier looked at the young man suspiciously and detained him a moment.

"Where did you get this check?" he asked.

The young man's face took on an expression of surprised innocence.

"The waiter gave it to me."

"When?"

"Just now."

"Which waiter was it?"

A clammy perspiration commenced to break out all over the young man's body, but he thought he might as well brave it out.

"The one close to the window," he said.

The cashier calls one of the proprietors, who was standing near by.

"Will you kindly have this gentleman show you the man who waited on him?" he said. "There is something wrong."

The young man didn't know what was coming, but he piloted the proprietor around to the table where he had eaten and pointed out the attendant.

"There he is," he said.

The proprietor took the red ten-cent check from the young man's hand and held it out for inspection.

"Did you give this out to-day?" he asked, sternly.

"No, sah," was the glib reply. "I 'member this gem'man cos he et so much. No, sah, I give him a check for one dollah. He'll find it on him somewheres."

The young man saw it was useless to protest and paid his bill.

It was a day for green checks.—Philadelphia Item.

### A Plague of Hyacinths.

The rapidly increasing water hyacinth will soon become a thing of serious menace to inland navigation on the smaller streams of Louisiana, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, unless some panacea is found for the evil. A year or two ago the presence of these plants in the two city navigation canals brought forth considerable comment, and at the time proved a source of serious annoyance and inconvenience to the vessels which use the basins. Now no one seems to know whence they came. The innumerable bayous of the southern part of the State are gradually filling up, and in many instances have become completely blocked with the hyacinth. Even the giant Atchafalaya is filled with great floating masses of the plants, and the streams south of this city extending almost to Grand Lake, are dotted with islands formed of the beautiful flowers. It appears that many years ago, according to several of the Atchafalaya steamboatmen, navigation was impeded in the tributaries of that river and on Bayon Teche, owing to the presence of the hyacinth, but after a few years the plant disappeared altogether.

### Human Coal.

An English authority informs us that an audience of 2,000 people, listening for two hours to a concert, are not only cultivating and indulging their musical taste, but are engaged in the somewhat prosaic occupation of producing no less than one hundred weight of coal and seventeen gallons of water from the impurities and moisture of their own breath, and that if they were all performing themselves, instead of listening, this quantity would be nearly doubled.

It is far more wholesome to drink the undiluted water of the Thames at Blackwall than to breathe the air of a crowded and unventilated room, and how cleanly people can be content to do so is only explicable on the principle that what the eye does not see the heart does not grieve over.

### Lamp Thrown In.

"I don't want the wheel. It is too heavy."

"Say, I'll throw in a lamp. That'll make it lighter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man trying to borrow money would not be so bad, if it did not take him so long to come around to the point.

## What the Doctors Say

### Home Remedies.

A liniment made of ammonia, sweet oil and laudanum equal parts is good for bruised surfaces, or for tightness of the chest. Another for lameness and for rheumatism is made of the whites of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Before using either of these it should be well shaken.

Turpentine is an excellent family remedy. As an inhalation it is soothing in bronchitis, pneumonia, coughs and any lung trouble. Rubbed on the chest it will ease the pain of aching lungs.

For burns the application of pure lard mixed to a paste with flour will be found healing, and will prevent any scar from the injured part. The same is true of raw potato grated and applied on a cloth, the cloth being next the garment, the raw potato with its juice being on the injured flesh. It must be removed as soon as dried, but its action is marvelous in severe burns.

Children suffer from earache which may be cured by the fumes of chloroform. To apply it make a funnel of paper, drop into it a bit of cotton saturated with the chloroform. Press the cotton in by blowing into the large end of the funnel. The application of a hop bag heated will often ease the pain.

The simpler the home remedies the better. They are quite as efficacious and are safer. Salt, lemons, hot water form a pharmacopoeia complete enough for use without the doctor's directions, except in accidents and croup. The curative effects of salt have never been known as they should be.

Sore and inflamed eyes are relieved by bathing with salt and water. Sore throat yields to a gargle of the same. The most obstinate cases of constipation can be absolutely cured by the persistent use of half a teaspoonful of salt in a glass of water taken just before going to bed, or the first thing in the morning. Constipation is one of the commonest evils.

Baths of salt and cold water will rouse a sluggish skin to action and will cure cold feet. Salt used occasionally is a good dentifrice and keeps the teeth free from tartar. Salt and water used on the hair now and then stops its coming out.

### Some Humors of Marriage.

Scarcely a week passes without bringing news of some couple who have found it necessary to emigrate temporarily generally into Wisconsin, but sometimes into Indiana, in order to get married.

It is one of the curiosities of the law that in one and the same place—here in Illinois, for example—it arrays all sorts of difficulties about the process of getting married, while leaving the way to getting unmarried comparatively unobstructed.

Beofre a youthful couple who sigh profoundly for an opportunity to become disenchanted with each other can enter upon the disenchanting process they must, if of less than a certain age, get the consent of their parents and comply with certain conditions about license or banns, and all this at the cost of some money and trouble and embarrassment. It's all well enough. The law ought to stand guard over marriages, only it might well take more pains to see that they are prudent. It does nothing in that way now. But it pays so much regard to the prejudices and obstinacy of certain people who are not directly concerned at all as to drive the industry out of the State into communities where the theory seems to be that marriage concerns nobody but the contracting pair.

The oddest part of the whole affair is that parents should persist in the obsolete notion that they have a right to say something about it. They ought to have learned by this time that there are some things which we can do for others and some things which each one of us can do for himself or herself alone. They ought to have found out that it is no more possible for them to choose or reject a wife or a husband for their son or daughter than it is possible for them to digest the dinner that son or daughter may eat.

As to having their consent asked or being consulted about the matter in advance, why—that's preposterous. They should be grateful if they learn about it in time to provide for themselves proper wedding garments.—Chicago Chronicle.

### Phosphorus in the Brain.

The human brain contains a considerable proportion of phosphorus, varying from one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of the whole mass. If the average weight of the brain be taken at forty-seven and one-half ounces it will then contain phosphorus amounting to about one and one-half ounces. Phosphorus is found to be almost entirely wanting in the brains of idiots.

### Carelessness.

Much of the food given to animals is wasted in the careless manner in which it is handled, hay being thrown into loose racks or narrow troughs, or even on the floor of the stalls in excess of the actual requirements, a portion being trampled. A saving can also be made in grinding the grain during the winter when labor is not so high, and it will consequently be more digestible.

### Naming Babies in Russia.

In Russia the Cheremiss shakes the baby till it cries, and then repeats a string of names to it till it chooses one itself by ceasing its tears.

People don't look as good swallowing raw oysters as they feel.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DEC 25 ..... 1896


### IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO.

"Give me a kiss," she pleading said.
He heard, unmoved, her warm sweet suing.
Although to her he was not wed,
Nor had he even come a-wooing.

"Give me a kiss." Her lips in shape
To tempt a saint did thus beseech him,
While he seemed planning an escape
To some place where she could not reach him.

"Give me a kiss, just one, I pray."
Her fond insistence ill did serve her.
He looked askance and moved away,
Scared and disgusted with her fervor.

"Give me a kiss." Each coaxing word
But helped anew to 'fright and pain him.
Because he was her brand new bird,
And she was starting in to train him.
—Madeline S. Bridges in Ladies' Home Journal.

### WILD HORSES.

**Their Capture an Industry In Australia, Where They Abound.**

As a rule, the herds number from 10 to 12, made up of mares and one stallion. No stallion will allow another stallion in his herd, and stubborn fights frequently occur between horses owing to this. The beaten males, after being expelled, join herds exclusively of stallions. On any herds being sighted by hunters a good idea can generally be formed by the experienced man as to which route the animals will take in their way to the rugged hills, for which they invariably make when disturbed. A scheme is mapped out to cut them off if possible, and the party scatters, each to take up his allotted position. Of course while doing this every advantage is taken of the natural inequalities of the ground, so as to escape observation. When the alarm is given, however, all need for caution is at an end, and each hunter puts his steed to full gallop. The stallion, the head of the herd, boldly comes out to meet him, and endeavors to distract attention from the rest.

In some rare instances he is lassoed and captured at once, but he generally manages to rejoin his wives, which by this time have trooped into single file, with his favorite mare in the lead. Should the herd be turned and get into difficulties the stallion takes up his position in the van, and the great object is to cut him off from the rest. Should this be accomplished both he and the mares become confused, and the lassoers often manage to make two or three per man. Instances have been known where horses have been thrown to the ground by the hunnter's giving a violent jerk to the animal's tail when it was making an abrupt turn. When this quarry is brought down, either by this method or the use of the lasso, the rider jumps from his steed, whips a "blinder" (a handkerchief is used when there is nothing else procurable) over the prostrate horse's eyes and straps up one of his fore legs securely. If this is properly done, the animal may safely be left "until called for," for no horse thus secured can stray far.

Should a man be so unlucky as to capture a branded horse or a foal running with a branded mare, he cannot keep it, but all others become the property of the hunter, and after they undergo a rough and ready process of breaking in, they are sold at prices ranging from £1 5s. to £15. The later figure, however, is seldom reached, unless in the case of exceptionally fine stallions. Great numbers of these horses die from starvation in the winter time, but still the herds show no signs of diminution. —Chambers' Journal.

### Therapia, the Newport of the East.

This Newport of the east was found some centuries ago by the Greeks because of its invigorating climate—Therapia signifying health—and today is still the refuge in the summer heats not only of many of the pashas and other high Turkish dignitaries whose palaces line the water front or crown the hills near by, but of scores of European wayfarers and strangers who want more air and less dog than can be found in Pera.

Here, too, are the houses of the several foreign embassies, English, German, French and the others, their yachts and dispatch boats lying at anchor almost in front of their gardens, the brasses glistening in the sun.

And the charm of it all! The boats' crews of Jack Tars in their white suits rowing back and forth, answering calls from the shore. The blue water—as blue as indigo—dotted with caiques skimming about; the dogcarts and landaus crowding the shore road, with footmen in gorgeous Albanian costumes of white and gold, and with sash and scimiter—all make a scene of surprising brilliancy and beauty, unequaled by any other similar spot in Europe. Diplomacy is never so picturesque as at Therapia.—F. Hopkinson Smith in Century.

### Carried His Point.

At the Union depot in Paducah the other day a man walked into the baggage room carrying a huge three gallon bucket, loaded to the brim and securely fastened at the top.

"I want to get this checked to Cincinnati," he said to the baggage master.

"We can't check anything like that," he was informed.

He looked perplexed for a moment, and then walked rapidly out with the bucket. In a few moments he returned with a large yellow valise that bulged out suspiciously at the sides, showed his ticket, and asked to have the valise checked. The baggage master eyed it suspiciously, but had to check it. The fellow had put the bucket in the valise and thus carried his point.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Pitt's Sarcasm.

In 1805 Pitt called a meeting of the British militia colonels to consider his additional force bill. Some objected to the clause which called them out under all circumstances and argued that this should not be "except in case of actual invasion." "Then," said Pitt, "it would be too late." Presently they came to another clause, when the same objectors insisted on the militia not being liable to be sent out of the kingdom. "Except, I suppose," said Pitt, with cruel sarcasm, "in case of actual invasion."

### A French Art Departure.

The first note of sincere dissent was struck by Gericault when he sent his "Raft of the Medusa" to the Salon of 1819. Gros, indeed, had in some of his Napoleonic pictures shown an inclination to express natural passion, but had not pursued it far, so this picture of Gericault's really marks a turning point in French art. The intense feeling embodied in it forms a wonderful foil to the impassiveness of David's "Sabine Women," which hangs in the same room in the Louvre. There also reappears in it the emotional element of chiaroscuro, which had been almost banished by the classic school, and the color strikes a chord in complete sympathy with the tragedy of the situation. The whole incident is well conceived; the elements of nature, the wild heaving of the sea, the lowering sky, with its bright rifts, are attuned to the mingled despair and hope of the forlorn creatures on the raft.

A few years later Delacroix exhibited his first picture, and the battle between romanticism and those in authority began in grim earnest. One can easily imagine the consternation, the angry wrangling, the wordy war, which the appearance of this picture stirred. The passion of the color and the drama of the light and shade, the vigorous and suggestive drawing and the full yet fluent impasto were new and startling to painters trained in a school where a convention of form and a certain restricted range of emotion and subject were enforced. The classic movement inaugurated by David and continued by Ingres purged French art of the vapid trivialities in which it had sunk and set up higher ideal, but it was at the expense of liberty, in whose sacred name it claimed the right to reign. It was against the cold formalism of this school that the men of 1830 had to contend.—Blackwood's Magazine.

### "After You, Gentlemen."

The French at Fontenoy, sheltered by the ridge, could scarcely believe their eyes at the sight of the English gunners slewing round their pieces to cover them. When they at length realized that it was one of the enemy's and not one of their own batteries, the officers of the Gardes Francais rushed to the head of their men, shouting to them to deploy and charge the cannon. Almost at the same moment the grenadiers cleared the hilltop, and began to descend upon him. It was then that there occurred that wonderful meeting which has charmed so many generations of readers.

Every one knows the description of the scene for which Voltaire was indebted to D'Argenson. How the French officers, in their blue and silver coats and their long scarlet vests and stockings, waited the approach of the grenadiers, hat in hand. How the redcoats doffed their marvelous shield fronted caps, while Lord Charles Hay bowed to the opposing line, with the words, "Gentlemen of the French guard, please to fire first!" to which the Comte d'Anterocke replied: "Gentlemen, we never fire first. Fire yourselves!" Such was a battle of the grand age as pictured by the aristocrat who saw the universe reflected in the mirrors of the Œil de Bœuf, but in the Lothian papers there is a yellow letter, written by Hay, in hospital after action, which gives a reader, and, it is to be feared, more natural version of the story.—Temple Bar.

### THE GOOD TIME COMING.

**With the New Woman on the Platform It Will Be Time to Look Out.**

"Dey tells me," said Aunt Dinah pausing in the dining room door and resting her hands on her hips, "dey tells me dat de wimmin is ad a meetin goin on whar dey jiss spechifys same as de men. Is dat so?"

Her mistress laid down the paper in which she was reading the reports of some of the brilliant papers delivered before the Association For the Advancement of Women, and tried to explain matters to her.

"Dey des got up on de platform, did dey?" asked the old woman, "an speak right out in meetin?"

She was assured they did.

"An dey kin talk back?"

She was informed that was their privilege.

"Bless Gord I done live to see dis day!" she replied fervently. "I lay I'll des git Brer Jones at de meetin dis very night. De odder night I felt called on to 'zort sinners, an he say: 'Set down, Sis Dinah, de wimmin must keep silence in de chu'ch. Dey's de weaker vessel.' I was hot, an I 'spon': 'Ef dey wa'nt no wimmin in de chu'ches, Brer Jones, whar would de chuc'h be? Who pays de preacher? Whar you get dat fine coat on yo' back? Ain't it do Daughters of Zion done raise de money? Don't seem lak I hear nobody complainin 'bout wimmin in de chuc'h when it comes to passin roun de hat.'

"You say de time comin when de wimmin gwine run de town? Dey'll clean up things then, sho'. I boun de mayor himself can't sweep like me, let 'lone depupity pleec'men. Des give me a broom an I kin clean mo' street in a hour dan de committee does in a year.

"An wimmin gwine to vote too? Good marster, how the worl do change! Fus' de niggers an den de wimmin. Rec'on folks think some dem wimmin what's been goin to school an colleges is got most much sense as niggers now.

"What's dat you say? Wimmin gwine purify politics an ain't gwine sell their votes? Sho'! What's de good of votin if dey ain't no two-bitsin it? Dis ole nigger's been plannin to lay off work an vote fer all it's worth."—New Orleans Picayune.

### A Household Hint.

Winks—I've got a new way of sifting coal at my house.

Binks (with languid interest)—Have you?

Winks—Yes. I used to have the man pick out the good pieces of coal from the sifter and throw the rest away. Now I have him pick out the cinders and burn the rest.

Binks—Well, what difference does that make?

Winks (proudly)—Oh, about two tons a year.—Somerville Journal.

### What He Wanted.

In the midst of a stormy discussion a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hand majestically he began, "Gentlemen, all I want is common sense."

"Exactly," interrupted another. "That is precisely what you do want."—London Tit-Bits.

## Application for Patent.

M A No. 308.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Driver vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals, together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 44, T 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M.; said Lot No. 44 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at old notice monument which is a large mound of limestone and marble rocks on top of spur bears N 6 deg E; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E along line of lode descending N 17 deg 45 min W 2.00 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 50 ft in length. General course westerly 2.50 chs; mouth of tunnel 25 lks to left, 50 ft in depth; General course westerly; Mouth of tunnel 25 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course westerly 2.75 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide; course N 75 deg E; Ascending 4.89 chs 322.7 ft intersect south end line of Defiance Mine. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D N L W at point of location as identified by claimant. Returning to notice monument previously described, thence S 17 deg 45 min E along line of lode, descending over broken spurs falling Easterly 11.36 chs 749.7 ft to original location monument. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked D No 1 L S E; whence corner to section 13, 24, 25 and 24, T. 19 S, R 40 E, M. D. M. bears S 10 deg E 5.00 chs distant.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at previously described corner at south end of lode; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg 27 min E, descending South 72 deg 30 min W 10 chs cross ravine 5 lks wide; course S 40 deg E; ascend 3.45 chs, top of spur bears S 13 deg 45 min E; descend 4.51 chs 300 ft to original location corner. Set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked D No 2; thence deflecting 90 deg 15 min to right, N 17 deg 15 min W ascending gradually along west slope of ridge 7.00 chs, cross ridge bears N 55 deg W and S 55 deg E, and descending E slope of ridge 9.00 chs, incline shaft 75 lks to right, 25 ft in length; General course northerly 13.00 chs to top of ridge and descend along top of ridge 16.25 chs 1072.5 ft to original location corner which is a rock mound the same being the S W corner of the Defiance Mine and the S E corner of the Bernon Mine. The post having been destroyed I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with no the same mound, marked D on N E face, B on N W face and D No 3 on S E face. Thence deflecting 89 deg 45 min to right N 72 deg 30 min E, descending 3.34 chs prospect hole 20 lks to left, 4.30 chs 284 ft to post at North end of Driver Lode, previously described; 5.34 chs incline shaft 50 lks to left, 6.34 chs cross road N 20 deg W and S 20 deg E, 7.50 chs; cross road N 20 deg W, and S 20 deg E 8.70 chs 574.2 ft to original location corner being the S E corner of the Defiance mine, which is a rock mound, post having been destroyed. I set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, within same rock monument, marked D on the N W face and D No 4 on the S W face; I was unable to find monument at South end of Defiance Lode. Thence deflecting 68 deg 45 min to right, S 18 deg 45 min E 2.00 chs cross gulch 10 links wide, course East 4.00 chs, cross road bears N 30 W and S 30 deg E, 6.00 chs, tunnel 100 lks to right 6.00 chs, top of spur bears East 8.00 chs, cross road bears N 10 deg W and S 10 deg E 9.50 chs, cross gulch 10 lks wide, C N 70 deg E 11.50 chs, cross road bears N 60 deg W and S 60 deg E 12.00 chs, cross road bears N 65 deg W and S 60 deg E 14.50 chs, top of ridge bears S 30 deg E and N 30 deg W, 16.30 chs 1076 ft, cross road bears N 72½ deg E and S 72½ deg W 15.40 chs 1016 ft, the point of location as identified by claimant falling at edge of road. Last witness post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in the ground, with rock mound, marked D No 5 W P S 18 deg 45 min E 10 lks distant. Thence from point for true corner at edge of road deflecting 91 deg 15 min to right, S 72 deg 30 min W 50 chs left road which bears S 30 deg W 3.50 chs, top of spur bears S 20 deg E 4.54 chs 300 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 14.44 acres.

The location notic of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 105, of Book D, of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Driver Mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication hereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF.

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

S. ZAUN

LONE PINE——

TAILOR

——SATISFACTION GUARANTEED——

☞ Parties desiring work done please notify me, as I will call at various times through the County.

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MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public Patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

July 28, 1890 tf.


## Application for Patent.

M. A. No. 307.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, October 19, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT P. REDDY, whose Post Office address is Crocker Building, Room 116, San Francisco, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the INDEPENDENCE vein, lode or deposit, bearing gold and silver and other valuable metals together with the surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Coso mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, and being designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot 43, T 19 S, R 40 E M. D. M., said Lot 43 being described as follows:

Beginning at original location monument at South end of lode line, which is a post 4 in. square, 4½ ft. long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S L L post; I marked same post 1 No 1, L S W, from which mouth of tunnel bears S 79 deg 06 min W 44 lks, general course of which is northerly; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 34 deg E along lode line, scending 2.75 chs mouth of tunnel, the general course of which is northwesterly, bears S 40 deg 30 min 150 lks distant S W corner of black-smith shop bears S 40 deg 09 min E 1.56 lks distant, a shaft bears S 80 deg E 112 lks, a trail bears N and S 75 lks distant 6.80 chs 449 ft to original notice monument, on top of spur, bears S 55 deg E, which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked notice monument Independence claim; I marked same post 1 L L; mouth of incline shaft bear north 25 lks distant, general course of which is westerly; large water tank at mouth of shaft. Mouth of incline shaft bears N 4 deg W 50 lks distant, the general course of which is westerly; thence deflecting 40 deg 30 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W, descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course N 85 deg E 14.40 chs top of spur bears N 65 deg E 14.70 chs 970 ft to old location monument at north end of lode, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long standing in rock mound, marked N Lode Line Monument Independence. I marked same post 1 L N E.

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at monument at south end of lode previously described; thence, the magnetic variation being 15 deg E, N 54 deg 15 min W descending 3.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course south; ascend 3.20 chs 2.1 ft to old location corner which is a post 4 in square, 4½ ft long, standing in rock mound, marked Independence S W corner, which I marked 1 No 2; whence corner to section 14, 15, 22 and 23, tp 19 S, R 40 E M D M, bears S 42 deg 15 min W 77.60 chains; thence deflecting 63 deg 30 min to right, N 29 deg 15 min E, ascending 100 ch cross head of gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E; 6.30 chs top of spur bears S 40 deg E; 6.90 chs 449 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound marked 1 No 3; whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 74 deg W 99 lks distant; thence deflecting 35 deg 45 min to left N 6 deg 30 min W 7.00 chs cross gulch 10 lks wide, course S 75 deg E, 11.30 chs, top of spur bears N 65 deg E, no location corner to be found; 24.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked 1 No 4, at point identified by claimant; thence deflecting 132 deg 15 min to right, S 54 deg 15 min E 3.75 chs, 247.5 ft, to post at north end of lode, previously described, 4.00 chs top of spur bears N 85 deg E, 7.50 chs, 495 ft, set post 4 in square 4½ ft long, 12 in. in ground, with rock mound, marked 1 No 5, whence old location corner in rock mound bears S 54 deg 15 min E 15 lks distant. Thence deflecting 47 deg 15 min to right S 7 deg E 5.20 chs cross gulch 20 lks wide, course S 85 deg E 13.50 chs top of spur bears S 80 deg E 14.75 chs, 973.5 ft; set post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in. in ground with rock mound, marked 1 No 6, whence old location corner in rock mound bears N 64 deg E .50 lks distant. Thence deflecting 46 deg 15 min to left, S 39 deg 15 min W 1.25 chs water pipe leading to Independence Mine bears N 11 deg W and S 11 deg E, 5.80 chs, cross trail bears N 20 deg W and S, 20 deg E 6.80 chs 449 ft to old location corner, which is a post 4 in square 4½ ft long 12 in in ground, with rock mound, which I marked 1 No 7; whence the corner at north end of Defiance lode bears S 33 deg 30 min E 15.15 chains; from which point N E corner of Defiance Mine bears N 72½ deg E 4.50 chs distant; thence deflecting 66 deg 30 min to right, N 54 deg 15 min W, 2.10 chs cross trail, bears N E and S W, 3.10 chs 221.5 ft to point of beginning. Containing an area of 13.11 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Coso mining district at page 208, in Book D of said records. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Independence mine or the surface ground thereof, are requested to file their claims in the United States Land Office, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, during sixty days of the publication thereof or they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.


☞ THE NUCLEUS ☜
THE NUCLEUS

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. W. WHITING - - - - PROP'R.

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☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

—THE BAR—

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BISHOP HOTEL.

Nearly opposite Hughes' Stables, Bishop.

Completely Renovated, Refurnished

A STRICTLY TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.

OR WILL FURNISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular meals for | 25 cents |
| Board and Room, per day | $1 and 1.50 |
| Board, per week | 5.00 |
| Board, per month | 20.00 |

—o—x—o—

Nine New Rooms Have been Added

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These rooms have perfect ventilation, high ceilings and are handsomely furnished. Apartments can be had single or en suite.

J. L. BOURLAND, Manager.

H. J. MAC CALLUM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—o—x—o—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO, Executor of the estate of MANUELLA DIAZ, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., June 26, 1896.

### MISCELLANEOUS.


FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.


REWARD

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians in the County of Inyo

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.


BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office. ☜

BISHOP CREEK
BREWER

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 25th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 23d
" ..... June 20th
" ..... July 18th
" ..... August 22d
" ..... September 19th
" ..... October 17th
" ..... November 14th
" ..... December 19th

J. A. McKENZIE, W. M.
W. M. RICHARDS, Sec

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired, to and from all parts of Owens Valley. Advance Orders from

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

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☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.


### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 2, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Mary E. Curtis against Dughera Giovanni, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 574, dated April 19, 1888, upon the Southwest quarter Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

P. W. FORBES,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
Land Office business and land cases, contests, etc., given careful and prompt attention
☞ Probate proceedings a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

PAUL W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada, and U. S. Land Offices. aug2

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

HELEN M. McKNIGHT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—EAST LINE STREET.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

### TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
P. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS. AGENT

—o—

TIME TABLE.

| STATIONS. | MILES. | From Mound House. No. 1. | To Mound House. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound House | 0 | Lv 10:50 a m | Ar 5:20 p m |
| Dayton | 6 | 11:25 a m | 4:45 p m |
| Clifton | 18 | 12:10 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Ft. Churchill | 26 | 12:40 p m | 3:30 p m |
| Wabuska | 38 | 1:10 p m | 2:30 p m |
| Cleaver | 42 | 1:50 p m | 2:15 p m |
| Mason | 45 | 2:05 p m | 2:05 p m |
| Rio Vista | 54 | 2:30 p m | 1:40 p m |
| Schurz | 65 | 3:10 p m | 12:55 p m |
| Gillis | 78 | 3:50 p m | 12:10 p m |
| Hawthorne | 100 | 5:00 p m | Lv 11:00 a m |
| | | No. 3. | No 4. |
| Hawthorne | 100 | Lv 6:00 a m | Ar 7:25 p m |
| Kinkead | 113 | 6:37 a m | 6:48 p m |
| Luning | 125 | 7:10 a m | 6:15 p m |
| New Boston | 131 | 7:30 a m | 5:55 p m |
| Soda Springs | 137 | 7:50 a m | 5:35 p m |
| Rhodes | 142 | 8:10 a m | 5:15 p m |
| Belleville | 150 | 8:50 a m | 4:55 p m |
| Junction | 152 | 9:00 a m | 4:25 p m |
| Candelaria | 158 | Ar 9:30 a m | 3:50 p m |
| Junction | | 10:10 a m | 3:25 p m |
| Basalt | 167 | 11:10 a m | 2:25 p m |
| Summit | 175 | 12:00 m | 1:35 p m |
| Queen | 185 | 12:50 p m | 12:35 p m |
| Fenton | 203 | 1:20 p m | 11:50 a m |
| Hammill | 204 | 2:10 p m | 11:00 a m |
| Bishop Creek | 224 | Lv 3:15 p m | Lv 9:50 a m |
| Alvord | 229 | 4:05 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Tibbets | 253 | 4:50 p m | 8:10 a m |
| Independence | 267 | 5:35 p m | 7:25 a m |
| Lone Pine | 281 | 6:20 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Swansea | 290 | 6:50 p m | 6:10 a m |
| Keeler | 293 | Ar 7:00 p m | Lv 6:00 a m |

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

*At Hawthorne*, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

*At Luning*, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

*At Candelaria*, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

*At Keeler*, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
D. A. BENDER, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

—o—

TIME-TABLE.

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO. | LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO |
|---|---|---|
| Reno | Lv 8:15 a m | Lv 1:45 p m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:37 a m | 2:20 p m |
| Franktown | 9:05 a m | 3:05 p m |
| Carson | 9:30 a m | 3:15 p m |
| Mound House | 10:12 a m | 5:45 p m |
| Gold Hill | 10:55 a m | 6:43 p m |
| Virginia | Ar 11:05 a m | Ar 6:55 p m |
| | TO RENO. | TO RENO. |
| Virginia | Lv 5:55 p m | Lv 7:45 a m |
| Gold Hill | 6:06 p m | 7:36 a m |
| Mound House | 6:43 p m | 8:30 a m |
| Carson | 7:10 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Franktown | 7:44 p m | 10:29 a m |
| Steamboat Springs | 8:08 p m | 11:13 a m |
| Reno | Ar 8:30 p m | Ar 11:40 a m |

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf


P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

# INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DEC. 25 ..... 1896


OUR PRESIDENT,

## GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

### Letter Lists.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post Office this date:

Briggs, W. C. — Duke, Matthew
Carroll, T. W. — Reid, Lewis C.

GEO. S. WOOD, Postmaster.

A Merry Christmas to all.

Ed. Ober came down from Big Pine Wednesday.

Dave Pitman came down from Big Pine on Tuesday last.

A. E. Gish of Bishop was a visitor at Independence early in the week.

Mark Hand, of Lone Pine, has been in Independence for a couple of days during the week.

George Naylor and Dave Johnson came in from the Reward mine to spend Christmas.

J. Y. Ashmore came down from Big Pine Tuesday with a load of lumber for James Moffett.

Thos. Webb arrived home on Monday last after a visit of a couple of weeks at the Bay city.

Mrs. McKnight came down from Bishop Wednesday and is visiting the family of Finley McIver

J. A. McKenzie, T. C. Boland and W. S. Miller came up from Keeler last Saturday, returning Sunday.

Miss Hattie Berger of Bishop came down on Wednesday's train and is visiting Mrs. Irv. Mulholland.

Mrs. L. F. J. Wrinkle of Keeler spent several days visiting Miss Lena Thompson of Camp Independence.

Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens, our school teacher, left for Bishop Thursday morning on a visit to relatives and friends.

Sharkey, the prize-fihter, has got away with the $10,000 purse that he and his henchmen buncoed Fitzsimmons out of.

Home is dearer to a woman than a man because to her it is a place where she can sit around without her corsets on.

Miss Grace Collins, of Black Canyon, is visiting Miss Mary Mulholland of this place. She will remain until after the holidays.

A colored woman in Chicago has challenged Sharkey to fight four rounds. She is the wife of a colored Salvation Army preacher.

Chas. Winter, James Ramboand Chas. McCalmont, of Bishop, were visitors at Independence during the week on business at the Land Office.

A. Church and wife of Hawthorns will spend Christmas and New Year with Mrs. Church's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Blair, of this place.

Hon. T. B. Rickey, who has been here for the past week looking after his cattle interests in this section, returned to his home in Carson yesterday morning.

Geo. Gilliam came down from Fish Springs Wednesday, returning Thursday morning. He says the late cold snap has closed down the cvanide plant for the time being.

Miss Clara Reynolds, who is teaching the young idea at Fish Springs, returned to her home at Georges Creek Wednesday evening to spend the holidays with her parents.

James Rose was taken suddenly ill at his mine at Fish Springs last Tuesday night. Wednesday he was brought to his home in Independence where he is now confinep.

In Paraguay when a gentleman is introduced to a lady he kisses her. The immigration laws of Paraguay are sufficiently lax, but the fare to that country is almost prohibitive.

H. B. Saylor, who has been clerking in the store of Nathan Rhine for the past year, left on Monday last for Orange county, where he will spend the holidays with relatives and friends.

The young ladies are sparing no pains to make the Leap Year dance next Thursday evening the social event of the season. All gentlemen are cordially invited to be present, so that they may be able to see how a dance can be conducted and meet with the approval of all. There will be no wall-flowers: the smiles of the management will be impartially distributed, and, last but not least, there will be a chance for us old fellows to go to a dance without having to go down in our jeans to pay the fiddler.

### The Christmas Tree.

By seven o'clock last evening the church was filled to running over with spectators, old and young, congregated to witness the gathering of the Christmas tree fruit. Both the tree and the ladder were works of art and the latter, being something new here, attracted much attention. It was covered with snow and bespangled with frost and every rung was hung full of dolls and trinkets to delight the soul of a child. At seven o'clock Santa Claus arrived scattering peanuts among the crowd, shaking hands with the little ones and making himself generally at home. His, or rather her rendition of Kris Kringle was a most happy one. Over an hour was consumed distributing gifts, and one's only regret was that a kodak was not at hand to catch the various expressions in the youngsters faces as each received a present. The school children are to be congratulated on the success of the evening and a vote of thanks is due Mrs. Jas. K. Moffett and Mrs. Bert Rhine for their help in the affair.

### Fatal Accident.

Last Tuesday at the George Clarke place near Bishop, Ben. Webster was accidentally but fatally shot by his brother-in-law, James Summers. It seems that Summers was shooting with a rifle at a bull that he was trying to kill, Webster was standing quite a distance away but quartering to the animal. Summers fired at the animal's head, the ball glanced from the hard skull struck the ground ricochetted, and striking Mr. Webster passed completely through his body lodging under the skin at his back. A messenger was at once sent to Bishop for a doctor, who was soon on the scene and who pronounced it a dangerous but not necessarily a fatal wound. The wounded man lingered for twenty-four hours before death came to his relief. He leaves a wife and child besides numerous relatives and a host of friends to mourn his untimely end. He was a native of Idaho and aged 27 years.

### From Randsburg.

Si Drouillard, the original locator of the St. Elmo mine, and Mr. Blair arrived from the Randsburg district Wednesday. The gentlemen informed us that Randsburg was destined to become the largest and most prosperous mining camp in the west, and that buildings are going up there at the rate of five a day, and people flocking there by thousands. Mr. Drouillard says they have a dry-washer at the St. Elmo property capable of handling 300 tons of earth a day. It is run by steam power and will be started up as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. In plowing the surface ground on the St. Elmo property, preparatory to putting scrapers to work to furnish dirt for the washer, over $3,000 worth of ore was plowed out. The whole country is fabulously rich and the only drawback is the scarcity of water.

### More Bullion

Bar of bullion No. 24 from the Reward mine, valued at $1,300, was shipped from here last Saturday morning. This bar is the result of a twelve days run of the mill, excluding the value of the sulphurets which have to be shipped to San Francisco for treatment, and goes to prove that when our mines are worked in a systematic manner and by men who understand their business they prove to be valuable properties. This mine, under the able supervision of Supt. Hoskins, is producing more bullion than any other mine in the county, and when the ten stamps more are in position will more than double the present output with very little additional expense to the company. All who work at the mine speak in the highest terms of the treatment received and the management of the works.

### School Apportionment.

LONE PINE, Dec. 21, 1896.

ED. INYO INDEPENDENT:—I have this day apportioned State and County Funds to the various school districts of Inyo County as follows:

| DISTRICTS. | STATE. | COUNTY. | LIB. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop | $150 | $.90 | $16 |
| Big Pine | 300 | 194 | 10 |
| Fish Springs | 150 | 92 | 13 |
| Irving | 300 | 194 | 10 |
| Independence | 150 | 96 | 7 |
| Lone Pine | 300 | 194 | 10 |
| Liberty | 150 | 92 | 10 |
| Milton | 150 | 92 | 10 |
| Round Valley | 150 | 92 | 10 |
| Riverside | 150 | 92 | 12 |
| Station | 150 | 95 | 7 |
| Taboose | 150 | 92 | 11 |
| Union | 150 | 95 | 7 |
| Valley | 150 | 92 | 10 |
| Warm Springs | 150 | 92 | 10 |
| | $3000 | $1890 | $150 |

Trustees will please take notice that no other Library apportionment will be made during the present school year.

Respectfully,
S. W. AUSTIN,
Co. Supt.

### Cost of Elections.

An Iowa paper says it costs 20 cents for every man to vote in that country and Auditor Jefferds of Tulare county has figured out that it cost $1 to every vote cast at the late election in that county. Auditor Peacock's figures show that the election in Kings county cost $1111.50, including the great register, and as there were 1619 votes cast it makes about 68 cents for each vote. In San Francisco it cost $3 a vote.—*Hanford Sentinel.*

In this county the cost for each vote cast was a trifle less than $2.

W. M. Richards, formerly railroad at Keeler, and who resigned some time ago, leaves for Chicago in a few days. He has accepted a position as traveling representative for a wholesale cigar and tobacco firm in the East.—*Nevada Transcript.*

J. W. Robinson and M. Nash arrived from Carson Wednesday. Mr. Robinson is inspecting his property at the 8-mile place, and will make final proof on his timber culture before returning to Carson.

George Thorpe, Sam. Gruber and L. Wilder are down from Mazonrka canyon. The report some of the placer ground in that locality as yielding $1.50 per square foot.

## PLENTY OF WATER FOR RANDSBURG.

### Pipe Line to be Built From Owens Lake to the New Mining Camp.

### San Francisco Capitalists Are Interested in the New Enterprise.

#### When It Is Completed the Rapid Development of the Mines Is Assured.

The Randsburg region has already given abundant evidence of being one of the most promising mining districts known in the world. Were it situated anywhere else than in a waterless desert the district would have by this time a population of from 30,000 to 50,000, but as it is there are not over 1200 people in the town and immediate vicinity.

The great drawback to the development of the mines and consequent growth of the town is lack of water. Every effort has been made to find a supply in the neighborhood, but so far in vain; every drop used has to be brought from the cow wells at Garlock, near the base of Black Mountain, some twelve miles to the west on the road to Mojave, and as may be readily imagined it is both poor and dear, costing for drinking purposes some $2 50 per barrel, and for other purposes from $1 20 to $2. The wells at Garlock do not have an over-abundant supply, and any unusual demand perceptibly diminishes it and up goes the price. The men engaged in supplying the Randsburg camps with water are making more money at the business than those who are taking out gold.

The permanent character of the mines so far developed and the absolute need of a sufficient supply of water and the certain return on money invested in an enterprise looking to filling this need, has attracted the attention of capitalists both in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and there is but little question that before many months roll by Randsburg will have as much water as it can consume with ten times its present population and some to spare for other places near by.

Two San Francisco men of abundant means and large experience in mining development left the City on Saturday last for Randsburg, where they will meet others from Los Angeles, and with expert engineers the party will go over the ground between that town and Owens Lake, some sixty miles to the northwest in Inyo County, with a view of laying a pipe line to supply Randsburg with water from the lake. The lower part of the lake, as is well known, is rather too alkaline for ordinary use, but at the upper and near the mouth of Owens River the water is sweet, fresh and cool as spring water. This is the nearest point from which it is practicable to get water for the Randsburg district. The head waters of Kern River are but little more than half the distance to Owens Lake, but the intervening mountains present difficulties which are insurmountable except at enormous expense, for relay pumping stations. The size of the pipe line will be the only limit to the supply, and there are no great engineering difficulties to be overcome in securing it. The necessary preliminary inspection has already been made of the several routes to the lake, and the most practicable about determined upon, subject to the approval of the parties interested financially in the promotion of the enterprise.

From the head of the lake, where the intake will be placed, to Randsburg, the more feasible route is something less than eighty miles or little more than the distance in a straight line. The route will skirt the eastern side of the lake till just north of Olancha, whence it will strike off in a southeasterly direction and continue until it crosses the road from Mojave to Panamint, just northeast of the boundary line between Kern and San Bernardino counties, whence it will turn to the south and run in nearly a straight line to Randsburg. The only part of the line where any serious difficulty will be experienced will be that over the gap between the Argosy and Coso mountains, though the rise from Olancha to this point is not unusually great. Once over the gap the rest of the way will be down hill, as it were. No ditching will have to be done to speak of, as it will not be necessary to bury the pipe except at wagon crossings, though considerable trestling will be necessary at certain places along the route.

Once a line of the proper size is laid the question of its paying well is settled. The charge for water can be made at just what figure under the present prices the owners choose to fix. The consumption too, will not be confined to Randsburg, the line will be tapped at various points along the route for Goler Gulch and other camps and towns that are sure to spring up as the country north of Randsburg is prospected and developed.—*S. F. Call.*

Here is a way to tell what time it is when you wake at night, without arising to strike a match and consult a watch: Wind your watch tight when you retire and during the night if you wish to know the time wind it again, counting the number of times the stem-winder clicks; multiply this number by ten and you will have the time in minutes. For instance, you wind your watch and go to bed at 11 o'clock. Before morning you awaken, and, winding your watch, you find that the stem-winder clicks thirty times. You know that is 300 minutes past 11 o'clock. In other words it is just 4 o'clock. After experimenting a few times you can tell within a few seconds of the schedule time.

Rev. Dr. C. C. McLean has been preaching at the Simpson Tabernacle at Los Angeles, "to men only," on what he has seen in houses of prostitution in that city. He went, it seems, into colored dens and Chinese brothels, and paid the miserable denizens to perpetrate acts at which beasts would blush, but which this minister of the Gospel not only voluntarily sought out and paid the wretched females to do, but which he described. This man is a member of what is known as the Parkhurst League of Los Angeles, and says he proposes to reform that city. Los Angeles is undoubtedly in need of moral and sanitary disinfection, and we suggest to the Trustees and Board of Health thereof that it inaugurate the needed work by treating this unspeakable pulpit pornographist to a bath in chloride of lime.—*Sac. Bee.*

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. December 10, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 18, 1897, viz: Paul Z. Houard, for the W ½ S W ¼ Sec. 14, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 16 S, R 37 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Seely, Albert Stadtinger, Finley McIver and Henry Cartier, all of Inyo County.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

#### DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

No. 730.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. December 9, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that LUIE GORMAN, of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 730, for the W ½ Lot in N W ¼ Sec. 3, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M., before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Keegan, John D. Lewis, John S. Gorman and Noel Bell, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

## Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HESERY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in ful money of the United States, and subject to conformation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1897, and at six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those these certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The South half of the South west quarter and the South half of the South west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North east quarter of Section No. 15, East half of the South east quarter of Section No. 9, all in township No. 16 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 480 acres.

The South west quarter of Section Thirty-two in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 36 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to-Wit: Commencing at the South east corner of South east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence west eleven chains and 8 100, thence North east following the meanderings of the bed of the creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80 100 acres, also lot 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place. Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiricia Lode."

Bids must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to eject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United states, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shal be made, balance on conformation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., January 23rd, 1896

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

LUKE REGAN, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARD D DUNPHY, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 30th day of Sept., 1896 in the above-entitled action wherein Luke Regan, the above-named plantiff, obtained a judgment and decree against Richard D. Dunphy, defendant, on the 30th day of Sept. 1896, which said decree was on the 13th day of Oct., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 2 of said Court, at page 19. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The lands and premises directed to be sold by this decree are situated, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and described as the "Morning Star Mine" and Mining Claim, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov., 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.


# GRAND

## HOLIDAY OPENING

AT

## NATHAN RHINE'S,

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

A CORDIAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL, ESPECIALLY THE CHILDREN.

New and Pleasing Novelties in Every Line.


### MISCELLANEOUS.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SARAH J. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, vs. E. H. EDWARDS, Administator of the Estate of John Lucas, Deceased, Defendant. } Commissioner's Sale on Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, in the above-entitled action wherein Sarah J. Nichols, the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree against E. H. Edwards, Administrator of the estate of John Lucas, deceased, defendant, on the 21st day of Sept., 1896, which said decree was on the 23rd day of Sept., 1896, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court at page 633. I am commanded to sell the lands and premises situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to-wit:

The East half of the South west quarter, the West half of the South east quarter, and the East half of the South east quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) Township fifteen (15) South, Range thirty six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Nov. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House of said County of Inyo, at Independence in said County, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States.

JAMES R. MOFFETT, Commissioner.

Dated: Independence Oct. 13, 1896.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM T. TREGLOWN, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of William T. Treglown, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Cal., September 25th, 1896.

#### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1896, an assessment No 29 of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1896, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. Office, Room 323, Phelan Block, San Francisco, California

M. A. CAHN, Secretary.

#### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. September 23, 1896.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James R. Moffett, against Thomas H. LaFaber for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 900, dated October 15, 1894, upon the W ½ N W ¼, S E ¼ N W ¼, and N E ¼ S W ¼, Section 23, Township 12 S., Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DELFINA CARRASCO, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Ben. H. Vandell, in the town of Independence in Inyo County, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

JESUS J. CARRASCO,
Administrator of the estate of Delfina Carrasco, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., November 27, 1896.

#### TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

No. 175.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 24, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that Joshua W. Robinson, has filed notice of intention to make proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1896, on timber culture application No. 175, for the S W quarter of section No. 15, in Township No. 12 S, Range No. 34 E, M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: Michael Nash, of Carson, Nevada, William Morton, Daniel B. Curtis and James W. Wright, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

### MERCHANDISE.


## A. K. Eugley,

—x—x—x—

Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

—x—x—x—

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

GROCERIES

... AND....

MINER'S SUPPLIES.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.,

Outside orders promptly filled—

A. K. EUGLEY.

## L. WOOD.

Invites the Public to inspect his stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Complete in every department.

The Latest Spring & Summer Styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing.

*All kinds of fresh:——*
*Vegetables,*
*Fruits,*
*Nuts and Candies.*

*Farm Produce:——*
*Grain,*
*Bacon,*
*Butter and Eggs*
*Bought and Sold——*

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Inddpendence, Cal.

## EDWARD CHENOT,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
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# FOR THE FARMERS.

## Some Interesting News for the Ruralist

## SPOKEN OF IN THIS COLUMN.

**A Few Sensible Hints to Suit the Busy Agriculturist.—Items That May Benefit our Readers.**

### Trouble Over Our Prunes.

The California Fruit Grower, is in receipt of information from its correspondent in France, to the effect that the French Government has stepped in, and the French Minister of Commerce has been asked to take the necessary steps to prevent the sale of California prunes in France as a French product. A syndicate of French prune producers has been organized for the purpose of protecting the French product, against such substitution. We are inclined to think, continues the Fruit Grower, that a great deal too much powder has been already wasted over this controversy. Whatever further in the way of suggestions or advice, Consul Germain contemplated offering, we will now probably, in view of the action of the French Government, never know. We do not believe in compromising with fraud, nor do we believe that any great amount of success will accrue to anyone through its practice. Neither do we believe in going abroad with a search light, on the constant outlook for evidences of man's crookedness. We can certainly wait to cross this bridge, until we come to it. There are many of these evils which right themselves, if given a chance, as we opine, this one would have done, had not Consul Germain, discovered and gibbeted it too quickly. If California prunes come out of the controversy, one-half as well advertised through it as has Consul Germain, no great harm will have been done anyone, though, no doubt Johnny Crapeaud will have fed his original prejudice against the California prune, into a condition of remarkable fatness.

### The Walnut Growers.

A dispatch from Santa Barbara reports the sale of Chicago buyers of all the walnuts controlled by the county Walnut Growers' Association. Says the dispatch:

Thomas Hodge, representing Hills Bros., of San Francisco, has been here during the past week on his annual trip for the purpose of purchasing a supply of English walnuts for their coast customers. He has made regular trips here of this kind for the last six years, and last year, when he came and found prices ranging in the neighborhood of 7 cents, he immediately raised to 8 cents and secured what he wanted without delay. Upon his arrival here this season he found the local Walnut Growres' Association in possession of nearly one-half the entire crop of the county and holding out for stiff prices. The bulk of the remainder is in Colonel Heath's hands, and he always markets in the East. Mr. Hodge has labored with the association during the week, trying to convince them that the demand is limited and that they must lower their figures. He secured a number of small lots from outsiders, amounting in all to about seven carloads, and wants as many more. He, informed a correspondent tonight that the association effected a sale this afternoon of the entire crop on their hands to a Chicago firm, the exact price not being stated, but it his thought to be 6 cents for hardshells and 7½ cents for softshells f. o. b. at Santa Barbara.

### New Packing House.

A syndicate has had a representative attend a meeting of Cucamonga Fruit Growers, according to the Ontario Record, for the purpose of laying before them a proposition. The syndicate proposes to furnish the land, and desires the Cucamonga people to join with them in building a packing-house. The syndicate has already shown its intent, by purchasing $15,000 worth of property, well located for the purpose, being near the Santa Fe Railroad; and their representative said they were prepared to purchase much more. The syndicate proposes, after the erection of the building, to hire it, paying 15 per cent on the investment, and if desired, pack the fruit for the Cucamonga people, in the same manner as does the Heights Fruit Company for the Redlands Fruit Growers' Association. The proposition has been favorably received, and subscriptions are being raised to provide for the erection of the building. The syndicate has announced its intention of laying out an additional sum of $30,000 in property and improvements.

### Cloverdale's Fair.

Cloverdale will hold her fifth annual citrus fair about the middle of February next. In order to be prepared for this and similar occasions, Cloverdale proposes to commence operations at once for the erection of a commodious pavilion, to be used expressly for the holding of citrus fairs. This is rendered necessary, as they have held these fairs previously all about the town, until they have outgrown all the buildings of the town. About a year ago the Cloverdale Citrus Fair Association was organized and incorporated, and a building site of nearly an acre of land in the heart of the town was purchased, upon which the company now propose to erect a fine building. The surrounding grounds will be beautified with palm, orange and other semi-tropical trees and shrubbery. The building will be 56 by 120 feet, to cost about $3000.

### Medical Value of Raisins.

Almost anyone retaining any recollections of their childhood days, says the Cal. Fruit Grower, will remember how positive the maternal decree of prohibition covered dried fruits, such as raisins, currants, etc., on the ground that they were not good for children, being too rich, and consequently indigestible and unhealthy. It is now stated by medical men of good standing and large experience that these dried fruits are most valuable as a harmless stimulant, and as such are recommended, even for grown people. It is declared on good medical authority that a bunch or two of raisins are of far more value, taken when fatigued, than the proverbial glass of wine or drink of spirits usually recommended at such times. Figs are also recommended as a wholesome article of diet, and as a most excellent aperient. Why could not physicians have discovered this fact during our youth? It makes us feel, upon looking back, that we have irretrievably lost much of the sweetness of this life.

### Our Beet Sugar Factories.

There are located in this State three large, successful beet sugar plants, one at Alvarado, one at Watsonville and one at Chino, says the California Fruit Grower. The growing of beets for sugar has become a very large, permanent industry in California. Thousands of acres of land are devoted to this purpose, and thousands of people reap a benefit from the best harvest. Further large factories are talked of, and one is projected by Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, near Salinas City in the great Salinas valley, Monterey county. When completed this is to be the largest beet sugar factory in the world. The present factories have a very large combined capacity. The following table shows the ouptut for 1895:

| Factory. | Tons Beets. | Lbs Sugar. |
|---|---|---|
| Alvarado | 27,385 | 5,400,000 |
| Watsonville | 77,145 | 21,850,000 |
| Chino | 88,287 | 22,000,000 |
| | 192,817 | 49,250,000 |

The world's production of beet and cane sugar for 1895-6 is estimated at 7,000,000 tons. Of this amount the beet sugar producing countries, not including the United States, furnished 4,236,000 tons. The world's sugar crop for 1894-5 is estimated at 8,314,000 tons, thus showing a decrease in the world's production last year of 1,314,000 tons of sugar of all kinds.

### Hints About the Horse.

In cleaning them, if they will not stand the curry-comb well, get a five or ten-cent brush made of broom corn, used for scrubbing in the house; they are very stiff, writes J. W. Palmer. If horses are troubled with the scratches, mix two parts lard and one part gunpowder thoroughly, and apply on the place affected; it is cheap and effective. So manage your stable as to save all of the urine, as it is very valuable; have cement floors if possible. Do not hang the harness in stable if you can avoid it. Do not feed too much hay, and avoid watering immediately after feeding a horse much of a dinner. If you have whole rye, you can feed a little, and save expense and trouble of grinding it, to young horses only. Use good snaps on lines and side straps at least, and by so doing save time, which is money on a farm. Farmers need to be cautioned about watering horses when heated.

### High Prices for Apples.

The indications are that good winter apples will reach a high figure before the season is over, says the Los Angeles Times: Los Angeles buyers have already secured practically the entire crop of Lompoc Valley and are now in the Santa Maria Valley on the same mission. The price paid is not generally known, but is understood to be from $20 to $25 per ton in the orchards, the buyer furnishing the boxes and doing his own picking. These same apples will bring from 3 to 5 cents per pound before spring. Santa Barbara depends on the local supply for fall apples, but consumes large quantities of winter apples from beyond the mountains. There are no worms in the apples from the northern part of the county. They are perfect in size, shape and color, highly flavored and the best of keepers. This year, when Santa Barbara sends for her usual winter supply she will find them scarce and will have to bid up to get them at all.

### Fruit Growers' Association.

The concentration plan of selling California fruit in New York this year has evidently not been as successful as anticipated by receivers (says the New York Fruit Trade Journal). The way it has worked has not been profitable to the receiver selling his fruit last on the catalogue. The one who was first or second would usually try to get all the cars he could to sell that day, and the party who unfortunately was last would have about a corporal's guard for an audience. It looks as if Major Weinstock will have to get up a new scheme for next season and the California Growers' and Shippers' Association will find in this item an important subject for discussion at its next meeting.

### New Commission House.

A firm has been located in Suisun for the purpose of shipping dried fruits to Germany, says the Vallejo News. The large warehouse at the depot has been rented as a storeroom and a large number of persons have been given employment. Over 10,000 twenty-five pound boxes have already been shipped and the firm has purchased many tons of dried fruit for future shipment. This industry will enable orchardists to sell their products at home in preference to shipping on a commission, and at the same time afford a new source of employment.

### Riverside's New Trees.

The new acreage set to trees in Riverside county this year is small as compared with last year, as the uncertainty in water matters has prevented any extensive improvement in the irrigation districts. The following figures, giving the planting in acres, have been compiled with care by the Riverside Press, and are believed to be accurate:

| | Citrus. | Deciduous. |
|---|---|---|
| Riverside | 125 | 10 |
| West Riverside | 60 | 50 |
| Corona | 375 | 45 |
| Moreno | 60 | 100 |
| Hemet Winchester and Perris | | 120 |
| Other localities | | 50 |
| Totals | 580 | 385 |

Nearly 1000 acres of new orchards is certainly a very good showing under the circumstances.

### Australian Salt Bush.

The Delano Courier states that P. J. Garwood, residing near Delano, has experimented extensively the past two years with the Australian salt bush and has proven to his entire satisfaction that the plant will not only grow on the dry plains without irrigation, but in alkili soil as well. He says stock takes to the new plant like a duck to water and the yield per acre is something immense. He is confident that it is a good plant for the interior and that when its merits are better known that it will be planted extensively.

## SHEEP SHEARING.

**Expertness of Professional Shearers in New South Wales.**

Most of our readers would probably think that to shear, say, twenty or thirty sheep, would be as much as the most skillful and industrious shearer could do in a long day's work. They may, then, says Chambers' Journal, be interested to know what vastly greater numbers are expected to pass through the deft hands of a capable craftsman in the pastoral regions of the great sheep-keeping colony of New South Wales. Our notes have been collected on the spot.

The number of sheep a man can shear in a day of eight and a half hours is governed by several circumstances over and above the shearer's expertness, depending mainly on the class of sheep and the nature of the country over which the sheep have pastured.

Of all the breeds of sheep merimos are the most difficult to shear. In the first place, they are very "throaty"—that is, the skin covering the neck lies in large, loose folds, so that manipulation with the shears is at best tedious and troublesome. Then, again, they possess what is technically known as the "points" of the breed—they are wooled to the tip of the nose and down the legs to the hoofs; it is these so-called "points" that take up time.

Sheep grazing over pastures where burs, grass seeds, twigs, etc., are numerous, or over coarse, sandy country, pick up in their fleece quantities of foreign matter that blunt the shears during the process of shearing. It will at once be seen that this especially applies to short-legged sheep, heavily fleeced as the merinos are to the extremities of their limbs. The time taken up sharpening his shears is a serious consideration to the shearer.

Bad or careless shearers, in order to give the sheep the appearance of being properly shorn, may either "shingle" or "feather" the fleeces they cut off. By "shingling" is meant making a second cut over the same part of the body of the sheep, the first severing the staple toward the center, and the second close to the skin; yet the whole fleece holds together and the damage may not be detected till closely examined. On the contrary, "feathering" is plainly seen as soon as the fleece is shaken out; here the clip has been uneven, leaving patches of longer wool to be severed by a second cut. This leaves a quantity of short wool in the inside the fleece, which readily separates when the fleece is unrolled. "Shingling" is the worst fault, as it quite ruins the staple for combing purposes.

In the mountain districts west of the table-land the average number of sheep a fairly good man will shear in a day of eight and a half hours varies from seventy to 120. On the northern plains near the Queensland border the average is 120 to 170; and it is on record that the champion shearer of Queensland clipped 327 sheep in nine hours. Such a man, in the language of "the seed," is termed a "ringer."

In the central plains on the Lachlan River the average is eighty to 120. With machines the numbers are, of course, considerably more. The men are paid £1 per 100 sheep; and out of this they have to provide rations, shears, sharpening-stones, oil, etc.

### Was Man an Amphibian?

Man was said to have descended from a good many types, by different inquiries into ancient history, some going for monkeys or apes, and others for various species of animal life; but some curious cases of hereditary webbed hands and feet in human beings seem to show that our ancestors may have been amphibian.

An instance of this kind of hereditary peculiarity has been reported by Doctors W. R. Smith and J. S. Norwell, in the case of a family, nearly all the members of which were affected by a malformation of hands and feet.

In the subjects examined by those gentlemen, the second and third fingers were webbed to the tip, and the bones were disposed in an extraordinary manner.

Each foot had six toes, all more or less webbed, except the fourth, which was comparatively free.

These peculiarities have persisted through several generations, and it was found that twenty-one persons out of twenty-eight had been malformed in this way, and in all cases in both hands and feet.

### Fascination of Years.

Many a woman over twenty hesitates to meet the great and inquisitive Li Hung Chang. She doesn't care to acknowledge the burden of her years which, just possibly, the viceroy, being a student of history, lays to the credit of her fascinations. Helen of Troy was over forty when she was a party to the most famous elopement on record. Cleopatra was over thirty when Antony first loved her, and ten years later her fascinations were in the ascendant. At thirty-six Aspasia was wedded to Pericles, and thirty years afterward she wielded undisputed influence over men. Anne of Austria was quite thirty-eight when she was described as the handsomest queen in Europe; Louis XIV. wedded Mme de Maintenon when she was forty-three years of age; Mlle. Mars, the celebrated French tragedienne, only attained the zenith of her power and influence at forty-five, and Ninon de l'Enclos is proverbial for her wonderful attractions at seventy-three.

### Machine for Weighing Thought.

A thought-weighing machine has been invented by Prof. Mosso, an Italian physiologist, the rush of the blood to the head turning the scale. The machine is so delicate that it can measure the difference in the exertion needed to read Greek from that required for Latin.

### Vice Versa.

Diner—Waiter, there is a slight mistake. I ordered a spring chicken and a dottle of 1884 wine.

Waiter—Yes, sir.

Diner—You have brought me some wine of last spring and a chicken of 1884.—Paris Messenger.

### Hippophagy in France.

The horse flesh butchers in France are doing a brisker trade than ever in equine joints.

In the eyes of a young woman, a man cannot exaggerate the importance of his $40 a month position.

# Mistress of the Foundry.

By EARL JOSLYN.

Just as the shadows of night were lifting Mrs. Sterns saw three policemen closing in on the piazza. Luke was watching them. He gave a quick spring, met the one that was coming up the front steps and pushed him backward. The man fell heavily on the flagstones and lay there stunned. The others pursued Luke into the house. Running like a greyhound through the rooms, whose doors were all set wide open, he saw through the kitchen windows another policeman waiting for him at the rear door. The mastiff and Mrs. Sterns reached the kitchen by a short cut in advance of the two men. Luke stood at bay. The largest of the policemen took out a pistol. The huge animal sprang threateningly between the policeman and the fugitive. Mrs. Sterns stepped terrified before the mastiff. "Don't shoot my dog, sir," she entreated. "Don't shoot him."

"Call off your dog, then, lady," said the man roughly.

That was enough. The infuriated beast heard the man speaking to his mistress in unfriendly tones. Before she could even attempt to call him off he had jumped with a frightful growl at the man's throat. When she had succeeded in pacifying the dog, the man lay on the floor a sickening spectacle.

"The other cop ran out front," explained Luke as Mrs. Sterns looked around the room. "I must be off, missis. They will send 20 cops here to take me," and Luke leaped out of a window into the rear of the house. The wounded man writhed on the floor, while Candace crooned a weird judgment hymn whose burden was, "Gabriel sounds his mighty trumpet."

"Stop singing, Candace. It is not the judgment day."

"Laws, missis, I'ze dead sure I heard him blow," replied Candace in a tone hoarse with fear.

"No, no. Go to the sideboard and bring me some brandy for this poor man," said her mistress.

While she was engaged in caring for him six stalwart policemen came in at the back door. They tenderly took away

*He jumped with a frightful growl at the man's throat.*

their lacerated comrade, first searching the house for Luke. "He is the toughest customer in the state, ma'am," remarked the chief of police. "He has been in more jails than I have ever seen. He's hard to handle too. I have seen him knock out three police. Was in your employ, do I understand you to say? Well, foundrymen are a hard crowd. It has been a terrible night's work. The city is wild with fear."

About 8 o'clock in the evening, after the fires, Bridie Hamilton, stylishly if not tastefully dressed, was standing on a narrow platform in the rear of Riverbank's railway station. Suddenly a man emerged from under a freight car that was standing detached from the other cars.

"Oh, Luke," exclaimed Bridie. "I got word where ye were from Dick Flanaghan's brother that works here. Are ye goin away again? Don't go. Stay here." Tears rolled down her face, and Luke awkwardly tried to comfort her.

"I'll come back, Bridie, darlint, sure, soon as I darst to, and don't ye be crying. The cops will get me if I stay here. Say," he continued as her distress increased, "I'll send ye money to come to Fairlee, and we'll get married."

"Let me go with ye now, Luke," begged the girl piteously. "Father Gogarty will marry us tonight. We've been called, and my clothes are all ready."

"Mine ain't," said Luke ruefully. "I've got nothin on but me old jumper and me old pants, and it ain't safe for me to ride in a car with ye. No, darlint, ye must wait."

"Oh," moaned the girl, "I'm afraid I'll never see ye again, Luke, me lovely darlin. Do take me to Father Gogarty. I've got $50 in my pocket that I earned dressmakin. I'll go in the car, and ye can ride under it if yer afraid to sit with me. We can start at 11 tonight. Ye will have time to go and put on yer good clothes. The cops won't know ye if ye go in a hack. Do let me go with ye, Luke, there's a dear."

"I've got a nice coat and vest in the trunk in me room. If I had some dacint pants, I'd go now," said Luke, half yielding. "But, Bridget, me dear, I wanted to give ye a handsome sendoff. I wanted jest for once to ride in the parlor car by yer side. Ye have no idee how like a gintleman I look when I'm clane. I took a Turkish bath once when I went to the ball of the United Brotherhood, and I came out white. Old Mowry with his club foot niver looked half so fine as mesilf then, and ye've got a purty face, and we would be a stylish looking couple. Yer as handsome as a picter, and yer the object of me affections, Bridget, me girl."

"Call me Bridie, Luke, dear. Bridget is so common."

"It was me ould mother's name," said Luke apologetically.

"Send that little feller there for a hack, Luke," pleaded Bridie.

Finally after more entreaties Luke yielded, and the two went in a carriage through the dark streets to Father Gogarty's house. At half past 10 they reappeared in the station. Luke kept in the dark corners, and Bridie, carrying her satchel, entered the cars. At 11 the train pulled out, with Mrs. Bridie sitting in the parlor car and Luke hanging to its under side.

It was summer time again in Riverbank, and the windows and doors of Sterns' foundry were all wide open. Mrs. Sterns went in at the main entrance, nodded good morning to the men and went into the office, where sat her husband, a man royal in body and soul. Hearing the door open, he raised his head. "Ah, here comes the little mistress of the foundry," he said, smiling. "Take a seat. The money is ready for you to pay off the men. I suppose that you will never relinquish the pleasure of putting money into the men's hands. No wonder you are so popular with them."

When she came to Dick Flanaghan's bench and he had counted his pay, he nodded and said, "All right, missis." Then, taking his clay pipe from his mouth, he continued, "And have ye heard the news about Luke, ma'am?"

"No, indeed. What is it?" eagerly inquired Mrs. Sterns.

"Well, Luke went down to Pennsylvania to work in a coal mine. His name was Hugh Brierly down there. Luke he thought there was going to be a strike among the miners, and he niver could kape out of a strike nohow, missis. Luke was boss in the riots there last spring, and he carried on wild. He wouldn't let the trains move, and so the governor sent down the meleeshy to smash the miners. Luke and a gang of men behind him met the train that was fetchin the sojers and pitched rocks down the bank and ditched the train. Then them sojers just chased after the strikers and shot a lot of them. Luke got a ball through his heart."

"Poor Luke," said Mrs. Sterns, with unaffected sorrow. "Poor, misguided Luke!"

THE END.

### New York Boys.

"Mister, won't yer give us er lift?"

The speaker was a boy of 10, with an expression of weariness on his face. The one spoken to was a youth of about 22, with a shade of a mustache. The object referred to was a bag about three feet high, which seemed to be filled with some heavy material.

"Certainly, my boy," replied the youth, "I'll help you on with it."

True to his word, he grabbed the bag around the center and proceeded to lift it on to the boy's shoulder. Suddenly unearthly yells and shrieks came from within, and the object, whatever it was, began to kick with such force that the youth dropped the bag and proceeded to hold his hands to his stomach as if in great pain.

The boy and several bystanders were shaking with laughter. A moment later the top of the bag opened, and a lad of 8 scampered away as fast as he could run.

"Fooled!" yelled all the boys at the youth as they scampered after the youngster.

That is what they call the "bag game." It is something new, and it originated on the east side, but who invented it no one knows. The idea simply is to get a ferocious youngster to enter the bag and then have some unsuspicious person lift it. The yells and shrieks and kicks will not fail to upset his mental and perhaps physical equilibrium, and the youngsters will have a great laugh as a result.—New York Herald.

### An African Salt Works.

Karembwe's is one of the salt making villages; a sandy clay is dug out of the marshes and placed in grass funnels. Water poured on this dissolves the salt. The solution trickles through the green filter into a trough, after which it is boiled and strained, and a fine, large crystal salt is obtained. It is a great trade in this part of the world. All villages make salt, which is put up in loads about five inches in diameter by four feet long. All these people, the Waitawa, are very polite. Most of them hail you with, "Mornin;" they do not seem able to manage the "good."—"Glave In the Heart of Africa" in Century.


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### Positive Proof.

Wallace—I used to believe that hypnotism was a rank fraud, but I am a convert now.

Ferry—Been put under the influence yourself?

"No. But a 'professor' got Wheeler on the stage, and it was not five minutes before Wheeler was standing up before the crowd and asserting that there were lots of better bicycles than his."—Cincinnati Enquirer.


LEFT DESTITUTE!

Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell scourge is, however, shorn of its throng in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its only sure preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

The Poet—She invited me to her house to dinner. The Friend—She told me she did'nt think there was much in you.

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My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

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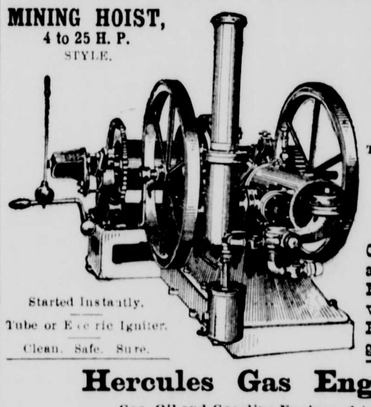

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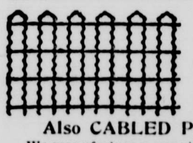

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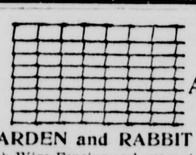

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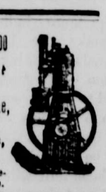

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